A HISTORY OF

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BY

CHARLES FRANCIS STEIN

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To the memory of my Father

JUDGE CHARLES F. STEIN

who inspired my interest in

the history of Calvert County

FOREWORD

Calvert County is one of the oldest counties in the United States, having been organized in 1654, but its history has not previously been recorded. The County Court House was burned to the ground in 1882, and all its priceless records were lost. This loss rendered the task of research more difficult than in the case of other Counties of Maryland whose records are still extant.

Having heard many romantic tales from my father, the late Judge Charles F. Stein, of Baltimore, whose mother was of an old Calvert County family, I began many years ago to assemble the data available from the stories told by my father and other persons with a Calvert County background. Occasional visits to our family circle from "Aunt Gusta," an old colored servant of my grandmother's family, added other anecdotes and tales of the old days "before the War." The Lawrence family had come to Baltimore during the Civil War, and Dr. Virgil Lawrence, the last of the male line to live in the County, had died in 1883 without descendants.

I knew that Islington, the seat of the Lawrence family, was situated on Hunting Creek, but no living member of the family had visited it, or knew its exact site.

I began my intensified research into Calvert County history in 1952, the first undertaking being a trip to the County for the purpose of locating the old family plantation. The original land grant described Islington as lying "behind the land of Henry Cox and Richard Hall." Examination of a detailed map disclosed a Cox's Post Office near Hunting Creek, and this area seemed to be a good objective for a day's field trip. One Saturday in the spring of 1952 my brother-in-law, William H. Pitcher, and I set forth to find Islington. We drove to Huntingtown where we were told that there was no longer a Cox's Post Office. It was suggested that we make inquiries of Mr. Henry Cox, a local resident and descendant of Henry Cox, a settler of 1663. Mr. Cox, who seemed to be living approximately at the site of the lands of his ancestor, received us very graciously. He told us that the Post Office had been transferred to Lowry, nearby. We found it in charge of a Mr. Gibson, who referred us to Mr. Norfolk Gibson of

Huntingtown. The latter, who was well versed in local history, did not know of the Lawrences but showed us an old house, which had been possessed by the Gibson family until recently. Examination of the house and its grounds revealed that none of the Gibson graves nearby was marked prior to mid-nineteenth century. I knew that John Lawrence, the last of the family to possess Islington, had sold it to James Gibson.

It seemed probable, therefore, that the house in question was that of the Lawrence family, but in order to verify that identification, I examined all the original grants of land in this part of Calvert County and obtained their descriptions as contained in the original surveys. These tracts were then platted on the map and, after assembling them like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, I prepared a complete map of the early land grants of the Hunting Creek area. I started with the tracts which fronted on the Creek and then placed the others in correct juxtaposition. The map thus obtained not only verified the identification of the plantation of the Lawrence family, as suggested by Mr. Norfolk Gibson, but also revealed the location of plantations of many other families, such as those of Sewall, Dorsey, Wilson, Ireland, Johns, Smith and Harrison.

The history of these families and their plantations can be traced through the Colonial period by means of the Rent Rolls, the Debt Books and Tax Lists. The original land grants have been preserved in the Land Office at Annapolis. These record books give the name of the original settler or patentee of the landed estate as well as its location and dimensions as determined by the original survey. Such tracts of land were granted subject to the payment of annual quit rents to Lord Baltimore. Two sets of the Rent Rolls exist, one at the Land Office in Annapolis, the other possessed by the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. Both pertain to the period of 1714-1725. They show the owners of the land grants at that time, as well as the names of the original grantees. The Debt Books, which were compiled annually from 1753 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, supply the names of the owners of the various plantations and list the amount of taxes assessed against them. Three special Tax Lists are in existence in manuscript form—those of 1733, of 1782 and of 1786. Copies of all Wills and Administrations of Estates dating from the Colonial period have been preserved at the Hall of Records in Annapolis. Any family or plantation can be traced through that period by reference to these early records. After the Revolution Calvert County records were kept in the County Court House at Prince Frederick. They were all lost in the great fire of 1882.

After having worked out the history of the Lawrence family and related families by research in the Land Grants, Rent Rolls, Debt Books, Tax Lists and Wills, I expanded the project into a history of the entire County.

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Calvert County, in Colonial times, was organized into six "hundreds," each containing or designed to contain one hundred families and to furnish, in time of war, a company of one hundred soldiers under command of a "Lord of the Manor," a plan similar to the manorial system of England. I eliminated the families which did not own extensive plantations and made a list of about two hundred or more of those remaining as the basis for my investigation. All data thus obtained were correlated with the general history of Maryland and the significant events of County history have been interpreted as counterparts of the history of our Nation.

Calvert County was established by Lord Baltimore to be presided over by his friend, Robert Brooke, Esq., Lord of Brooke Place Manor and De la Brooke Manor. The Brookes and quite a few of the other families settling in Calvert were of the gentry of England. When the Puritans were expelled from Virginia, a large number of them came to Maryland. Many settled in Anne Arundel County and others under the leadership of Richard Preston in Calvert County. The two plantation-houses built by Richard Preston on the Lower Patuxent River about the year 1650 are still standing. The Scottish Wars brought a number of Scottish families to the County. There was also an important influx of French Huguenots. The Puritans, with their high standards of moral conduct and their self-reliance, independence of character and love of liberty, established the real America. The Huguenots, who were the Puritans of France, possessed exactly the same traits of character as the English Puritans tempered with a French love of refined living. The two groups blended perfectly in all the American colonies from Massachusetts to South Carolina. Tobacco planting has been the most important industry of the County, but it has also produced many eminent lawyers, judges, physicians and military men. Its contributions to our Nation have been great despite its small area and population.

I can mention only a few of the persons who assisted me in the compilation of this History. Most of all, I am indebted to my father, who inspired me to undertake these researches, and to my sister, Mrs. Virginia Pitcher, from whose store of genealogical information I have borrowed freely. My brother-in-law, Mr. William H. Pitcher, accompanied me on many trips of investigation and continually offered encouragement. My wife also was a constant help. I am indebted to Harry W. Newman, Esq. of Washington, D. C. for genealogical advice. I am greatly indebted to my friend, F. Millard Foard, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, who has read and commented upon the manuscript, and to Mr. C. William Schneidereith of the firm which has printed and produced this book. Mr. James W. Foster and the staff of The Maryland Historical Society have been very helpful, as have numerous members of The Calvert County Historical Society,

especially Dr. Reginald V. Truitt, its first President. Mrs. Betty Worthington Briscoe of Prince Frederick has given me much information from her knowledge of the locale. Others who have been helpful are Perry Gray Bowen, Jr., Esq., President of The Calvert County Historical Society, Inc., Senator Louis L. Goldstein, now Comptroller of Maryland, Judge John B. Gray, Mrs. Virginia Dare Sollers, Mrs. J. Dawson Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Broome, Captain and Mrs. Don Smith, Mrs. Thomas Mackall, Mr. Norfolk Gibson of Huntingtown, L. Wethered Barroll, Esq., of Baltimore, and Mr. Luther E. Mackall of New York.

<div align="right">CHARLES FRANCIS STEIN</div>

June, 1960

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INTRODUCTION

It is said that the duties of a writer of history are to discover and collect facts, to arrange them in their true perspective, and to set forth and examine those conclusions which may be drawn from them. On the pages of this book the reader must come to the conclusion that our historian was prompted to undertake those duties for that best of all reasons, a deep interest and love for his subject.

It is not idle fancy to suppose that the relatively small portion of our State about which this book is written should breed into a majority of her children a love that passes from generation to generation. Perhaps it is similar to the mysterious combination of factors that produce her famous tobacco. Tobacco—ah—there is a mystery whose pale blue incense has wrapped men's dreams since the beginning of the history of Calvert County and whose culture, little changed in the main aspects, forms the backbone of her present economy.

The members of The Calvert County Historical Society are both proud and grateful to have had a part in the publication of this book. Infallibility does not clothe the historian, he can only do his best to be honest in handling his material and to use what intelligence and skill he possesses to present it. Mr. Stein has presented our history with warmth, understanding, and engaging skill. In his book he has made history glow and it is our wish that the sons and daughters of Calvert County may find on its pages inspiration to live with the pride, intelligence, and devotion to principle that characterized their ancestors.

THE CALVERT COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, INC.
Perry Gray Bowen, Jr.
President

Prince Frederick
Calvert County, Maryland
September 28, 1959

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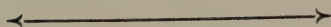
CALVERT COUNTY

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND BACKGROUND

Calvert County, the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland, occupies a narrow neck of land between Chesapeake Bay on the east, and the Patuxent River on the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except on the north, where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. It is the fourth oldest County in Maryland, being preceded only by St. Mary's, the oldest of the Counties, by Kent County, and by Anne Arundel County. Calvert County as originally established in 1654 embraced considerably more territory than it does at present. It then included both shores of the Patuxent River, extending as far north as the headwaters of the Patuxent in what is now Frederick County, together with most of the territory now known as Prince George's County, and parts of Montgomery County as far north as the Great Falls of the Potomac River. Calvert County lost much of this extensive territory in 1695-1696, when Prince George's County was established out of Calvert County territory.

The center of population moved northward and westward in Colonial Maryland, and life within Calvert County became more and more self-contained. The County thereby developed a distinct flavor apart from that of the other Counties of Maryland. Its inhabitants have always been noted for their independence of thought and action, self-reliance, and a strong feeling of democracy.

On the Bay side of Calvert County, the coast is marked by steep high banks or cliffs, and there is no good harbor until the mouth of the Patuxent River is reached at the southern tip of the County. The Patuxent River shores, in contrast, are marked by numerous rivers and creeks, which in Colonial days were navigable even for ocean going vessels. These rivers and creeks afforded the principal means of transportation and communication, until the building of the modern state highway system in the present century. For this reason the life of the County has always been directed toward the Patuxent side of the County. Here, too, the land is more fertile and of a more varied nature than on the Bay side. Calvert County is truly

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the land of the Patuxent, and under the Puritan regime, in the 1650's, it was given the title of Patuxent County as its official name. The word Patuxent is said to mean, in the language of the Indians, the "place where tobacco grows," and tobacco growing has always been the principal occupation of the County.

Calvert County lies entirely within what is designated by geologists as the coastal plain area. Its lands have risen out of the sea in recent times, geologically speaking, and consists of loams, sands, clays, muds, gravel and other unconsolidated marine materials. There is no rock formation within the County except a single stratum of a fairly hard red ironstone, which outcrops in isolated areas. This stone was utilized by the early settlers in building foundations for their houses. It is of a dull reddish color, and may be seen today in the foundations of the older residences in the County. There were, however, no stone houses built in Calvert County in Colonial times. Only wood or brick, were used for this purpose.

The terrain or conformation of the land is characterized by three platforms or levels, each marked by a terrace. These platforms and terraces represent three stages or eras when the land sank below the level of the waters and then rose again. The oldest of these terraces, which is the highest, occupies the center, and extends the length of the County from north to south. The two younger and lower terraces are arranged around the central terrace like giant steps.

As the traveler approaches the Calvert shores from the Patuxent River side, he notices that the shore consists of a gently rising plain. This is the youngest of the three terraces, known to geologists as the Talbot Terrace, from its counterpart in Talbot County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The land gradually rises to a height of about forty-five feet and the plain terminates in a steep escarpment, twenty to thirty feet in height. This marks the line of demarkation between the Talbot Terrace, and the second or middle terrace, which is known as the Wicomico Terrace, a plain which gradually rises to an average height of some eighty feet above sea level. A second escarpment, of about the same height as the first, marks the contour of the third or central terrace, known as the Sunderland Terrace.

The central portion of the Sunderland Terrace is commonly called The Ridge and is the dividing line of the water flow of the County. The streams on the east side of the ridge flow into Chesapeake Bay, whereas those on the western side empty into the Patuxent River.

These terraces mark three stages of rise and fall of the land. During the Miocene Age, the entire County sank below the level of the water and was completely covered by the water to a considerable depth. Marine sediments were deposited on the bottom, forming deposits of land clay and mud containing numerous sea shells and fossils, accumulating up to a thickness

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of about two hundred feet. When the land rose out of the sea, the waves began their work of cutting a steep escarpment, which we can see clearly revealed to us as the Calvert Cliffs on the Bay side of the County.

A second period of sinking occurred, followed by the deposit of new marine deposits. The land did not sink as much as in the previous period, and the County never became completely under water. The most extensive marine deposits of the second stage may be seen in the areas of Hunting Creek, Fishing Creek, and Hall's Creek. A second period of elevation produced the escarpment which marks the outline of the Wicomico or Second Terrace.

A third period of still more moderate sinking and re-elevation occurred in more recent geologic time, causing the appearance of the third and newest of these terraces. There are present indications that the land is sinking again; in due course of time a fourth terrace will be formed.

These terraces and escarpments are not obvious at all points in the County. As the land rose and fell, the creeks and streams eroded and cut the surface of the land into elaborate patterns, often concealing the underlying basic structure. The erosion which has taken place has given Calvert County much of the aspect of the rolling hills of a typical piedmont area. This has added to the scenic attraction of the County, but has made the practice of agriculture less easy. In Colonial days, almost every mansion or plantation house was built upon a little elevation, overlooking rolling hills and small valleys.

The terraces appear in their most spectacular form on the Bay side of the County, where the famous white cliffs face the Bay, rising sharply to heights of one hundred feet, or more. These cliffs contain numerous fossils, including a great variety of sea shells, giant sharks' teeth, bones of prehistoric whales and other marine animals, as well as occasional bones of land animals. The fossil deposits of the Calvert Cliffs have been a great source of interest to scientists, both to professional and to amateur fossil hunters. These cliffs are of the Sunderland Terrace stage, as all traces of the two younger terraces have been completely eroded away on the Bay side, except at Dare's Wharf and at Cove Point. The Patuxent River side of the County has been much less eroded, but at Holland's Point and at Lyons Creek Wharf, on the middle and upper Patuxent, the river has cut cliffs which rise sharply from the water's edge to a height of approximately seventy feet.

Calvert County comprises an area of 218 square miles. It is slightly more than thirty miles in length from north to south, and the width varies from about nine miles in the upper County, to about five miles in the lower part. The County is almost completely bisected by streams. In the north, Hunting Creek on the west and Fishing Creek in the east are almost interlocked. In mid-County, the branches of Battle Creek on the west, and of Parker's

Creek on the east are similarly interlocked. In the lower County, the tip is almost cut off by St. Leonard's Creek, which has its head waters only a half a mile distant from the Bay. This penetration of the land by streams was always an impediment to North and South travel in Colonial times, there being no highway except the winding Ridge Road, which followed the crest of the land in a twisted, tortuous course. The streams were a serious barrier to land travel, except by horseback, and the life of the County tended to concentrate in separated communities, whose means of communication with each other and with the rest of Maryland was largely dependent on sailing ships.
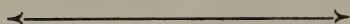
When the English Colonists first settled the County, they found a land largely occupied by upland forests, intersected by numerous creeks and small valleys. The lower lands of the valleys were quite fertile, but somewhat damp, and better suited to pasturage than to raising of crops. The upper lands, when cleared of the forests, were well suited to growing corn and tobacco, but due to the soft nature of the soils, there was serious danger of erosion whenever the land was plowed.

Wherever the forests have been cleared, the reddish soil known as the Norfolk loam appears throughout the upland areas. This makes the finest natural tobacco soil. The development of pasturage on the lower meadow lands is now being attempted but in Colonial times, the planters concentrated their efforts on the cultivation of tobacco. An examination of the early tax assessment lists shows that only a few of the Colonial inhabitants of the County had any considerable number of cattle. Tobacco was so exclusively cultivated by the Colonials, that an early law of Lord Baltimore required every planter to cultivate at least two acres of corn for every person living on his estate, so that the inhabitants might have a crop to provide food. Corn and fish, supplemented by game from the forests, were the staple diet of the Patuxent Indians, and no doubt of the white Colonists as well.

Calvert County is a natural forest region, and red and white oaks, tulip poplars, hickories, and in former days before the blight, chestnut trees, abounded in the forests. The woods were full of game. Deer and the smaller mammals, and birds of many kinds, provided a ready source of meat for the hunter. Wolves were so numerous as to be a serious menace to the livestock of the Colonists. The rivers, the Bay, and the many creeks and streams abounded in oysters, crabs, fish and terrapin. The climate was mild, but not enervating. The region was a natural paradise, requiring only moderate exertion on the part of man to produce a comfortable living. Here the early settlers created a society characterized by pleasant living, high ideals and independence of spirit. The physical features of the land were such as to produce many self-sufficient plantations of modest size, condu-

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cive to the spirit of democracy. Even the larger plantations were modest in size as compared with those which developed in Virginia. Its manor and plantation houses were not built for display, yet they often made up in individuality what they lack in pretentiousness. The pride of Calvert County does not lie in the acquisition of great material wealth, but in the qualities of the character of its people, derived from high-minded Cavalier and sturdy Puritan ancestors. The great achievement of Calvert County lies in the continuous production, during the course of its long history, of such notable men as Robert Brooke, the Founder and Commander of the County; Richard Preston, leader of the Puritans; Ninian Beall, Indian fighter and Commander of the Rangers; Benjamin Tasker, for many years President of the Council and acting Governor of Colonial Maryland; Col. John Broome, who won fame during the French and Indian Wars; Governor Thomas Johnson, Revolutionary patriot and the first Governor of the State of Maryland; General James Wilkinson, General in the American Revolution; Parson Mason Locke Weems, the first biographer of George Washington; Col. William Lawrence, a hero of the War of 1812; and Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of such notable Calvert County women as Louisa Johnson Adams, the wife of President John Quincy Adams, and Ann Mackall Smith Taylor, the wife of President Zachary Taylor.

CHAPTER TWO

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THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN CALVERT COUNTY

When the first English Colonists arrived in Calvert County, they found the land, for the most part, covered with dense woods, and only very sparsely settled by the Indians. The Indians of Calvert County were members of the Piscatoway tribes, who occupied most of Southern Maryland at the time of the coming of the white man. These Piscatoways were members of the Algonquin linguistic stock, and were intermediate in type between the Nanticoke Indians of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the Indians of Virginia. The Piscatoways lived upon fish and oysters, supplemented with corn which they grew in small clearings in the forests. They were peaceful Indians, friendly to the Colonists unless ill-treated. They lived in terror of the fierce Susquehannock Indians, who lived at the head of the Bay at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. The Susquehannocks made regular hunting trips to Southern Maryland, and raided and plundered the settlements of the Piscatoways. The Calvert County Indians avoided the Bay side for reasons of safety but they had numerous settlements along the shores of the Patuxent River, where they were protected from the Susquehannocks by the dense woods of the hinterland. Captain John Smith's map of 1608, the first made of the Chesapeake Bay area, shows four Indian villages on the Calvert County side of the Patuxent. These were called Opanient, Quomacac, Pawtuxent, and Wascocup. Wherever the Indians had settlements, they have left large deposits of oyster shells, indicating that oysters were the principal item in the Indian diet. The largest of the Indian villages in Calvert County was situated at the mouth of Battle Creek. Here the Indians had established extensive cornfields, and from long cultivation the land had become very rich. There was great competition between the first Colonists as to which would secure a grant of these rich lands. The prize fell to Robert Brooke, a friend of Lord Baltimore, and "Commander" of the County. The original survey of Stone's Bay, in 1651, a grant to Matthew Stone, a brother of Governor William Stone, gives a boundary line running "to a marked oak by a branch by the river side above the Indian quarter." (Stone's Bay, the location of which is marked by the site of the present-day Parker's Wharf, extended along the Patuxent River from the mouth of Island Creek to the Indian quarter, where it was adjoined

by the southernmost line of Brooke Place Manor.)

The first white man to visit Calvert County was Captain John Smith. In the year 1608 Captain Smith made his famous exploratory voyage of the Chesapeake Bay country. Sailing up the western shore, he observed the famous white cliffs of Calvert, which he described as follows:

> "The Western Shore, by which we sailed, we found all along well watered, but very mountainous and barren, the valleys very fertile, but extremely thick of small woods as well as trees, and much frequented with wolves, bears, deer and other wild beasts. The streams were crystal clear and full of fish."

The map of the Chesapeake Bay country which Captain Smith prepared was remarkably accurate and well executed for so early a work. It delineates the main features of the shoreline of the Bay, as well as the course of the Patuxent River, with its numerous Indian villages. This map was not surpassed in accuracy until Augustine Herrmann published his famous map of 1673.

After Captain John Smith, the next white men to explore Calvert County were John Pory and Estinien Moll, who led an expedition from Virginia in 1621. These men visited the Patuxent River region and other portions of Southern Maryland. They were well received by the Indians and were entertained by them at a banquet at which "boyled oysters" were served.

Soon after the expedition of Pory and Moll, Captain Henry Fleete of Virginia established commercial relations with the Indians. Captain Fleete made regular trips from Virginia, trading European goods for furs. He systematically traveled the Patuxent River and became thoroughly acquainted with the territory. He visited the Indian villages on both shores of the Patuxent and acquired a knowledge of the language and customs of the Indian tribes. When Lord Baltimore's first band of Colonists arrived in Maryland on the little ships "Ark" and "Dove" in 1634, Captain Fleete gave them much advice and assistance, especially in dealing with the Indians. Some of the earliest Colonists of Calvert County followed Captain Fleete's practice of trading with the Indians. The privilege of engaging in the Indian trade had to be obtained from Lord Baltimore.

The first locality on the shores of the Patuxent River to be permanently settled by the English Colonists seems to have been made at Mattapany about the year 1637. When the first Colonists settled at St. Mary's City, they found an Indian trail leading from St. Mary's City to the settlement of the Mattapany Indians on the Patuxent. Moving up this trail from St. Mary's, some Jesuit missionaries, accompanied by a few civilians, established an outpost at Mattapany, on the south shore of the Patuxent about ten miles above the mouth of the River. There the Jesuits maintained a mission and converted some of the nearby Indians to Christianity. Situated

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on a high bank above the river, possessed of a good anchorage for sailing vessels, well watered by a large spring, and surrounded by fertile fields and excellent fishing grounds, Mattapany soon became one of the most important of the early settlements.

The first written evidence of the presence of white settlers on the north shore of the Patuxent, in what is now Calvert County, appears in the records of the Maryland Assembly of 1642. It is recorded in the minutes of the Assembly of that year that one Henry Bishop, a former Burgess of Mattapany Hundred, who in the year 1642 was living on the shore of St. Leonard's Creek, "stood up in the Assembly and exhibited himself as a Burgess of St. Leonard's and pleaded that it be acknowledged as a Hundred." Whereupon the Assembly took the position that St. Leonard's was not yet constituted a Hundred, and that the inhabitants had no right to elect a Burgess, and that the presence of Bishop in the Assembly was unlawful.

This record shows that a white settlement had been established on St. Leonard's Creek at least as early as 1642. The Colonists had been rapidly occupying the shores of the Patuxent River and its tributaries for several years, and had spread up the Bay shore of Calvert as far as the lower Cliffs. This is indicated by early accounts of conflicts with the Indians. The white men were attracted to the corn fields of the Indians, which were very fertile and afforded the best farming areas available. Trouble ensued when the whites endeavored to seize and occupy the fields cultivated by the Indians. The white men cleared off the woods to establish farm lands, depleting the supplies of game on which the Indians depended for much of their food. The year 1639 was marked by a series of "incidents" and of conflicts with the Indians, and Governor Leonard Calvert had felt it necessary to organize troops of armed men to be sent against the Indians, who had killed some white settlers.

The Indians of Southern Maryland were relatively peaceful and inclined to maintain friendly relations with the Colonists, if not provoked by acts of aggression against their village sites. The Susquehannock Indians of the upper bay region, however, were fierce and warlike, and frequently engaged in murderous raids. The local Indians in defending themselves against the Susquehannocks, sought the assistance of the Colonists. In 1644 the Susquehannocks made a large scale raid upon the Indians of Southern Maryland, and in the ensuing strife, they captured and pillaged the Jesuit Mission at Mattapany, and all the muskets, ammunition and movable articles contained at the Mission fell into the hands of the Indians. This caused Governor Leonard Calvert to assume control over Mattapany, partly for reasons of safety, and partly because the Jesuits had not been willing to admit the civil jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore over their Mission. The Mission was disbanded and the Jesuits dispersed. Governor Calvert

then built a fort surrounded with a strong stockade as a means of defense and a place of refuge for the settlers. Mattapany was the chief military center of Maryland until its capture by the Protestant Revolutionists in 1689.

The Colonists continued to spread and by 1646 there was a long line of settlements, both up the Patuxent River and up the Bay side of Calvert. Ferry services had already begun, first from Millstone Point across to the North shore, and later from Point Patience. Regular, systematic ferry service with rates fixed by law was established after a few years.

All travel at this period and for many years after, was by water. The land was occupied by dense forests, penetrated only by the occasional paths of Indians or animals, but the creeks and streams, both large and small, penetrated the country in every direction, affording a ready means of travel. Early travelers describe these creeks and streams as being crystal clear, with but few shoals and sand bars to impede navigation. The larger of these creeks, such as St. Leonard's, Battle Creek, and Hunting Creek, were navigable even for large sailing vessels, and each plantation had access to its own or to a neighboring wharf.

The permanent settlement of Calvert County did not take place until the arrival of Robert Brooke in 1650, when Lord Baltimore caused a new County to be established, with Brooke as "Commander." This new County was then given the name of Charles County, but it was in fact the same in territory as that reestablished under the name of Calvert County on July 3, 1654.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND LAND SYSTEM

Calvert County grew rapidly in its early history. The task of colonizing a territory consisting largely of virgin forest, inhabited only by wild beasts and savage Indians seems enormous, and yet, in the fifty-year interval from about 1635 to 1685, this work was accomplished. The County was settled in this half century with white inhabitants, not a few of them men highly educated for their time, and was subdivided into plantations and homesteads, and a stable government established.

Much of the credit for this achievement is due to the statesmanship and practical sense of the Lords Baltimore and their Colonial governors. More of the credit is due to the intelligence and energy of the Colonists. The success of the Colony of Maryland was due, in large part, to the establishment of a sound land grant system, which brought men and women possessing the qualities of mind and temperament essential to the task at hand.

George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, was the descendant of an old Yorkshire family. His remote ancestors were said to have been Flemish. Prior to the marriage of Leonard Calvert and Ann Crossland, the parents of George Calvert, the Calverts had not produced any members of importance. The union of the houses of Calvert and Crossland in this marriage was productive in two respects. The first was heraldic, the combining of the black and gold of the Arms of Calvert, with the red and white cross of the Arms of Crossland, which has given us the flag of Maryland. The other consequence of this union was the birth of George Calvert, the Founder of the Colony of Maryland.

George Calvert displayed rare intellectual gifts at an early age. He was educated at Oxford, entered the service of King James I, and became his principal secretary in 1619. He became interested in the colonization of North America, and in 1620 the King granted him a large tract of land in Newfoundland. About 1624, George Calvert became converted to the Roman Catholic Faith. This disqualified him from holding public office, but in order to retain him as a member of the Privy Council, King James I elevated him to the peerage, under the title of Lord Baltimore.

The attempted colonization of Newfoundland failed because of the severity of the climate. Lord Baltimore then returned to England and

applied for new territory. He chose the Chesapeake Bay territory situated north of the settlements in Virginia because of the favorable climate. His application was pending at the time of his death, but shortly thereafter the Charter for the Colony of Maryland was granted to his son, Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore.

This Charter, dated June 20, 1632, vested Cecelius Calvert with the lands extending northward from the south shore of the Potomac River to the fortieth parallel, except as much of such territory as was inhabited at that time. This latter exception at a later date caused the loss of the territory of Delaware, the Swedes having already established a colony on the Delaware River prior to 1632.

The Charter of Maryland made Lord Baltimore the Proprietor of all the territory embraced within the boundaries defined in the grant: that is to say, he was the owner of the land, subject only to the obligation to deliver to the King of England two Indian arrows each year as a token of overlordship, plus one-fifth of all the gold and silver mined in the Province. It was necessary to have the charter ratified by Parliament, and before Parliament would approve the grant of the Charter to Lord Baltimore, it added a provision whereby it required the Church of England to become the Established Church in Maryland, the expenses of maintaining the Church to be paid out of Lord Baltimore's revenues. The failure of Lord Baltimore to carry out this provision of the Charter caused the Protestant Revolution of 1689, which overthrew the regime of Lord Baltimore, and established Maryland as a Royal Province.

The Charter provided for a legislative body, the Assembly to be selected from the Colonists. It was the duty of the Assembly to enact such laws as might be brought before it or proposed by Lord Baltimore, or his agent, the Governor. The Assembly was modeled after the Parliament of England, consisting of an upper house, the Council, whose members were appointed by the Governor, and a lower house, or House of Burgesses, selected by vote of the land owners. At the first meeting of the Assembly, in 1639, the House of Burgesses demanded the right to initiate legislation, in addition to the power to vote upon proposals submitted by the Governor. This claim of right on the part of the Burgesses was at first refused, as contrary to the Charter, and became the basis of a long standing controversy between the Colonists and their government. Ultimately, the Colonists were successful.

The Charter also conferred upon the Proprietor the power to maintain an army, to grant titles of nobility (provided such titles did not bear the same nomenclature as was in use in England), and to establish manors, posts, towns, and churches. No taxes were to be paid to the English Crown, except customs duties on imports into England and Ireland, after ten years.

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It was the purpose of the Calverts to obtain wealth and power for their family through the establishment of a prosperous colony which would produce a large and secure flow of revenues. It was necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes to attract to Maryland men and women of superior intellect and character. The Calverts were, from the modern point of view, in the real estate business.

Cecelius Calvert therefore opened an office in London, offering free land to all who would emigrate to Maryland. Each Colonist who paid the cost of his own transportation and brought with him a required amount of tools and supplies was given a grant of 100 acres of land for himself and a like amount for each additional adult he might transport, with an additional 50 acres for each child under sixteen years of age. Thus a man and wife who paid their own costs of transportation were entitled to a tract of 200 acres, and more if they brought children or dependent servants. The amounts of land granted per person were reduced in half, after 1641, and after 1689 no more free land was granted.

Persons who accepted these terms received their land grants as absolute owners, except as to the payment of an annual quit rent, fixed originally at one shilling for each fifty acres of land. The owner of the land was required to pay an annual rent, or forfeit his holdings. This system of land holding in several respects resembled the modern ground rent system of Baltimore City, wherein ownership of City property is based upon land leases made for ninety-nine years, but renewable perpetually. In fact, the quit rent of Lord Baltimore is the direct ancestor of the Baltimore City ground rent.

This system worked quite well. Men possessed of a modest amount of capital, especially younger sons of the English gentry, by paying the costs of their voyage to America, were enabled to acquire substantial homesteads in Maryland. If they had sufficient financial resources to pay for transporting additional persons with them, they were able to acquire large landed estates. The person paying the costs of transportation of another person received an additional hundred acres of land (later fifty acres) for each person so brought into the Colony. The person thus transported became indentured to the person who brought him or her to the Colony for a period of seven years. The servant, after serving his time, working for his master, became free, and his master was obligated to furnish him with fifty acres of land, with an amount of tools and clothing and supplies to enable him to establish his own homestead. Such land might be parcelled out of the master's plantation, or a tract might be purchased for him in some other location.

A considerable amount of land speculation developed out of this practice. Planters, becoming prosperous by the growing of tobacco, frequently

"invested" their newly gotten wealth in bringing new persons to the Colony, and receiving additional lands thereby. Many of the early Colonists thus acquired numerous tracts of land, retaining the best and selling off the unwanted tracts.

When the colonist arrived in Maryland, having paid his own costs of transportation, he applied at the Land Office for the amount of land to which he might be entitled. A warrant was then issued, and the official surveyor, upon payment of a fee, proceeded to survey and mark off the tract. Upon payment of a further fee, a patent was issued, and the tract of land was thereby granted to the Colonist; an appropriate document was issued and recorded, vesting the settler with the title. Important persons were given the privilege of selecting the tracts they were to secure, but less favored settlers were obliged to accept such locations as might be allotted to them, and in many cases the lands they received were covered with forests which had to be cleared. The surveyor usually waited until a sufficient number of tracts were to be surveyed, then accompanied by an assistant, and frequently by an Indian guide, went into the woods, marking off the various tracts he had to survey by making notches in the trees. These surveys were in many cases not too accurate. Frequently there were overlaps, the cause of future boundary disputes. In other instances, considerable areas of land were overlooked entirely, to be claimed by a later generation.

The colonist, after receiving the land, was faced with the tremendous task of clearing the virgin forest and building a habitation. The usual method of clearing off the trees was to girdle the bark, causing the trees to die. When the trees had been dead sufficiently long to become dry, they were set on fire and burned off. The stumps of the trees were either burned off, dug out by hand, or pulled out by means of oxen. The most desirable lands were those which had already been cleared of trees, such as the fields cultivated by the Indians.

Jurisdiction over matters of local self-government was vested in the manors. Estates consisting of one thousand acres or more were eligible to become manors corresponding to the manors of the English feudal system. The Lord of the Manor, a person of superior social position and education, had the privilege and duty of maintaining Court Leete and Court Baron. Presiding in the Court Baron, the Lord of the Manor acted as judge, hearing and deciding all civil cases of dispute between his tenants, and between the owners and inhabitants of all the territory beholden unto the manor. The Court Leete was a similar court presided over by the Lord of the Manor in cases of a criminal nature. An appeal would lie from the Manorial Court to the Provincial Court at St. Mary's or at the County seat. More than twenty manors were created in Calvert County,

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including those situated in territory subsequently given to St. Mary's County, Charles County, or Prince George's County.

Although the title of Manor gave a landed estate a certain dignity, the Manorial system never became of much importance in Maryland. This was due to the introduction of negro slavery. The first negroes were brought into Maryland as indentured servants, of the same status as the white servants. It was found, however, that the negroes, upon being released at the end of their indenture, lacked the ability to maintain themselves independently, and frequently became objects of charity. An Act of Assembly of the year 1669, declared that all negroes and their children should be permanently slaves, following the Virginia practice. The plantations came more and more to be worked by negroes, usually under a white overseer; therefore the functions of Court Leete and Court Baron were seldom exercised. The slaves had no rights to be determined by the Lord of the Manor, so the Manorial system fell into disuse.

The Proprietor, Lord Baltimore, was entitled to the revenues of the quit rents, and later to revenues from taxes, customs duties and the like. Most of these revenues were devoted to meeting the costs of government and of other public purposes. The Proprietor was vested with the law-making power, subject to ratification by the Assembly.

The Governor was appointed by the Proprietor and exercised the powers of administration when the Proprietor was in England. The chief officer under the Governor was the Secretary of the Province. He performed all the duties of administration, employing such assistants as he might require. As the Province grew and the duties of office became more burdensome, new offices were created out of the Secretaryship, such as the Attorney General, the Surveyor General, the Clerk of the Land Office, the Naval Officers, etc.

The Legislative power was vested in the Assembly modeled after the Parliament of England. This consisted of two houses, the upper house or Council, whose members were appointed by the Governor, and the lower house or House of Burgesses, whose members were elected by the landholders, on the basis of one from each Hundred, a Hundred being a division of a County containing about one hundred freehold estates. Members of the Council acted also as the Governor's Cabinet, and served as Judges of the Provincial Court.

The first General Assembly met at St. Mary's City. It promptly introduced and passed a number of laws, which were vetoed by Lord Baltimore on the ground that the Assembly had no power to propose legislation, its function being limited to acting upon Bills submitted to it by the Governor. Throughout the early Colonial period, there was a constant controversy between the Governor and the Assembly, as to whether the As-

sembly might initiate legislation, or whether its powers were limited to voting upon proposals submitted by the Governor. The provisions of the Charter supported the position taken by the Governor, but the growing forces of democracy ultimately resolved the controversy in favor of the Assembly.

The High Sheriff was the chief County law enforcing officer. He not only was charged with the duty of enforcing the laws, but also had charge of all elections. Elections were held at the County Court House. There the landowners, who were the only persons entitled to vote, assembled during a four day period, and voted in person at open meeting. There was no secret ballot in those days, and no restrictions against electioneering at the polls. Each County was divided into Hundreds or election districts, each electing a Burgess. There was a Constable for each Hundred, he being the local law enforcing officer, under the jurisdiction and control of the High Sheriff. Other minor County officials were the Assessors and the Justices of the Peace. Those Justices who were possessed of legal training or experience were designated as being of the Quorum.

These various County officers were supported by fees, usually payable in tobacco. Tobacco has to be planted, grown, harvested, stored and cured, before it can be shipped and sold, and the officials had to wait for their salaries until the tobacco crop of the previous year had been sold. This usually took place in May. Agriculture has always been surrounded by many hazards and uncertainties; therefore the possessor of an official salaried position was in a somewhat superior position to his planter neighbors. There was great competition for the higher positions in the Government. These were appointive at the favor of Lord Baltimore or the Governor, and in the early days such officers were in large measure drawn from families closely allied to the Calverts, such as the Brookes, Sewalls, Darnalls, Neales and Fenwicks, and a few of the great landholders, such as the Rousbys, Taskers and Smiths.
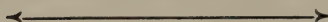
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CALVERT COUNTY
AND THE CONFLICT WITH THE PURITANS

Governor Leonard Calvert died on June 9, 1647. He had served as Maryland's first Governor with great ability for thirteen years. His successor, Governor Thomas Greene, was promptly appointed but was not destined to serve long in that capacity. During the years since the establishment of the first settlements, the Puritan movement had been gradually building up its strength in England. The Parliament in 1631 had sent to King Charles I, of England, a list of complaints against the Crown, known as "The Great Remonstrance." The King was determined not to yield to the demands of the Puritans, and on August 22, 1642, the civil war between the Puritans and the King broke out. The power of the King's forces was destroyed in the two famous battles of Marston Moor in 1644, and of Naseby in 1645. Charles I was beheaded in January, 1649. Two more years of warfare were required before the forces of Oliver Cromwell could consolidate their position by the conquest of Scotland and Ireland; and a further two years were occupied in the war with the Dutch.

The supremacy of the Puritans in England placed Cecelius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in a difficult position, he being a Catholic and allied by political and religious ties to the royal party. Nevertheless, Lord Baltimore, shrewd politician that he was, was able at first to avoid an open break with the Puritans. His policy was to avoid taking any position between the opposing forces that would commit him irretrievably to either side.

The Puritans had been among the earliest Colonists of America, some going to New England, and others settling in Virginia. The Puritans of Virginia came into conflict with Governor Berkeley, and were ordered to conform to the Church of England or to leave Virginia. Lord Baltimore offered the Puritans a place of refuge in Maryland. This policy entailed certain risks, as it was obvious that the Puritans would be difficult to control. On the other hand, new settlers were needed in Maryland to develop the Colony, and the Puritans were possessed of the necessary sturdy qualities to make them capable Colonists. In 1647, Richard Bennett and William Durand, two of the Puritan leaders, with a small group of followers, were banished from Virginia, and took refuge in St. Mary's County. They

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opened negotiations with Lord Baltimore's representatives, seeking to establish conditions under which the main body of the Puritans might find a sanctuary in Maryland.

Lord Baltimore believed that the establishment of a Puritan settlement in Maryland would place him in the good graces of Oliver Cromwell. Therefore, in 1648, he removed Governor Thomas Greene, who had been appointed Governor after the death of Governor Leonard Calvert, and replaced him by Governor William Stone, a Protestant. The Puritans, however, were still dubious about settling in Maryland, unless their religious freedom would be guaranteed. In order to satisfy these demands of the Puritans, Lord Baltimore caused the Assembly of Maryland to pass an enactment establishing freedom of worship in Maryland. Accordingly, on April 2, 1649, the Assembly enacted the famous "Act Concerning Religion" or Religious Toleration Act, which guaranteed freedom of worship to all Christians, regardless of sect. This famous Act became the foundation of religious freedom in America.

The passage of the Toleration Act satisfied the Puritans, and on or about April 21, 1649, a large group from Virginia arrived in Maryland and took up lands along the shores of the Severn River. Lord Baltimore, in assigning this location to the Puritans, placed them on the frontier between the English settlements and the hunting grounds of the fierce Susquehannock Indians of the Upper Bay territory. It was believed that by locating the Puritans on the Severn, they would bear the brunt of any future Indian raids. The Puritans, however, established friendly relations with the Susquehannocks, and made a treaty allowing them to continue to use their customary hunting and fishing grounds. This famous Treaty between the Puritans and the Indians was consummated in 1652 beneath the old poplar tree which still stands on the campus of St. John's College at Annapolis.

The Puritans built a fortified town at Greenbury Point on the north shore of the Severn River where it meets Chesapeake Bay; to this they gave the name of New Providence. These Puritans included the founders of many families destined to become notable in the history of Maryland, such as Bennett, Lloyd, Howard, Hopkins, Thomas, Young, Cox, Mears, Williams, and Dorsey. Richard Bennett and Edward Lloyd were the civil leaders of the Puritans; Captain William Fuller, who had served under Oliver Cromwell in England, was the military leader; and William Durand was the ruling elder of the Puritan Church.

Anne Arundel County was established by an Act of Assembly, in July, 1650. Its southern boundaries were Lyon's Creek and Herring Creek, and it extended northward to take in all the territory between Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Its northern boundary was fixed by the Patapsco River.

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Lord Baltimore at the same time, made plans for the establishment of an additional County, whose loyalty to him would be more certain than that of the Puritans. It was his desire, also, in creating such a County, to place it under the government and control of some capable and loyal friend. His choice for the leadership of this new County fell upon Robert Brooke, an English gentleman of a family whose members had rendered distinguished service in law and in government in England for many centuries. There had been an early Robert Brooke, a distinguished jurist of the Fourteenth Century, whose work is mentioned in Blackstone's famous "Commentaries on the Law of England." In later times another Sir Robert Brooke was Chief Justice of England in the reign of Queen Mary (circa 1557-1558) and a relative, Richard Brooke, was Chief Baron of the Exchequer under Henry VIII.

Robert Brooke, the founder of the Brooke family in Maryland, was born in 1602, the son of Thomas Brooke, one of the leading barristers of London. He was educated in both law and religion. In 1624 he received his M.A. degree at Oxford, and in 1628 he was ordained a minister of the Church of England. Both Robert Brooke and Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, were students at Oxford University about the same time, and the friendship between the two men began at Oxford. There is a tradition that Lord Baltimore invited Robert Brooke to join the original group of Colonists who made the first voyage to Maryland on the "Ark" and "Dove," but that Brooke was unable to join the expedition because of the ill health of his wife, Mary Baker Brooke, who died shortly after the first Colonists arrived in Maryland.

Brooke took the side of the King in the Puritan wars, and during the campaign in October, 1644, King Charles I made Robert Brooke's house, at Whitchurch, his headquarters for several days, remaining as an overnight guest in Brooke's house. Brooke was a staunch supporter of the Royalist party, but being of the Protestant faith, he was respected by the Puritans. For these reasons, together with Brooke's high reputation as a jurist and as an administrator, Lord Baltimore regarded him as ideally qualified to assist him in steering a course in Maryland between the Royalists and the Puritans.

Therefore, in the fall of 1649, Lord Baltimore made overtures to Brooke, and offered him a post second only to the Governor, if he would come to Maryland and take part in the management of the Province. In order to make it attractive to Brooke to leave England and take up his residence in the then raw wilderness of Maryland, Lord Baltimore proposed to make Brooke "Commander" of the new County, with almost autonomous powers of governing it, and offered him the choice of such lands as he might desire in the new County. Brooke accepted this offer, and Lord Baltimore there-

upon informed the Governor and Council of Maryland that his "trusty and well-beloved" friend, Robert Brooke, would arrive in Maryland in the next year. In June, 1650, Robert Brooke and his party, consisting of himself, his wife, ten children, and twenty-eight servants arrived in Maryland, where they were greeted at the dock by the Governor and Council. It is probable that no Colonist of our country ever arrived in greater style or received a more distinguished welcome than did Robert Brooke. He immediately took the oath of office as a member of the Council, and as Commander of the new County, which was given the name of "Charles County."

This new County, although designated as "Charles County," was not the same as the present Charles County, which was created out of St. Mary's County in 1658. In all but name it was the same as the territory shortly to be named "Calvert County." It included within its boundaries, not only all the area of the present Calvert County, but also the southern and western shores of the Patuxent River up to its head waters, including all of Prince George's County and parts of Montgomery County.

Robert Brooke selected several large grants of land, among which were two tracts of about 2000 acres each. One was on the east bank of the Patuxent River, where it is joined by the waters of a large creek, which Brooke named Battle Creek in memory of his first wife, Mary Baker, whose family had lived at Battle or Battel in Sussex, England, the site of the Battle of Hastings, where the Normans, under William the Conqueror, vanquished the Saxons in 1066. The other tract was directly across the Patuxent River in the present St. Mary's County. Here Brooke built a brick house, locating it on a hill back from the river. He called this manor De la Brooke Manor. Shortly thereafter, Robert Brooke gave it to his eldest son, Baker Brooke, and built a similar manor house at his other property, Brooke Place Manor on the Calvert County side at Battle Creek. This location was more central than the former, and more convenient for the seat of the County Government. At Brooke Place Manor he built a fine residence, similar to De la Brooke, locating it on a point of land commanding a magnificent panorama of the adjacent rivers and countryside. Brooke laid out the plans for a County seat, with a court house, jail, chapel, and other buildings on the north side of Battle Creek across the creek from Brooke Place Manor. This he named Battle Town, but it soon became known as Calvert Town. It was the seat of Government of the County until 1725.

The Puritans in the meantime had come from Virginia and taken up extensive holdings of land in Anne Arundel County. They soon began to overflow into Calvert County. Large numbers of them came down the County along the Bay Shore and occupied the region of the Cliffs as far south as Parker's Creek. Some of the Puritans who acquired lands in this

region of the Cliffs were Captain William Fuller, Sampson Waring and Leonard Strong. Numerous other Puritans settled in the lower part of Calvert County, including Richard Preston, one of the principal Puritan leaders. Preston's house, built on the shore of the Patuxent below St. Leonard's Creek in 1651, is still standing.

It was one of the conditions of the "Conditions of Plantation" that all inhabitants of Maryland be required to take an oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore and his government, on penalty of forfeiture of their property and expulsion from the Province. This oath was obnoxious to the Puritans. Leonard Strong, one of the Puritan leaders in Calvert County, wrote in his pamphlet "Babylon's Fall" that the taking of oaths was exceedingly "scrupled" by the Puritans, and it was especially obnoxious to them that they were required to swear to uphold a government most of whose officers were of the Roman Catholic faith. The Puritans for reasons of religious scruples resisted all pressure brought upon them to swear allegiance to Lord Baltimore, and awaited developments from England. There the Puritans were in full control, and in 1651 Oliver Cromwell dismissed Parliament and assumed full powers of government under the title of Lord Protector.

No official admission of this turn of events was admitted by the Government of Lord Baltimore, and as Governor Berkeley of Virginia had refused to recognize the regime of Oliver Cromwell, the Puritans of Maryland became restive and turbulent. Oliver Cromwell, in 1652, sent a force of 750 men commissioned to "reduce all the plantations within the Chesapeake Bay to their due obedience to the Parliament of England." These forces arrived in Virginia in March, 1652, and Governor Berkeley, recognizing that resistance would be futile, surrendered his Government to a commission consisting of Thomas Stagy, Richard Bennett and William Claiborne.

These Commissioners proceeded to St. Mary's City and opened negotiations with Governor William Stone. On March 29, 1652, the Virginia Commissioners issued a proclamation divesting Governor Stone of all powers of government, and vested the government in a new Commission composed of Col. Francis Yardley, Robert Brooke, Job Chandler, Captain Edward Windam, Richard Preston and Edward Banks. This action was ratified by the Council, as the upper house and chief governing body of the Maryland Assembly. These commissioners were directed to govern the Province of Maryland in the name of the Commonwealth, or Puritan government of England.

The arrangement proved to be temporary. On June 28, 1652, Bennett and Claiborne issued a new proclamation placing the powers of government in the hands of the Council which then consisted of Thomas Hatton, Robert Brooke, Captain John Price, Job Chandler, Col. Francis Yardley and Richard Preston. It will be noted that in these maneuvers, Robert Brooke

cooperated with the Puritans. He became President of the Council and Acting Governor of Maryland. Although he incurred the displeasure of Lord Baltimore by his actions, Brooke was probably motivated by considerations of sound judgment, rather than by disloyalty to his friend, Lord Baltimore. Resistance to the Puritan party at that time would have been folly, as subsequent events were soon to prove, and might have cost Lord Baltimore any chance of recovering control over the Province at a later date.

A general period of unrest followed. The Indians, sensing the conflict among the whites, began a series of raids, which were beaten off only with difficulty. Lord Baltimore instructed Governor Stone not to cooperate with the Puritan government, but to continue to hold his office, although he was in fact without power to act.

On July 3, 1654, Lord Baltimore issued through Governor Stone a proclamation abolishing Charles County and divesting Robert Brooke of his authority. He ordered the reestablishment of the County under the new name of Calvert County, with the same territory as before. This date is now regarded as the official date of the founding of Calvert County.

This Proclamation "erected" both sides of the Patuxent River into one County by the name of Calvert County, "bounded on the south side with Pinehill river or creek to the head thereof, and from there through the woods to the head of Patuxent, being the northerly bound of St. Mary's County and bounded on the north side with the creek upon the western side of Chesapeake Bay called Herring Creek and from thence through the woods to the head of the Patuxent River, being the southerly bounds of Anne Arundel County; and the governor this day likewise appointed Mr. Richard Collet to be high sheriff of Calvert County aforesaid." The Puritan Assembly, however, was in complete control, and on October 20, 1654, meeting at the house of Richard Preston, passed an Act changing the name of the County from "Calvert" to "Patuxent" County. The County bore this official designation throughout the remainder of the Puritan regime, until 1658, when the name "Calvert" was restored.

The same day that Lord Baltimore deposed Robert Brooke from office the Puritan Commissioners called for the election of a new Assembly. Only Puritans, or persons loyal to them, were permitted to vote. Those elected to serve from Calvert County were Richard Preston, Sampson Waring, James Berry, and William Ewen.

The new Assembly met, and among its first acts was one fixing Preston Plantation, the house of Richard Preston, as the meeting place of the Commissioners. This historic house was the seat of the Government of Maryland for the next four years. An act calling for strict observance of the Sabbath was also passed as well as other laws of the type now called "Blue Laws."

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Lord Baltimore learned of these events late in 1654, and dispatched a special messenger, William Eltonhead, to Maryland ordering Governor Stone to recover his authority immediately. Governor Stone received these instructions in January 1655. He began to organize an armed force in St. Mary's County. When he had assembled a sufficient number of men, he sent a strong force to capture the house of Richard Preston in Calvert County, where the Commissioners held their meetings. This expedition took the Puritans by surprise. Preston himself was away. The house, the seat of the Puritan Government, was captured with but little resistance, and all records and documents there were seized and taken away.

Encouraged by this success, Governor Stone embarked his men in several small sailing vessels, under command of himself, William Eltonhead, and Secretary of State Thomas Hatton, and sailed around the Bay side of Calvert to Herring Bay, for the purpose of subduing the Puritan stronghold of New Providence.

A large armed merchant ship, the Golden Lyon, was then lying in the harbor at Annapolis. Captain William Fuller, in charge of the Puritan forces ascertained that Captain Roger Heamans, who commanded this ship, was a Puritan sympathizer. The flotilla under Governor Stone entered the Severn, but was unable to enter the harbor of Annapolis because of the superior armament of the Golden Lyon. Governor Stone was unable to attack the Puritans directly. He therefore landed his forces, consisting of about 130 men, at Horn Point, a neck of land situated just below Annapolis. The landing took place during the night of March 25, 1655. When the forces of Governor Stone landed, the Golden Lyon opened fire upon them, forcing them away from the Point. The Puritan militia, under Captain William Fuller, consisting of about one hundred men, at the same time, marched up the other side of the Creek, and crossing over, trapped the forces of Governor Stone on the narrow neck of land.

The famous Battle of the Severn began at daybreak. We are fortunate in having an eyewitness account of this Battle, written by Leonard Strong, one of the Puritans who participated in the Battle. (Babylon's Fall; London, 1655.) The battle was short and decisive. The Puritan forces included in their ranks men who had fought in England under Oliver Cromwell, and the St. Mary's County men under Governor Stone were no match for them. The Puritan charge swept the field, and all of Stone's men who did not escape by running away were captured. The Puritan forces suffered only the death of four men, whereas over fifty of the St. Mary's men under Stone were killed, including Secretary Thomas Hatton. Governor Stone and William Eltonhead were among those captured. The Puritans tried the prisoners at Court Martial on charges of treason and sentenced ten of their most prominent leaders to death. Four of them were shot by order of the

Court Martial—namely, William Eltonhead, Captain William Lewis, John Legatt and Julius Pedro. Governor Stone, who was severely wounded in the battle, also received a death sentence, but his sentence was subsequently commuted. The Puritans were now in complete control of the Province of Maryland, and passed enactments confiscating the property of all who had opposed them.

Although the Puritans had full command of the Province, they knew that the issues between them and Lord Baltimore would be decided ultimately in London. Governor Stone was a prisoner and incapacitated by his wounds; therefore Lord Baltimore on July 10, 1656, appointed a new Governor, Josias Fendall. Before Fendall had time to assume the duties of office, he was arrested by the Puritans and put on trial before the Puritan Court. He was kept in prison until September 24, 1656, and was then released upon his promise to take no action to disturb the Puritan Government, but to await the settlement of the controversy in England. The people on both sides were becoming weary of conflict and desired nothing so much as a return to the old days of peaceful living. We have seen the same attitude among Americans after two great wars in the twentieth century. Our ancestors were just as eager for a "return to normalcy" as were their descendants of the era of President Harding.

The controversy between Lord Baltimore and the Puritans was submitted to the Commissioners of Trade in England. Lord Baltimore, a better courtier and diplomat than a soldier, was successful in obtaining the return of his Province. A general agreement was concluded between the two parties, and signed on November 30, 1658. It was assented to by Richard Bennett on behalf of the Puritans. Lord Baltimore was permitted to resume the exercise of the governmental authority in the Province of Maryland. A general amnesty was granted to all who had taken part in the struggle. It was ordered that all confiscated property be returned to its former owners. The requirement of the oath of allegiance was ignored, but Lord Baltimore was required to promise that the Act of Religious Toleration should never be repealed. Governor Fendall assumed the duties of office in the spring of 1658, and Calvert County received back its original name of "Calvert," which had been changed by the Puritans to "Patuxent" in 1654. Only one thing could not be restored. The Great Seal of Maryland, which the Puritans had taken and kept in the house of Richard Preston, had disappeared. Whether it was seized by the raiders under Hammond and Fendall and lost subsequently, or whether buried in or about the old house probably will never be known. Legend holds that it is concealed within the walls of the old mansion.

CALVERT COUNTY AT THE RESTORATION OF 1658

The restoration of peace and the return of the Government of Maryland to Lord Baltimore in 1658 ushered in a period of rapid growth in Calvert County. The conflict between Puritan and Cavalier had occupied nearly a decade of struggle and confusion; nevertheless much constructive work had been done. During this period, Calvert County received many, if not most, of the men who founded the leading families of the County. In fact, by 1658 the general plan of social organization had been solidly established. An examination of the Land Records at the Land Office in Annapolis, or of the Rent Rolls kept by Lord Baltimore, shows that the first years after the founding of Calvert County were a period of very rapid settlement. During the first decade after its establishment, most of the land in Calvert County was granted to permanent settlers.

In reviewing the events of the early history of Calvert County, it must be kept in mind that at this period the territory of the County embraced both shores of the Patuxent River, and extended northward to include the whole of Prince George's County as well as other territory still farther northward, then an unknown wilderness. Many of the men who were the leaders in the historical events of the first fifty years of Calvert County had their homes and landed estates in territory that is no longer Calvert. Nevertheless, these men at that time were Calvert Countians, and any account of the history of the County which omitted mention of such men would be incomplete.

William Eltonhead was one of the first men of high position to receive a large estate in Calvert Territory. He received a grant of two thousand acres on the south side of the Patuxent River, extending from Machewatts Creek to Cedar Point. His brother, Edward Eltonhead, obtained a tract of 5,000 acres on the north side of the Patuxent near Drum Point. This was known as the Great Eltonhead Manor, to distinguish it from the land of William, which was designated Lesser Eltonhead. The Eltonheads were descendants of Lord Eltonhead, a Chief Justice of England, and were personal friends of Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. He counted them among his most trustworthy assistants in governing the Province.

Susquehanna Point, on the Southern shore (now St. Mary's County) of the Patuxent, is adjacent to the lands of Eltonhead. It was surveyed for John Edloe in 1649, but came into the hands of the Rousby family about 1666. The old manor house, called Susquehanna, was probably built by Christopher Rousby shortly after 1666. This old house was purchased about 1942 by Samuel Davis Young and presented to Henry Ford for the Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan. It was taken down, board by board, transported to Michigan and reassembled again. It may be seen at Greenfield Village, at Dearborn, Michigan, near Detroit. It is one of the group of historic buildings assembled at Dearborn by Henry Ford. The Rousbys, like the Eltonheads, had landed estates on both sides of the Patuxent. Rousby Hall, on the north shore of the River, between Drum Point and Solomon's Island, was the property of John Rousby, brother of Christopher, purchased by him from Samuel Groome in 1668.

Christopher Rousby became Collector General of the Province. In October, 1684, while on board the ship "Quaker Ketch," he was fatally stabbed during a quarrel with Col. George Talbot, a cousin of Lord Baltimore, and member of the Council. Talbot fled, and according to legend took refuge in a secret cave. He was fed, while hiding in the cave, by two trained hawks which brought him each day a supply of wild ducks from the river. Eventually he was pardoned through the intercession of his wife.

Christopher Rousby and John Rousby, his brother, are buried at Susquehanna. Both Susquehanna, and its neighboring estate, Mattapany, were acquired by the United State Government in the Second World War, and are now part of the Patuxent Naval Air Station.

Mattapany is the next up the River on the South Shore. Here in the earliest days of Maryland was the village of the Mattapanient Indians. The Jesuits established a Mission at Mattapany, the first white settlement on the shores of the Patuxent. In 1646, Mattapany was confiscated by Lord Baltimore and the Jesuits expelled. Mattapany, containing 2000 acres of land, was granted by special warrant of Lord Baltimore to Secretary of the Province of Maryland, Henry Sewall in 1661. Sewall died in 1665, and his widow, Jane Sewall, married Governor Charles Calvert. Charles Calvert became the third Lord Baltimore upon the death of his father, Cecelius Calvert, and after his succession to the title, he granted Mattapany to Major Nicholas Sewall, son of Henry Sewall. Mattapany was the site of the principal fort and arsenal of Colonial Maryland, until it was captured by the Protestant forces during the Revolution of 1689.

Farther up the Patuxent, on the St. Mary's County side, are several early manors or large plantations. St. Richard's Manor, 1000 acres granted to Richard Gardiner in 1640, is the oldest Manorial grant on the Patuxent

River. It adjoins St. Joseph's Manor, 1642, of the same size, a grant to Nicholas Harvey. A very large estate, Resurrection Manor, granted to Thomas Cornwaleys in 1650 is nearby.

St. Cuthbert's, or Fenwick Manor, adjoins Resurrection Manor to the North. Cuthbert Fenwick, the first proprietor of St. Cuthbert's or Fenwick Manor, is said to have arrived in Maryland from Virginia in 1634, at the age of 20 years. He became a close friend of Captain Thomas Cornwaleys, Lord Baltimore's chief Military Officer in the early days, and became a member of the Council. His second wife was Jane, the sister of William Eltonhead. A curious feature of the history of the Fenwicks is that, although Cuthbert Fenwick became a Catholic and one of Lord Baltimore's staunchest supporters, nevertheless, his English brother, Major John Fenwick, was an ardent Puritan, and was the officer in charge of the beheading of King Charles I of England. An interesting account of this incident is related in Richardson's "Sidelights of Maryland History," Vol. II, pages 98-99. Fenwick Manor was divided into two parcels, the lower part being known as St. Cuthbert's Manor, and the upper part became known as "Sotterley." Sotterley was the home of the Plowden family, who were related to the later Fenwicks by marriage.

A small creek separates Fenwick Manor from De la Brooke Manor. Here on the shores of the Patuxent, opposite Battle Creek, Robert Brooke, the Commander of "Old Charles County" (in all but name the same as Calvert County), settled with his wife, ten children, and twenty-eight servants in 1650. De la Brooke is an estate of two thousand acres, and directly across the River on the Calvert County side Robert Brooke selected another tract of twenty-one hundred acres, which he called Brooke Place Manor.

Robert Brooke built a large manor house at De la Brooke standing on a hill about a mile back from the Patuxent River, and shortly thereafter he built another Manor House across the River at Brooke Place Manor. Robert Brooke himself lived at Brooke Place, where he died in 1655. De la Brooke became the residence of his eldest son, Baker Brooke. Baker Brooke became a member of the Council upon the restoration of Lord Baltimore's Government, serving as such until his death in 1671. He was also Surveyor General of Maryland. The original manor house, where the Council sometimes met, no longer exists. The present house, standing close by the river side, was built by the Thomas family about 1830.

Several miles farther up the west side of the Patuxent, lies Trent Hall, the estate of Major Thomas Truman, granted to him in 1658. Major Truman had a distinguished military career, spending much of his time guarding the northern frontier of the settlements against the Indians. He was the leader of the expedition which exterminated the raiding Susquehan-

nocks in 1675. Major Truman was a surveyor by profession, and many of the surveys of the original tracts lying within the present area of Calvert County were completed by him. Trent Hall was inherited by his nephew, Thomas Truman Greenfield.

Major Truman's neighbor to the north was another notable military figure, Colonel Henry Jowles. His estate was first called "Orphan's Gift," and later The Plains. Colonel Jowles is said to have acquired this property shortly after 1670. He rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the Calvert County militia. Colonel Jowles, together with John Coode and Ninian Beall, were the leaders of the Revolution of 1689, which overthrew the Provincial Government and established the period of Royal Governors. The grave of his son, Colonel Henry Peregrine Jowles, who died in 1737, is not far from the old dwelling house, which was still standing on the property in 1958. This old mansion was built by the Sothoron family, probably about the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

A short distance above Orphan's Gift is the town of Benedict, where the Patuxent River Bridge now crosses from Hallowing Point. The river front above Benedict is now Charles County territory. It was taken from Calvert County in the partition of the County in 1695. Still farther up the Patuxent River are the sites of two more estates of the Brooke family. The lower of these, a tract of 2000 acres, was known as Brooke Court Manor. The site of this Manor is near the village of Aquasco. It is said that Robert Brooke intended to select a site at the junction of Mattapany Creek with the Patuxent River, but due to fear of the Indians, who had a large village nearby, Brooke chose the two more southerly sites instead. Mattapany Creek lies in the "freshies" of the Patuxent, and is not to be confused with Mattapany in the lower reaches of the Patuxent River, which has already been described. Brooke Court Manor lay approximately opposite Abington's (now Holland's) Cliffs, which are situated just north of the mouth of Hunting Creek on the modern Calvert County side. It passed from the Brookes to the Letchworth family, and later to the Hoxtons. The old Manor House was notable as being one of the few Maryland houses to have a private Roman Catholic Chapel.

Brookefield, the more northerly of the Brooke properties, was an estate of twenty-three hundred acres. It became the property and residence of Major Thomas Brooke, the second son of Robert Brooke. Brookefield is situated at the juncture of Cannady or Brooke Creek, with the Patuxent River. Major Thomas Brooke marked the boundaries of his vast estate with stones bearing his initials, "T. B." and from the presence of one of these markers, the little crossroads village of T.B. in lower Prince George's County derives its name. Major Brooke married Eleanor Hatton, niece of Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Provincial Government, who was

killed by a Puritan bullet at the Battle of the Severn. Thomas Brooke was made Commander in Chief of the Calvert County Militia in 1658. Both he and his son, Colonel Thomas Brooke (1660-1731), were among the most important leaders in Calvert County and in the Provincial Government in the early Colonial Period. This was especially true of the younger Thomas Brooke, who, in addition to becoming Colonel of the Calvert County Militia, was a member of the Council of Maryland, 1692-1707 and 1715-1724; Justice of the Provincial Court, 1694; Deputy Secretary of Maryland, 1695; and President of the Council and Acting Governor of Maryland, 1720.

The Charles or Western Branch of the Patuxent flows into the main stream of the Patuxent a few miles north of Brookefield. This branch is now silted up and at places is little more than a swamp. In the early days of Maryland, it was a deep navigable stream, and ships could proceed up this branch some nine miles to the town of Upper Marlboro, now the County Seat of Prince George's County. The Western Branch was the most important tributary of the Patuxent. In 1658, the confluence of the Charles Branch and the Patuxent was the northern frontier of the white Colonists, and in order to administer and govern the upper County and to safeguard the vast area extending over the whole of Prince George's County up to the head waters of the Patuxent River, a manor was established and granted to Philip Calvert, a nephew of Lord Baltimore. This was the largest and most important of all the manors of Calvert County. It was called Mt. Calvert or Calverton Manor. It included a court house, arsenal, and a small custom house, as it became a port of entry. The Calvert County Rangers set out on their patrols from this Manor, it being necessary to maintain a constant watch upon the Indians to the north. Eventually, with the expansion northward of the settlements, Calverton Manor lost its importance. It has now vanished, without a trace, except for a few brick foundations lying below the surface of the fields. The old brick mansion which still exists on this site is not the original manor house of Philip Calvert, but was built by William Groome about 1725.

One of the earliest Manors established on the east side of the Patuxent River was that of Governor William Stone, who, prior to 1650, was granted a large tract known as St. Leonard's, situated on the north side of St. Leonard's Creek. This plantation was purchased from Governor Stone by Richard Smith, the first Attorney General of Maryland, shortly after 1658. The Smith family resided on this estate for many generations. Governor Stone's brother, Matthew Stone, acquired several tracts in lower Calvert County, notably Stonesby or Stone's Bay, on the eastern shore of the Patuxent, a property which subsequently was owned by the Mackall family.

When Lord Baltimore decided to establish Calvert County, he made plans to reserve the principal manor of the County for himself. He therefore laid out "His Lordship's Manor of Patuxent" on a tract of some ten thousand acres of land, lying between Point Patience and St. Leonard's Creek. This manor was abandoned at an early date and was subdivided into several smaller tracts.

Greater Eltonhead Manor was next to His Lordship's Manor in size. It was granted to Edward Eltonhead at an early date, but was not patented until 1662. This manor consisted of five thousand acres, situated on the north shore of the Patuxent River, extending from Drum Point to the mouth of the River. This grant was conditioned upon Eltonhead's bringing fifty settlers into the County within five years. Eltonhead seems to have been unable to meet these conditions; he was granted an extension in time, but ultimately failing to meet this requirement, the manor was allowed to lapse. The eastern half of Eltonhead Manor was later acquired by the Bourne family and the western half by John Rousby. Major Samuel Bourne was appointed Naval Officer of the Patuxent in 1689, a position which required him to inspect all vessels arriving in the Patuxent and to collect customs and import duties upon their cargoes. The old mansion still standing on Eltonhead Manor near Drum Point was probably built by a member of the Bourne family about the middle of the eighteenth century. There was an older house on this property, one room of which has been removed and installed in the Baltimore Museum of Art. This paneled room with its old staircase probably dates from the late 1600's.

Brooke Place Manor, the home of Commander Robert Brooke, has already been mentioned. It was a tract of twenty-one hundred acres lying on the south side of Battle Creek extending to the shore of the Patuxent River. The old house where Robert Brooke resided was erected shortly after 1650. It is a fine old brick house, one of the three brick dwelling houses erected in Calvert about this time, the other two being Preston and Parrott's Cage. The house stands on the edge of the Wicomico Terrace, and commands perhaps the finest view in Calvert County. Robert Brooke built a blockhouse on the bank of the River as a protection from possible Indian raids. An old rose bush planted by Robert Brooke still grows in the garden of the old mansion. This rose is now more than three hundred years old. The old house is still standing. Originally of one story, with a peaked roof, it has been raised to two full stories and is embellished by a heavy cornice, which detracts somewhat from its appearance of age. This addition was made in the Nineteenth Century.

Battle Creek was named by Robert Brooke for the town of Battle in Sussex, England, the birthplace of Mary Baker, his first wife. Brooke established a town site for the County Government on the north side of .

the Creek. The town was soon called Calvertown, or Calverton. It included a court house, jail, custom house and dock. Calverton was abandoned as the seat of Government when the Court House was moved to Prince Frederick after 1725, and all traces of the old town have disappeared.

Abington Manor is situated in the central part of the County, just north of Hunting Creek, on the high cliffs overlooking the Patuxent River. John Abington was an English gentleman, trained in the law, whom Lord Baltimore induced to emigrate to Maryland to take part in the governing of the Province. Abington Manor, a tract of one thousand acres, was granted to him in 1653. Abington also received Dowdswell, an additional thousand acres adjoining the manor. He served as Commissioner of Calvert County from 1664 to 1669, and was also High Sheriff. He took over the management of the affairs of Captain Cornwaleys in St. Mary's when Cornwaleys retired and returned to England. Abington later returned to England to die. He was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew Abington, and on the death of Andrew, Abington Manor came into the hands of Richard Harrison. Subsequently the Abington properties were divided between the Harrisons, Chews, and Hollands. Today no trace of the old manor house can be found.

No other true manors seem to have existed within the bounds of modern Calvert County, although Patuxent Manor, situated near the town of Lower Marlboro, is sometimes so designated. This consists of a tract granted to John Bogue in 1661. The old house still standing on the property was built by Charles Grahame, who came to Calvert County from Scotland about 1743. The house was noteworthy among other features, for its fine paneled rooms. These were purchased several years ago by Henry F. Dupont and removed to Winterthur, the Dupont Museum in Delaware.

The Bromes or Broomes, the latter spelling being a later version, settled at Island Creek at an early date. The Bromes are of a very ancient family, the French version of the name being "Plantagenet." King Richard I, England's Crusader king, so familiar to every reader of Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," was a Plantagenet. The family surname Brome is derived from the circumstance that one of the founders of the family, a Crusader, wore a sprig of brome flower in his helmet. The Bromes intermarried in England with the Cornwaleys family, and Captain John Brome came to Maryland about 1652 at the suggestion of Captain Thomas Cornwaleys of St. Mary's County. The first John Brome acquired extensive holdings of land at the mouth of Island Creek, including the island which bears the name Broome's Island. Colonel John Broome, who acquired fame as an officer in the ill-fated campaign of General Braddock,

is said to have been the first of the family to spell the name Broome. The Brome plantation house was destroyed by the British in the War of 1812.

Rousby Hall, the Plantation of the Rousbys, was situated on the north shore of the Patuxent, between Drum Point and Solomon's Island. It was part of Eltonhead Manor. Colonel John Rousby was Clerk of the Council of Maryland in 1671. His son, Colonel John Rousby II, was Receiver General of the Patuxent District, one of the chief fiscal offices of the Province of Maryland. He took a prominent part in the Government of the Province after the overthrow of Lord Baltimore's government in the revolution of 1689. His son, the third John Rousby, died in 1750 at the early age of 23, leaving only an infant daughter, thus ending the Rousby line.

Hallowing Point, a tract of 200 acres, was surveyed for John Ashcom in 1653. It is situated where the present Patuxent River bridge crosses the River. Here the Indians maintained a ferry, and from their custom of shouting to call the ferry canoe from across the River, the name Hallowing Point is derived. The old Mackall house on this tract was destroyed by the British in 1814.

John Ashcom was also the original owner of Point Patience, a prominent point on the lower Patuxent River, below St. Leonard's Creek. This was granted him in 1661. The old Ashcom house at Point Patience is still standing, although much altered by successive generations of owners. It is now the residence of the commanding officer of the Naval Station.

The Puritans were among the earliest settlers of Calvert County, and outnumbered all other classes of settlers. The character of succeeding generations of Calvert Countians has a marked Puritan aspect. It will be remembered that the Puritans began to establish settlements in Virginia and New England from 1619 onward. In fact, history tells us that the Pilgrims who sailed on the Mayflower were actually embarked for Virginia. Blown off their course by storms, the Mayflower landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, instead of in Virginia. The Virginia Puritans did not submit readily to the rule of Governor Berkeley; in consequence they were forced to leave Virginia. Some removed to the Carolinas, but the main group of Puritans came to Maryland in 1649, settling on the shores of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County. They acquired lands in Calvert County as early as 1651. The main body of Puritans settled along the upper cliffs, but there was a colony in the southern part of the County, and a scattering of Puritan settlers throughout the County. Their family names were common both to Maryland and to New England, showing that a close relationship existed at the time of the original settlements of both regions. As examples, such names may be mentioned as Warren, Fuller, Parker, Lawrence, Hooper, Emerson, Mears, James,

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Bennett, Gray, Ward, Milton, Preston, Wood, Sedgwick, Kent, and Robinson.

Richard Bennett, the chief leader of the Puritans, and of the Puritan Government in Maryland from 1651 to 1658, possessed two large tracts in Calvert County, known as Upper Bennett and Lower Bennett. It is improbable that Bennett resided in Calvert County. His lands were subdivided at an early date. Most of the land on the Bay side of Calvert County was granted to the Puritans, these grants being among the earliest in Calvert County, dating from about 1651. For the most part, the men who received these early grants along the Bay were Anne Arundel County Puritans, and did not occupy the Calvert County lands which they thus obtained. Some, however, like Captain Sampson Waring and Thomas Letchworth, established their dwelling plantations along the Calvert Cliffs.

Major's Choice adjoins Upper Bennett to the north; it was an original grant to Major Thomas Marsh of Anne Arundel County. The northern boundary of Major's Choice marked the dividing line between Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties. The exact location of this line became lost with the passage of time. The location of the boundary line between the two Counties became the subject of a dispute in the 1820's, which had to be resolved by an Act of the Assembly. Major Marsh was one of the first County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County. Later, he removed to Kent Island, where he died.

St. Edmond's, a grant of 500 acres to William Parker, lies on the south side of Upper Bennett. Parker received also a grant of 600 acres, known as Parker's Cliffs, fronting along the Bay north of Parker's Creek. William Parker later returned to England, but descendants of his nephew, George Parker still reside in Calvert County.

South of St. Edmond's came Robinson, a grant to Henry Robinson, and next, Emerson, a grant to Thomas Emerson. Next came "Plum Point," situated near the mouth of the creek of that name. This was a grant to Captain Edward Carter and Tristram Bennett of Anne Arundel County. Plum Point became the dwelling plantation of the Isaac family of Calvert. South of Plum Point Creek was Beakley, an original grant to Philip Thomas, a leader of the Puritans, and founder of one of Maryland's most notable and prolific families. Philip Thomas resided in Anne Arundel County on a plantation which has given its name to Thomas's Point at the mouth of the South River. Beakley became the seat of the well-known Heighe family of Calvert County. Just in back of Plum Point lies Letchworth's Chance, a grant of 1000 acres to Thomas Letchworth, one of the prominent Puritans, who settled in Calvert County. Thomas Letchworth was given this tract for bringing ten persons into Maryland. Among these were Michael Taney, the ancestor of Chief Justice Roger

Brooke Taney, and Michael's older brother, John Taney. Thomas Letch-worth was one of the Commissioners of Calvert County during the Puritan regime. Later, the plantation was divided between Samuel Chew and Richard Johns.

Farther down the Bay front of Calvert County, below Beakley, are several tracts granted to prominent Puritans. The first of these was Troyster's Purchase, a grant to Thomas Tolley, who lived at Tolley's Point in Anne Arundel County, and, next, Jamott, a grant to William James. Jamott is adjacent to Fuller, a grant to Captain Fuller, who commanded the Puritan forces in the famous Puritan victory over Governor Stone's men at the Battle of the Severn. Captain Fuller resided in Anne Arundel County near Greenbury Point. His dwelling plantation is marked by the site of Whitehall, one of Maryland's finest Colonial mansions. Captain Fuller received two other grants of land in Calvert County. These were Middle Fuller and Lower Fuller, situated on the cliffs south of Parker's Creek. These two plantations were merged, and became the seat of the Bond family of Calvert. Bond Castle, one of the most interesting houses ever built in Maryland, stood at Middle Fuller until its destruction about a quarter century ago. This old house was built in the form of a cross, and its architectural features were of great interest to architects and historians of Colonial architecture.

Fuller adjoins Angelica, a grant to the Puritan leader, Leonard Strong, who wrote the eye-witness account of the Battle of the Severn. Both Fuller and Angelica were purchased by the early Quaker Richard Johns, and were in possession of his descendants for many generations. The will of Richard Johns describes Angelica as his dwelling plantation. There were several plantations between Angelica and Parker's Cliffs, Duran, a grant to William Durand, the ruling elder of the Puritans, and Device, a grant to Thomas Davis. Next came Warrington and Sampson's Dividend, grants to Captain Sampson Waring. Captain Waring was one of the chief military men among the Puritans to settle in Calvert County. He became the ancestor of the Warings of Maryland, and was allied, in all probability, to the New England family of Warren. His name is spelled both as "Waring" and as "Warren" in the early record of Maryland. He commanded the Calvert County militia during the Puritan regime. His plantations were near the present day Dare's Beach, and the early town of Warrington, established by Act of Assembly in 1683, was located on this plantation. All trace of the town has disappeared.

Parker's Creek marked the dividing line between the Upper and Lower Hundreds of the Cliffs. The Bay front of the Lower Cliffs, like that of the Upper Cliffs, was to a large degree divided up among the Puritans, and later came into the hands of Quakers. Just below Parker's Creek

is Lower Bennett, a grant of 1250 acres to the Puritan leader Richard Bennett. This estate was sub-divided at an early date between the Holdsworth and Mauldin families, and later a large part of it came into the possession of the Mackall family.

Middle and Lower Fuller tracts granted to Captain William Fuller, of which mention has already been made were to the south of Lower Bennett. Next came Elizabeth or Gift to Elizabeth, a grant which Leonard Strong obtained and gave to his daughter Elizabeth Strong. Further south were Cole's Cliffs, Hodgkin's Cliffs, Hooper's Cliffs, the latter being a grant to Captain Henry Hooper, whose name is perpetuated in Hooper's Island the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The third generation of Hoopers sold their Calvert County lands and removed to the Eastern Shore. Hooper's Cliffs and Hodgkin's Cliffs were acquired by Gideon and Clevely Dare and were resurveyed under the name of Gideon and Clevely's Right.

Preston's Cliffs or Charlesgift was a grant of 1000 acres to Richard Preston, Norwood, nearby, was a grant to Captain John Norwood, Puritan sheriff of Anne Arundel County. Below Norwood was Theobush Manning, a grant to Thomas Manning and Edward Dorsey. This grant marks the only reference in Calvert County history to Major Edward Dorsey, the founder of the Anne Arundel County family of Dorsey. The Manning property was situated at Cove Point, and below this lay Eltonhead Manor. The exact relationship between the Dorseys of Calvert County and of Anne Arundel County has not been established, but the founders of both branches of the Dorseys were Puritans from Virginia. There is little doubt of a common origin. The Dorseys of Calvert are descended from James Dorsey, whom Richard Preston mentions in his will as a "kinsman." James Dorsey had two brothers, John and Ralph Dorsey. John and Ralph Dorsey left Calvert County and settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They became the ancestors of the Dorseys of the Eastern Shore.

Richard Preston was the most important leader of the Puritans to settle in Calvert County. His dwelling plantation, called Preston, was situated on the shore of the Patuxent River below St. Leonard's Creek. There are two houses still in existence on this landed estate, which date from the time of Richard Preston. One of these, the old brick house on the River front, became the seat of the government of Maryland during the Puritan regime. The Assembly of Maryland used this house as its meeting place, Richard Preston being the Speaker of the House of Burgesses. This historic situation was reenacted after three hundred years when, during the Calvert County Tercentenary Celebration of 1954, members of the Assembly of Maryland met in mock session in the old house, with

Senator Louis L. Goldstein of Calvert County taking the role of Richard Preston, as Speaker.   1185611

Preston Plantation was located in Eltonhead Hundred, the territory of which embraced the southernmost part of Calvert County. The name of this Hundred is derived from that of Edward Eltonhead, the owner of Eltonhead Manor, the largest Manorial grant in Calvert County. The Eltonheads were not Puritans, but were of the Cavalier class, and trusted officials of Lord Baltimore. William Eltonhead, a brother of Edward, was taken prisoner by the Puritans at the Battle of the Severn, and was put to death by a Puritan Court Martial. The Eltonhead family did not survive long in the male line in Calvert County, but has been represented in the County by several families who trace their ancestry back to one of the Eltonhead daughters. Settlers along the lower side of St. Leonard's Creek were William Ewen, William Chaplin, John Felton, Arthur Wright, Captain Philip Morgan, and Lieutenant James Veitch of the Puritan Militia.

In 1954, at the time of the Calvert County Tercentenary Celebration, a descendant of Lieutenant James Veitch wrote a letter to the Calvert Independent, calling attention to the part which Veitch had played in a celebrated incident in the early history of Calvert County. In 1655, one James Dandy, a gunsmith, was accused of the murder of one of his apprentices. Dandy had previously been charged with cruel treatment of other apprentices, but had escaped punishment, because his services as a gunsmith were valuable to the Colony. When Dandy beat a young apprentice so severely as to cause his death, he was charged with murder and fled into the woods to escape justice. Lieutenant James Veitch, who was then the Puritan sheriff of Calvert County, had the task of capturing the desperate man and bringing him back into custody. This dangerous mission was successfully performed by Veitch. Dandy was tried by the Provincial Court, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. The hanging took place on a small island situated at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek. This island has long since disappeared, and is now merely a shoal in the Patuxent River. Dandy was the first man to be sentenced to death and executed in Colonial Maryland.

Thus a glimpse of the personality of Lieutenant James Veitch has come down to us across the centuries. He was evidently a fearless, sturdy Puritan, of the type of Captain William Fuller and Leonard Strong, and their counterparts in the Massachusetts Bay Colonies. They were the staunch breed of men who have given our country its heritage of courage, self-reliance, and independence. Lieutenant James Veitch's lands were called Veitch's Rest and Hatton's Cove. They were situated on St. Leonard's Creek, not far from the lands of Captain Peter Johnson, who was Veitch's immediate superior in the Puritan Militia.

Lieutenant James Veitch participated in several other cases which are to be found in the early records of the Provincial Court. He prosecuted one Michael Baisy for swearing at him, when as Sheriff, he was sent to seize a grindstone belonging to Baisy. Veitch and George Bussey on another occasion prosecuted one Hubert Patee for slandering them. They proved their case, and Patee was required by the Court to ask their forgiveness and to pay a fine of five hundred pounds of tobacco.

St. Leonard's Creek Hundred extends from St. Leonard's Creek northward to Battle Creek. Governor William Stone's plantation occupying the point of land where St. Leonard's Creek meets the Patuxent River, has already been mentioned. This plantation was purchased by Richard Smith, a young lawyer who came over from England to become Attorney General of the Province of Maryland. His descendants lived at St. Leonard's for many generations, and were one of the most important families in Calvert County. They were staunch supporters of Lord Baltimore.

The neighbors of Richard Smith were Puritans. Captain Peter Johnson of the Puritan Militia was on the east. His dwelling plantations on St. Leonard's Creek were Brewhouse and Johnson's Fresh. Captain Johnson brought a number of his followers to Maryland, and was rewarded by receiving several other grants of land, to which he thus became entitled under the "Conditions of Plantation," among these was Island Neck at the mouth of Island Creek. This plantation became the dwelling plantation of his son, James Johnson, and was later purchased by Captain John Broome. It was the dwelling plantation of the Broome family, who still possess it after three centuries of ownership. The Broomes were not Puritans, but Cavaliers, and gave their name to Broome's Island.

Forked Neck, an original grant to John Sewall, the founder of the Sewall family of Calvert, was nearby.

Another Puritan who settled in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred, was William Parrott, one of the Puritan Commissioners of Calvert County in 1654. The well proportioned old brick house still standing on the shores of the Patuxent River about midway between St. Leonard's Creek and Battle Creek marks the site. It is known as Parrott's Cage, or simply, The Cage. This property has been in the possession of the Parran family for many generations and is one of the finest plantations in Calvert County.

Hunting Creek Hundred occupies the middle portion of Calvert County on the Patuxent River side, extending from Battle Creek northward to Hunting Creek. In the very early days, Hunting Creek had been known by the Indian name of "Chingaware" Creek. There were several important land grants to the early Puritans in Hunting Creek Hundred. James Berry was one of the most important men to settle in Hunting Creek

Hundred. Berry held several important posts in Calvert County during the Puritan regime. His son, William Berry, married a daughter of Richard Preston. James Berry's dwelling plantation, a grant of 600 acres in 1653, was known as Berry, and was situated on the shore of Battle Creek, opposite Brooke Place Manor. Berry was sold by William Berry to the first Michael Taney, High Sheriff of Calvert County. It became known as Taney Place, and was the home of six generations of Taneys. It was the birth place of Roger Brooke Taney, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Patuxent River narrows slightly at Hallowing Point, and here the Indians maintained a sort of ferry across the River. The English Colonists took over the ferry, and as the distance across the River was not great, the ferry boat, if on the opposite side of the River, could be summoned by "hallowing" or shouting across the River; hence the name Hallowing Point. John Ashcom received a grant of 250 acres at this location in 1653, to which he gave the name Hallowing Point. This plantation was later the seat of the descendants of the first Benjamin Mackall. In recent decades it has reverted to the Gourleys, descendants of the Ashcoms, the original settlers.

There is a large island of some 700 acres in the river near Hallowing Point called Turkey Buzzard Island. This island was granted to Governor William Stone in 1652. During the Civil War some of the families of the neighborhood are said to have buried their silver on this island, but despite numerous "treasure hunts," nothing has ever been found. Other land grants of the year 1652, along the River front were Read, a grant to John Read, who probably was a Puritan, and Morocco, a grant to Secretary Thomas Hatton. Coursey, a grant to Henry Coursey, was nearby. After deposing Robert Brooke as Commander of Calvert County, Lord Baltimore appointed Henry Coursey as Clerk of Calvert County. It is doubtful whether the Puritans permitted him to function as such. Henry Coursey was a loyal supporter of Lord Baltimore, and the latter recommended him to Oliver Cromwell as a man capable of administering the government of Maryland. Henry Coursey settled on the Eastern Shore after 1660. Lord Baltimore rewarded Henry Coursey by granting him the privilege of receiving as much land as he could cover on the map with his thumb. Henry Coursey thereby received a very large tract of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland along the shores of the Chester River, and his later history is associated with this region of Maryland. Corsica Creek, formerly Coursey's Creek, a tributary of the Chester River, marks the site of the land of Henry Coursey on the Eastern Shore.

Stoakley, near Hunting Creek, derives its name from a plantation of that name, granted to Woodman Stoakley, one of the leaders of the Puri-

tans in Calvert County. He was one of the Puritan Commissioners of Calvert County, and served also in the Militia. Later, the Stoakley family settled in Talbot County on the Eastern Shore, and Stoakley was acquired by Francis Hutchins, the founder of the well-known family of that name.

The point of land situated where Hunting Creek empties into the Patuxent River is called Godsgrace Point. There is a legend that Godsgrace commemorates the piety of the early Puritans, but this point of land bears the name of John Godsgrace, one of the early settlers. Godsgrace plantation, in the eighteenth century, became the dwelling plantation of General James John Mackall, the richest man of his day in Calvert County. The fine mansion in which he lived was destroyed by the British in 1814.

Lyon's Creek Hundred extends from Hunting Creek north to Lyon's Creek at the northern line of Calvert County. This Hundred was the most remote from the avenues and waterways which brought the early Colonists to Calvert County. The principal grant in this Hundred in the 1650's was Abington Manor, a grant of 1000 acres in 1653 to John Abington, one of Lord Baltimore's supporters. This grant was intended to serve as the Manor for the district. John Abington also possessed Dowdswell, a grant of 1000 acres adjoining the Manor. The name of Richard Wadsworth, who settled at Timberwell near Lower Marlboro, in 1663, recalls that of the Puritan poet of New England. It is probable that the Wadsworths of Calvert County were also of Puritan origin. Nearby was the plantation of John Lawrence, who settled in Calvert County in 1658 at Islington, a landed estate on the main highway near Huntingtown. The Lawrence family resided at Islington for many generations. There were other Lawrences in Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties who were Quakers, but the Lawrences of Islington were always members of All Saints Church.

When the Puritans assumed control of the government of Maryland, the following Burgesses, or Delegates, to the Lower House of the Assembly were elected as representatives from Patuxent, or Calvert, County: Richard Preston, Captain Sampson Waring, and William Parker. Preston became the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and the Assembly held its sessions in Preston's house. The Provincial Court for Patuxent County consisted of James Berry, Chief Justice, and Captain Peter Johnson and Michael Brooke, Justices of the Quorum. The Associate Justices were: Woodman Stoakley, John Pott, and Philip Morgan. William Parrott served also as an Associate Justice during part of the Puritan era.

The Puritans did not compose a permanent majority among the founding stock of Calvert County, but they constituted a very important ele-

ment in its basic make-up. The American nation has derived much of its national character from its Puritan founders. Self-reliance, love of liberty, ambition for self-betterment through the practice of industry and thrift, strict observance of morality, and in religious life, emphasis upon good works rather than on dogma, are among the typical Puritan virtues which have shaped the American people. Calvert County received a strong infusion of Puritan stock, and we shall note the qualities of the Puritan founders constantly manifesting themselves during the subsequent history of the County. Composed as it was of an admixture of Puritans and Cavaliers, with a subsequent addition of solid, substantial Scotsmen, and leavened with an infusion of Huguenots, there is no region of our nation more typical of the best features of American life than Calvert County.

CHAPTER SIX
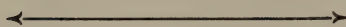
CALVERT COUNTY FROM THE RESTORATION OF 1658
TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1689

In 1658 Lord Baltimore reached an agreement with the Puritans and the government of the Province of Maryland was returned to him. Calvert County, which had been designated "Patuxent" County by the Puritans, now resumed its rightful name of "Calvert County." Robert Brooke, the "Commander" of the County, died in 1655, and was buried at his estate at Brooke Place Manor. Robert Brooke had incurred the disfavor of Lord Baltimore by co-operating with the Puritans, but his two oldest sons, Baker Brooke and Thomas Brooke, were able to resume the friendship of Lord Baltimore which their father had enjoyed. Baker Brooke married Ann Calvert, the daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, and Lord Baltimore spoke of him as his "well-beloved nephew." Colonel Baker Brooke became the most important man in Calvert County. In July, 1658, he was appointed a member of the Council. The election to select the members of the Lower House in the same year, however, showed that the Puritans were still in a numerical majority in Calvert County; two of the three Burgesses elected from Calvert County that year were Puritans. These were Richard Preston and Woodman Stoakley. The third Burgess was Richard Smith, a young lawyer who had come to Maryland in 1649, about the same time that the Eltonheads and Secretary Thomas Hatton arrived in Maryland. Richard Smith became Attorney General of Maryland in 1659, his place in the Assembly being filled by Captain Richard Ladd. Henry Coursey became Clerk of the County Court, and the County Commissioners, or Justices, were Thomas Sprigg and Thomas Truman, of the Quorum; and Michael Brooke, Robert Taylor, and Philip Morgan were the Associate Justices. The personnel of these offices was the same in 1660, except that the previous Associate Justices were replaced by Thomas Anketil, Henry Hooper, Captain Sampson Waring, George Peake, and Hugh Stanley.

About this time Lord Baltimore was confronted by a new conspiracy, fomented by Governor Josias Fendall. Fendall had been appointed Governor in 1656, but he had not been permitted by the Puritans to exercise any of the powers of office. Fendall assumed the duties of office

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in 1659. He caused the House of Burgesses to issue a Declaration that it, the Lower House of the Assembly, constituted "a lawful Assembly without dependence upon any other power in the Province." This action was taken with the secret connivance of Governor Fendall, as he promptly agreed to sit with the Council as President of the House of Burgesses. The purpose was to establish a Commonwealth, with the powers of government vested in the House of Burgesses, and to abolish the Proprietary powers of Lord Baltimore. Fendall began publicly to stir up disaffection against Lord Baltimore.

This budding revolution was promptly checked by Lord Baltimore. Charles II had been restored to the throne of England, and Lord Baltimore enjoyed his complete favor and support. The King issued a Proclamation calling on all loyal subjects in Maryland to support "the rights and jurisdiction" of Lord Baltimore, and Fendall was removed from office and replaced by Philip Calvert. Fendall was placed under arrest along with several Puritan leaders who had conspired with him. Captain William Fuller and John Hatch of Anne Arundel County were among these. Fuller's estates were confiscated, but eventually all the conspirators were pardoned and released upon promise of good behavior.

Lord Baltimore then organized his support in the several Counties. One of his first acts was to establish the Calvert County militia. He commissioned Thomas Brooke, the second son of Robert Brooke, as Major, and placed him in command of the Militia of Calvert County. Ablebodied young men were persuaded to enlist, and a regular program of drill was instituted. Junior officers under Major Brooke were Lieutenants Henry Keene, John Bogue and George Price. Bogue settled near Lower Marlboro and was given a grant of 1000 acres of land, which was designated as Patuxent Manor. This Manor may have been intended originally to serve as a Manor for Lyon's Creek Hundred, but it is doubtful whether it ever functioned as such. The site of this Manor is marked by the old Grahame House, built by Charles Grahame in the following century. It is one of the notable survivals of the Colonial architecture of Calvert County.

The Calvert County Militia soon became an effective fighting force. One of its companies was sent to Kent Island to assist the local Militia in subduing the Indians. Throughout the Colonial period, the Calvert County Militia were noted for their effectiveness as a fighting force. They served with distinction in the warfare with the Susquehannock Indians in 1675, in the Revolution of 1689, and in General Braddock's campaign of 1757, during the French and Indian War.

Lord Baltimore also established the Calvert County Rangers. It was the function of the Rangers to patrol and defend the northern line of

white settlements. The Rangers guarded the frontier which extended from the branches of the upper Patuxent River through the site of Upper Marlboro to the Potomac River. The headquarters of the Rangers were located at Calverton Manor. The Rangers established a series of outposts and blockhouses along this frontier. None of these early fortifications have survived, but they were no doubt similar to Fort Garrison, the outpost of the Baltimore County Rangers near Pikesville, which has been preserved to the present day. The Rangers maintained a constant patrol along the frontier. They were called upon normally only to prevent small groups of Indians from infiltering within the line to beg or to steal, but occasionally there were skirmishes or even more serious combat between the Rangers and the Indians.

Ninian Beall, a Scotsman, who had been taken prisoner by the forces of Oliver Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar in 1650, and who had been sent to America and sold as an indentured servant, soon achieved distinction as a leader of the Rangers. Beall's services had been purchased by Richard Hall, a Quaker, one of the great land holders of Calvert County. Beall served his master faithfully and receiving his freedom at the end of his period of indenture, enlisted in the Calvert County Rangers. A man of giant physique, being six feet seven inches in height, with fiery red hair, Beall soon became an expert in Indian warfare and Indian diplomacy, rising in rank to become the commanding officer of the Rangers. He became one of the great land owners in Calvert and Prince George's Counties. His vast land holdings included much of the site of Georgetown in the present District of Columbia, as well as extensive holdings near Upper Marlboro. He acquired also several plantations near Lower Marlboro, among these being Soldier's Fortune, Ringan, and Beall. He married Ruth Moore, the daughter of a Calvert County planter. He lived to be ninety-two years of age, and had many sons and daughters. Beall was a very devout Presbyterian, and in later life became one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Maryland.

When Henry Coursey resigned as County Clerk and settled on the Eastern Shore, he was replaced by James Thompson, a planter of the upper part of the County, whose estate was called St. James. Coursey was one of the leaders of Governor Stone's ill-fated expedition against the Puritans. He and Luke Barber were sent by Governor Stone to demand the surrender of the Puritans just before the Battle of the Severn, and were made prisoners by the Puritans. Richard Preston served again as Speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1661, a post which he held for several years. The other Burgesses from Calvert County in 1661 were Richard Smith, Thomas Manning, and Major Thomas Truman. Truman had been captured by the Puritans, and was rewarded by Lord Baltimore

by the grant of 1000 acres of land. He acquired many estates in Calvert County. There is some uncertainty as to which tract Thomas Truman received for his services, but it seems probable that the one in question was His Lordship's Favor, a grant to him in 1663. This tract is situated in the upper County not far from Letchworth's Chance, and in later years became the dwelling plantation of the Blake family.

Other early settlers who served in the House of Burgesses during the 1660's were Thomas Brooke, Thomas Letchworth, William Dorrington, Tobias Norton, Richard Hall, Hugh Stanley, John Abington, William Groome, and Edward Keene. The High Sheriffs were Richard Collett, Thomas Truman, and Thomas Brooke. The last-named held that important post from 1666 to 1672, when he was succeeded by Christopher Rousby. Colonel Baker Brooke continued to serve as Calvert County's representative on the Council. In 1666 he became Chief Justice of Calvert County.

Calvert County was receiving a rapid increase in population. Many new settlers arrived in the County and carved plantations out of the virgin forest. As a consequence, the amount of tobacco produced annually was greatly increased, to such an extent that the market became over-supplied and prices fell rapidly. A similar situation prevailed in Virginia. The decline in the price of tobacco created a crisis in the condition of the planters. The owners of the larger estates were better able to control their condition by increasing reliance upon slave labor. The small planters found themselves faced with threatened insolvency. Thus began the "farm problem" which is still with us.

Governor Berkeley of Virginia, in 1666, proposed to Governor Charles Calvert of Maryland that no tobacco be planted for the following year. He requested that a law be passed prohibiting the planting of tobacco for one year. It was realized that the establishment of a minimum price for tobacco by legislative enactment would be unworkable, and that a limitation of the crop seemed to be the only alternative. There was no market for tobacco except that maintained by the London tobacco merchants. Governor Berkeley's proposal was approved by the Council of Maryland, but the burden of this measure would have fallen most severely on the small planters, and Lord Baltimore vetoed the proposal. Further negotiations took place between the representatives of Virginia and Maryland, and finding Maryland still reluctant to enter into such a drastic scheme, Governor Berkeley appealed to King Charles II of England.

The matter was referred to the Privy Council and Lords of Trade, and at the hearings, Lord Baltimore vigorously opposed Governor Berkeley's plan of crop limitation. He argued that the plan would be an infringement on the rights and liberties of the planters, and stated that in his

own opinion, the poverty and hardships from which many of the planters were suffering was due to their own indolence and to the use of "brandy-wine." He urged that the planters be given inducements to practice a diversification of crops. Some interesting particulars as to the conditions under which the early planter lived are contained in the records of these hearings. Lord Baltimore stated that a small planter, cultivating his plantation by his own labor, could plant five acres of tobacco. This would produce a yield of four hogsheads of tobacco, having a value of fourteen or fifteen pounds sterling in the market. This sum would be sufficient to enable the small planter to pay his taxes or quit rents, and to purchase sufficient articles of clothing and other necessities to last his family until the next year. In addition, if thrifty, he might save money to acquire a slave or an indentured white servant. Lord Baltimore was rather over-optimistic in his estimates. From the statistics which he gave, it appears that he was estimating the market price of tobacco at one penny per pound, whereas the price had actually fallen to about half that figure, and Lord Baltimore failed to make allowance for the costs of packing and transporting the tobacco to market.

The arguments of Lord Baltimore prevailed, and the scheme of crop limitation failed. The following summer the plantations of Virginia and Maryland were devastated by a great hurricane, and most of the tobacco crop of that year was destroyed. Thus nature supplied a remedy to the situation by creating a scarcity of tobacco, which enabled prices to rise again to a satisfactory level. Unfortunately, Lord Baltimore's proposal for a greater diversity of crops was never put into practice. Tobacco was the only "money crop" of the early Colonists, and more and more of it was produced. It became necessary to pass laws requiring the planting of at least one acre of corn for each plantation inhabitant; otherwise tobacco might have been produced even to the exclusion of food.

The great hurricane of 1667 is said to have been the worst storm of this type which Maryland ever experienced in its more than three centuries of history. Contemporary accounts describe the hailstones which fell as being "the size of turkey eggs." Not only was the tobacco crop of both Maryland and Virginia almost totally destroyed by this great hurricane, but barns and even houses were blown over and destroyed. Many cattle and farm animals were killed by the terrific downpour of great hailstones.

Lord Baltimore endeavored to introduce silver coins as a medium of exchange in place of tobacco. Some coinage was minted, but in practice "hard money" was unobtainable, and tobacco continued to be the medium of payments. Each year the planters drew on their credits with the London tobacco merchants, and paid their debts when the crop was

marketed a year later. Many of the planters were never able to get out of debt.

Access to water transportation was essential to the marketing of tobacco, and all the water front land was devoted to tobacco planting, no sites being utilized for the development of towns or industrial pursuits. Therefore, an Act of Assembly was passed in 1667 for "the laying out of towns." This Act called for the appointment of Commissioners to establish towns at favorable points. Several towns were established, or perhaps re-established at this time, including Calvertown, the seat of the County government, which had been laid out by Robert Brooke shortly after 1650 under the name of "Battletown." It is probable that the town of St. Leonard's, at the head of navigation on St. Leonard's Creek, also dates from this time. There was not sufficient population to make possible the existence of any real towns. The settlers were fully occupied in clearing their land holdings of trees and developing them into profitable estates.

It is interesting to contrast the course of events among the Puritans of Massachusetts with those among their kinsmen in Calvert County, as the two great traditions which have shaped American life began to take form at this early date. In New England, the land was rocky, the result of the glacial era, and it was only by great toil that a living could be obtained by agriculture. The Colonists therefore turned to fishing and industry for their livelihood, and tended to establish in towns. Trade, shipping, and manufactures became the backbone of New England life. In Calvert County and in Southern Maryland and Virginia, the land was fertile, and tobacco, a commodity which had a ready market, was easily produced. The presence of the Cavaliers and others of the English land-owning class led to the establishment of a tradition whereby the ownership of landed estates conferred more social prestige than did the practice of a trade or mercantile pursuit. In the Southern Colonies, every penniless settler, if possessed of the ambition to rise in the world, sought to acquire land and to become a "gentleman." No other occupations were esteemed, except the practice of the law and the holding of public or military office.

It was quite natural for the early Colonists of Calvert County to concentrate their interests upon the development of the one great natural resource which was at hand, namely the fertile tobacco fields of their County. Despite the occasional hardships caused by temporary overproduction of tobacco, the early settlers of Calvert County realized that they were in possession of some of the finest tobacco land in the world, and in developing this great natural resource, they were but following their inescapable destiny. Indeed, the production of a unique product,

as Maryland tobacco became, was a notable achievement.

Although Calvert County was a natural habitat of the tobacco plant, the early settlers did not make much use of the wild tobacco plant which the Indians had utilized, but cultivated a type of tobacco plant which the Spaniards had developed in South America a century earlier. This was the so-called Orinoco tobacco, which, perhaps aided by a partial crossing with the local wild tobacco, became known as "Maryland Broad-leaf." The broadleaf, which is cultivated and cured by methods which the early Colonists developed, became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market.

The seeds of the tobacco plant are minute in size and are produced, if the plant is permitted to "go to seed," in vast quantities. It is necessary for the planter to save only a few pods to have sufficient seed for the next year's planting. The seed does best if planted in recent forest land. The practice developed of burning off a small area of underbrush in the woods, usually late in the winter, and setting out the seed in a tobacco bed. In mid-spring the small plants are out in the growing fields. The setting out of some ten thousand plants per acre entails a large amount of labor, more than one man can do without assistance. After the plants have grown to a sufficient height, they must be topped; that is, the top is pinched off, invariably by the human hand, so that the strength of the plant will be directed to the production of the broad leaves. The fields must be kept clear of weeds until the plants are ready to be harvested and the worms which attack the plants must be picked off. When the plants are mature, they are cut down and allowed to dry in the fields for a few days. Then they are gathered up and stored in barns to cure. In Virginia the tobacco is dried with the aid of fire, but the Maryland tobacco is unique in that it is air cured. This practice led to the invention of the tobacco barn, a type of structure in which the board siding of the barn is left with cracks or air spaces, to permit the air to circulate; thereby drying and curing the tobacco. A period of a year is allowed from the first planting of the seed until the cured tobacco is ready to be put in hogsheads and sent to the market. The tobacco planter, therefore, receives his income from his product only once a year, when the crop is sold. Unless the planter has accumulated reserve money or possesses income from another source, he must manage the expenditure of crop money with sufficient foresight and prudence to make it last for his year's living requirements. The British Government discouraged the development of manufactures in Maryland; therefore the planters purchased their furniture, clothing, equipment and supplies from abroad, settling their debts to the English merchants who supplied them when the tobacco was sold. Although this situation in retrospect seems

intolerably bad, it worked quite well in actual practice, and a flourishing, prosperous society was built upon it.

The peculiar features of tobacco plantations led to the introduction of the system of negro slavery at an early date. The cultivation of tobacco required a large amount of labor only at the times of planting and harvesting. Most of the work is not too strenuous, and needs only unskilled labor, intelligently directed. At first this labor was obtained by importing white indentured servants, but, following the Virginia practice which, in turn, had been derived from that of the Spaniards, negroes were imported to supplement the white labor. Originally the negroes were brought to Maryland on the same terms as applied to the white indentured servants; that is, they were to be set free after seven years' service. It was soon found that the negroes were not capable of sufficient self-discipline to maintain themselves as free members of the Colony. They became hopelessly involved in economic and moral difficulties. Following the action already taken in Virginia, the Assembly of Maryland in 1667 passed an Enactment which created a permanent status of servitude for the negroes and their descendants. The declared purposes of the Act were to prevent the negroes from becoming public charges, and to preserve the purity of the white race by forbidding intermarriage. Soon the ownership of negro slaves became concentrated on the larger plantations. Many of the smaller plantations were operated by their owners without the use of slaves.

There was no stigma attached to the indenture system. Many men who later became citizens of prominence and influence began their careers as indentured servants. Some were brought in by relatives or friends, and other sold themselves to a sea captain in payment for the voyage to America. Skilled artisans, such as carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths were in great demand as indentured servants, and the services of such men commanded a good price in the market. Indentured artisans, when freed of indenture, were apt to become planters as soon as they could accumulate sufficient capital to purchase land. During the Colonial period, there was little industry in Calvert County, except for ship and house building.

The greatest disadvantage of the plantation system was that it rendered education difficult to achieve. Professional men usually went to England for their education, or arrived in the County already qualified. In the period of the 1660's, there were at least three physicians in Calvert County, Dr. Joachim Kirstead, Dr. Francis Swinfens, and Dr. Peter Sharp. Lawyers were more numerous. The lawyers most actively engaged in the practice of their profession were Richard Smith of St. Leonard's, George Parker, and William Groome. Richard Smith was perhaps the

leading trial lawyer of his day, and his name appears as participating in the trial of many cases before the Provincial Court. He invested his earnings in lands and became one of the great land owners of the Colony. His two sons, Richard Smith, Jr., and Walter Smith, founded notable dynasties, whose descendants occupied many important civil and military positions in Calvert County throughout the Colonial era. William Groome seems to have been more of a counsellor than a trial practitioner. He acted as lawyer for most of the English merchants who did business with the Calvert County planters. One of his landed estates was Dunkirk in the extreme upper County. The modern townsite of Dunkirk marks the location of this plantation. Other lawyers were John Abington and the Rousby brothers.

Quakers began to appear in Calvert County after the Restoration of 1658. Like the Puritans, they came to Maryland after having been expelled from Virginia. Late in 1657 three Quaker missionaries, Thomas Thurston, Josiah Cole, and Thomas Campbell, came to Maryland from Virginia, preaching and making converts. The first Quaker settlements were established in Anne Arundel County on the shore of the West River, and from there they began to move southward into Calvert County. The Quakers soon were in difficulty with the government of the Province because of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, and because of their refusal to perform military service. Other grievances against the Quakers were that they refused to testify in Court proceedings, and that they persuaded other persons not to accept military duties. On July 23, 1659 an Order of the Governor was issued declaring the Quakers to be "vagabonds and idle persons" and directing that they be "apprehended and whipped from Constable to Constable until they be sent out of ye Province." This order does not seem to have been put into effect, as from that year the Quakers appeared in Maryland in increasing numbers.

It was soon found that the Quakers were industrious and useful settlers, and, aside from their pacifism, and their unwillingness to take an oath, were little different from the other settlers. In several respects, such as their dislike for an organized church with full-time ministers or priests, and their "Abhorrence of Oaths," the Quakers were much like the Puritans, and most of the converts to Quakerism came from the Puritans.

The Quakers established settlements on the Upper Cliffs below Plum Point, and on the Lower Cliffs at St. Leonard's. The Puritan leader, Richard Preston, became a convert to Quakerism, as did such other prominent Puritans as Captain William Fuller and Leonard Strong. The famous Quaker preacher, George Fox, visited Calvert County in 1672 on a preaching mission. His travels took him southward from the West

River Quaker colony to the Cliffs, where he stayed for some time, preaching and making converts. During the winter of that year, he made a visit to the Preston home and stayed with James Preston, the son of Richard Preston. Fox wrote in his diary that he found the winters in Calvert County to be almost unbearably cold. He complained bitterly of the severity of the winter. When he visited on the Cliffs, he stayed at the home of Dr. Peter Sharp. There also he experienced severe cold and much snow. From this and other evidence it seems well-established that during the Colonial period the winters in Southern Maryland were colder than they have been in the twentieth century.

The chief accomplishment of George Fox's labors in Calvert County was that he succeeded in establishing toleration for the Quakers, enabling them to become permanent settlers. Fox, a clever diplomat, adopted the policy of flattering the upper classes, and thereby ingratiated himself with them. By this means he created good will toward the "Friends." The Quakers debarred themselves from holding any public office and from testifying in Court proceedings because of their refusal to take oaths. It was not until the passage of an Act of the Assembly in 1702 that the Quaker "affirmation" was accepted legally as the equivalent of an "oath" in court proceedings and as a requirement for holding public office.

One of the important early Quaker settlers in Calvert County was Richard Hall. He settled at a large estate called Hall's Hills, situated near the mouth of Hall's Creek. Richard Hall was a member of the Lower House of the Assembly, beginning in 1666, and to have held that office he must have departed from the principles of his faith at least to the extent of taking the oath of office. His daughter Rebecca married Walter Smith, the second son of Attorney-General Richard Smith. Richard Hall gave or sold his son-in-law Hall's Craft, a large estate near Lower Marlboro. Walter Smith and his descendants were among the most important men in the upper County, holding many offices throughout the Colonial period.

Thomas Smith, a Quaker who came from the West River community in Anne Arundel County, was seated at Highland, a tract of 300 acres, which was granted to him in 1670. The site of this plantation is marked by the large brick house, which is often called "the old Smith house near Dunkirk." The Smiths of "Smithville" or Dunkirk are descended from him. Some writers on Calvert County history have confused these Smiths with the descendants of Walter Smith of Hall's Craft. The two families of Smith are quite distinct and were of independent origin. The Smiths of Hall's Craft were members of the Church of England, Walter Smith having been one of the founders of All Saints Church.

The largest settlement of Quakers established in Calvert County was

on the Upper Cliffs, extending from Plum Point to Parker's Creek. The Quakers held meetings at the home of John Gary, and later at the home of Richard Johns. A permanent meeting house was erected as soon as possible. Dennis Griffith's map of Calvert County of 1792 shows that the Quaker meeting house was located on the road leading from Prince Frederick to the Cliffs, and that it was still in existence at that date. Richard Johns settled in Calvert County about 1670. He became the leader of the Quakers and acquired vast land holdings by purchasing many of the original Puritan grants along the Cliffs. His home plantation was at Angelica, which had belonged originally to Leonard Strong. The minutes of the Quaker meetings held at the home of Richard Johns have been preserved and are now kept at the Stony Run Meeting House in Baltimore City. These records contain much valuable genealogical material dating from the late 1600's. Other Quakers of this community were Francis Billingsley and his brother, Thomas Billingsley, Francis Hutchins, John Hance, William Harris, Robert Freeland, Thomas Talbot, and James Dorsey.

The Quakers who settled along the Lower Cliffs had their meeting house at St. Leonard's. Among the Quaker families of the Lower Cliffs were the Sharps and the Clevelys, also the Pardoes and the Dixons.

The chief reason for the success of the Quakers in establishing their faith in Calvert County was that they provided a means of worship without the necessity of having a church building or a clergyman. It seems strange that the early Puritans did not succeed in establishing permanent churches in Calvert County as they did in New England. Most of them returned to the Church of England or else became Quakers. The Quakers were able to hold together and provide religious services for their people by their system of meeting at private homes. The Puritans failed for lack of permanent ministers.

In addition to the Puritans and Quakers, there were many early settlers of Calvert County who belonged to the Church of England. The Church throughout the Colonial period was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The whole Province of Maryland was administered as an outpost of the Diocese of London. The population of Calvert County was insufficient to support a full-time minister in the early days and the rules of the English Church did not sanction the conduct of religious services by laymen. The first minister of the Church of England in Calvert County was the Rev. John Yeo, who was sent over from England shortly after 1670. This clergyman made a survey of the situation and submitted a now famous written report to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he complained bitterly of the conditions existing through the lack of an established ministry. This report stated in part: "The Province

of Maryland is in a deplorable condition for want of an established ministry. Here are ten or twelve Counties, and in them at least 20,000 souls, and but three Protestant ministers of the Church of England. The priests are provided for, and the Quakers take care of those that are speakers, but no care is taken to build up churches in the Protestant religion. . . . As Lord Baltimore is lately gone for England, I have made bold to address this to your Grace, to beg that your Grace would be pleased to solicit him for some established support for a Protestant ministry." This letter of the Rev. Yeo shows the difficulties surrounding the functioning of the church without financial support. The members of the church were scattered geographically on their isolated plantations, and as yet not sufficiently wealthy to support the church adequately by private contributions. The Rev. Yeo called for support out of public funds.

The provision for support for the English Church out of the Provincial revenues had been required by Parliament as a condition to the grant of the Charter. This matter was discussed in the Council in 1676 and 1677, but was blocked by the Governor at the instruction of Lord Baltimore. The conditions of which the Rev. Yeo complained were not remedied until after the Protestant Revolution of 1689. The failure of Lord Baltimore to establish the Church was the real cause of that Revolution. The Church of England already had begun to function in Calvert County, even at the early date of 1670. A small church building was erected for Christ Church, to serve the central and lower part of the County, perhaps before 1670, and All Saints Church, in the upper County, had its beginnings not much later. The exact date of the founding of these two historic churches is not known.

During these early days the danger of Indian raids was constantly on the minds of the settlers. The Indians of Southern Maryland were usually well-disposed toward the whites, except when provoked by what they considered to be white aggression. At the north of the Bay, however, were the warlike Susquehannocks, whose hostility toward the whites originated at the time when the first Colonists undertook to check the annual raids of the Susquehannocks at Mattapany. The Puritans had been given lands along the Severn River to act as a buffer between the lower settlements and the Susquehannocks. The Puritans, however, in 1652, had made a Treaty of Peace with the Indians, which Treaty was kept faithfully by both sides.

In 1661 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the villages of the Susquehannocks. So many Indians died of this disease that their numbers were reduced in half. The Susquehannocks lived in a state of intermittent warfare with their enemies the Senecas, and realized that they might not be able to defend themselves in the future against them; therefore, they

appealed to Lord Baltimore for assistance. After several years' negotiations, a Treaty of peace and mutual assistance was made between Lord Baltimore's government and the Susquehannocks.

The once powerful Susquehannocks by 1673 had been reduced by disease and warfare to about three hundred warriors. The following year they were attacked by the Senecas, and were driven from their ancient tribal villages at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. They were obliged to take refuge in the white settlements, and after wandering about closely watched by the Rangers, occupied an old Indian site located at the head of navigation of the Potomac River. Conflicts soon broke out between the white men and the Indians, and some of the white settlers, both in Maryland and in Virginia, were attacked and murdered during the summer of 1675.

It became necessary to take firm action to protect the Colonists, and a joint force of Maryland militiamen and Virginians was organized and sent to subdue the Susquehannocks. The Maryland forces were commanded by Major Thomas Truman of Calvert County, a member of the Council. The Virginians were led by Colonel John Washington, the great-grandfather of General George Washington. On September 25, 1675 the Maryland and Virginia forces appeared before the Indian fort and demanded that the Indians surrender. The Indians sent a delegation of their men to the camp of the Colonials. While the parley was taking place, a detachment of Virginia militiamen arrived at Major Truman's headquarters, bearing the bodies of several white settlers who had been murdered and scalped by the Indians. Enraged at the sight of the mutilated bodies of the murdered white men, the soldiers attacked the Indian delegation, killing all the Indians but one who escaped. The Colonials then laid siege to the Indian fort. The Indians defended themselves for several days, but, becoming weakened by the casualties of battle, broke out of the fort at night and fled to Virginia, attacking the white settlers in their path.

When news of these events was reported to Lord Baltimore, he regarded the killing of the Indian delegation by Major Truman's men as a very serious violation of his instructions, and of the Treaty which he had made with the Susquehannocks. Truman blamed the affair on the Virginians, but was unable to procure a written statement of the Virginians to that effect. He was summoned to St. Mary's City on charges of insubordination, and a Bill of Attainder was filed against him. Truman was a member of the Upper House of the Assembly, making his offense a very serious matter. Truman was declared to be guilty, but the Council and the House of Burgesses could not agree on the sentence to be imposed. The final outcome of the impeachment trial was that Truman was dis-

missed from the Council and deprived of his military offices, but was allowed to go free without further penalty. The Assembly was secretly pleased at being rid of the Indians, but felt obliged to make Truman a scapegoat because of the violation of the Treaty. In the meantime, the Indians who had escaped from the fort roamed about Virginia, murdering the settlers and burning their houses. They were crushed by a force of Virginia frontiersmen led by the celebrated Nathaniel Bacon. All Maryland felt relieved by the elimination of the Susquehannocks, who had been a threat to their lives and security for nearly half a century.

After Major Thomas Truman was dismissed from office, he retired to his plantation, Trent Hall, situated on the western shore of the Patuxent River, which at that time was Calvert County territory. He died in 1685 and is buried at his estate. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Truman, Esquire, who died the 6th day of December, Anno 1685. Aged 60 years. The memory of the Just is Blessed. Prov. ye 10 Ch. ye 7 verse."

Thomas Truman died unmarried. The later Trumans, who have played a notable part in the history of America, are descended from his brothers, James and Nathaniel.

As the Province of Maryland grew in population, the expenses of maintaining the governmental establishment increased rapidly. Not only was it necessary to maintain a military force to protect the Colonists against the Indians, but the people began to demand increasing services from the Government, such as an Established, state-supported church. The annual revenues from the quit rents of land, which had been fixed at the low rate of one shilling annually for fifty acres of land in order to attract settlers, could not be increased. They became insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

In order to meet the deficit and to "balance the budget," an Act was passed in 1671 by which a new tax of twelve shillings per hogshead was imposed on all tobacco exported. Increased import duties were levied upon articles imported from England. The Province was divided into three "Naval Districts," each under a "Naval Officer," whose duty it was to examine all incoming and outgoing ships and to ascertain that all the required imports and taxes were paid. Calvert County was placed in the Patuxent Naval District, and Major Samuel Bourne of Eltonhead Manor became the first Naval Officer of the District. He was followed in office by Andrew Abington, and later by Christopher Rousby and by Col. John Rousby II.

The Colonists demanded increased military protection and other services, which had necessitated the imposition of the new taxes, but the increased taxes, when put into effect, were very unpopular. The large

plantations, operated by slave labor, were able to produce tobacco at a lower cost than could the small individually operated plantations. Without employing additional labor, the small planter could not increase his production, which according to Lord Baltimore's statistics submitted to the English Board of Trade, was only about four hogsheads of tobacco annually. The number of plantations increased rapidly as new settlers took up land, and the price of tobacco was kept low by the increase in production. The small planter was squeezed between increased taxes on the one hand, and a low price for his product on the other. Soon some of the small planters began to experience serious economic difficulties and became restive and dissatisfied.

This unrest became so serious in 1676 that it reached the point of insurrection in Calvert County. The immediate cause of the trouble is obscure, but it took the form of a mutiny in the Calvert County Militia. A detachment of Militia was sent to the region of the Cliffs, probably to seize the plantations of some planters who were delinquent in their taxes. The Militiamen, sympathizing with the plight of the planters, mutinied. They informed their Commander, Captain Henry Jowles, that they would not obey his orders. They menaced Jowles with cocked muskets and threatened to shoot him. The mutineers took up a position on the plantation of Thomas Barnaby on the Cliffs, and drew up a petition which they sent to the Governor and Council, requesting relief from taxes. The leaders of the insurrection were Ensign Davis, of the Militia, William Gent, Giles Haslehan, and John Pake.

The Governor and Council did not receive this petition with favor, but placed Captain Jowles in command of a company of men of known loyalty, and instructed him to suppress the insurrection. Captain Jowles, a fearless soldier and able leader of men, marched on the plantation, and after a short skirmish, all of the insurgents surrendered, except Ensign Davis, who escaped and took refuge in Delaware. Captain Jowles agreed to intercede for the captives, and after securing the approval of the Governor, permitted the prisoners to go home on parole, on promise of good behavior. The leaders of the insurrection were taken to St. Mary's and brought to trial on charges of sedition and armed insurrection. Ensign Davis was arrested in Delaware and sent to Maryland to face trial on similar charges. All the insurrectionists were found guilty. Davis and Pake were court-martialed and hanged as traitors; the others were let off with minor punishment.

This incident of the "Insurrection of the Cliffs" caused a lingering ill-feeling among the small planters and white laborers throughout the Province. Its effects were felt in the Revolution of 1689. The conflict between the settler of modest status and the Government of the Province

was a basic one, perhaps dating back to the first meeting of the Assembly of Maryland, at which the representatives of the freeholders, sitting in the House of Burgesses, had demanded the right to initiate legislation, as well as to vote upon such proposed legislation as might be submitted by the Governor and Council.

The successive Lords Baltimore were well-disposed toward the Colonists but it was their policy to maintain a semi-feudal state with an authoritarian government. In all appointments to the higher offices and other salaried positions, the Proprietary Government favored the aristocratic class. Many of the men appointed to the important offices of the Colony, were allied to the Calvert family by family relationship, or by ties of religion or class interest. It was only the members of the upper class who possessed sufficient education to perform the duties of office. The average small planter or free laborer had little or no opportunity to obtain an education. Such a regime was probably necessary in the early days of the Colony. It was not well-suited, over the long range, to the character of the people of Maryland, who were self-reliant, liberty-loving people of English stock, and who had come to America in the expectation of achieving a substantial advancement over their status in England. Many of the Colonists began to believe that the Province of Maryland was being governed merely as a source of revenue for the Calvert family and its inner circle of favorites.

This growing dissatisfaction was aggravated by the economic forces which depressed prices in the world tobacco market, a factor over which the Proprietary Government could exercise no control. It contributed to the rebellion which overthrew Lord Baltimore's government in the Revolution of 1689. For the time being, the "Insurrection of the Cliffs" was a mere portent of events to come, the general aspect of conditions in Maryland being one of rapid growth and progress.

These events taking place in the decade of the 1670's, had little effect upon the lives of the upper class of the Colonists. The County officeships continued to be held by members of the same leading families, with an occasional newcomer arising to prominence. In 1670 the County Commissioners and Justices were Thomas Brooke, Charles Brooke, John Abington, Richard Perry, James Truman, and Nathaniel Truman. In 1672 Christopher Rousby succeeded Major Thomas Brooke as High Sheriff. Others who served as County Commissioners and Justices during this decade were Major Samuel Bourne, William Groome, Cuthbert Fenwick, Captain Richard Ladd, Robert Heighe, Thomas Sterling, William Turner, William Parker, Col. Henry Jowles, Roger Brooke, Richard Marsham, George Lingan, Thomas Collier, Francis Hutchins, and Samuel Taylor. Col. Baker Brooke continued to represent Calvert County in the Council

until his death in 1676. He was succeeded by Christopher Rousby. The representatives from Calvert County in the House of Burgesses in 1671 were Thomas Brooke, Charles Brooke, and Richard Perry. Others who served in the Lower House during this decade were William Berry, Richard Hall, Captain Richard Ladd, Francis Billingsley, and Col. Henry Jowles.

There was very little change in the names of Calvert County's office holders in the decade of the 1680's. In 1681 Christopher Rousby met a violent death at the hands of Col. George Talbot, a nephew of Lord Baltimore. He was replaced on the Council by Henry Darnall. Col. Henry Jowles became High Sheriff of Calvert County. He served until 1685, when Michael Taney assumed this important office, holding it until the Revolution of 1689. In 1685 the County Commissioners were little changed from those of the previous decade. They were Col. Henry Jowles, Roger Brooke, Captain Richard Ladd, and John Griggs, of the Quorum. Thomas Sterling, Thomas Brooke, Richard Marsham, George Lingan, James Collier, Francis Hutchins, Samuel Taylor, Basil Waring, Thomas Tasker, and Richard Fenwick were the Associates. Members of the House of Burgesses during the decade included Captain Richard Ladd, Richard Hall, Francis Billingsley, Francis Hutchins, Col. Henry Jowles, and George Lingan.

The Assembly of Maryland in 1683 passed a new Act for "The Laying out of Towns." As in 1667, the purpose of erecting the towns was chiefly to establish ports of entry to facilitate the collection of taxes. In each of the Counties of Maryland a Commission of leading men was appointed for the purpose. Those appointed in Calvert County included Henry Darnall, Nicholas Sewall, John Darnall, Richard Hall, Francis Hutchins, Captain Samuel Bourne, Captain Richard Ladd, John Brome, and Christopher Rousby. Coxtown, later to be known as Lower Marlboro, was among the towns so established which has continued to exist to the present day. The location of this town was well-chosen, and it became the principal port on the upper Patuxent River, serving as the port for Lyon's Creek Hundred. Huntingtown at the head of navigation of Hunting Creek was established at the same time. It soon grew in importance, rivaling Calvertown, the County seat, which was less accessible to the planters of the middle part of the County. The citizens of Huntingtown on several occasions sought to have their town become the seat of the County Government, but in each case they were unsuccessful. Huntingtown was attacked by the British in 1814 and was totally destroyed by fire. This ended the existence of old Huntingtown. It was never rebuilt, as the Creek soon became silted up and too shallow for the vessels of that day. Modern Huntingtown is a cross-roads village situated about three

miles north of the site of the former Huntingtown.

Another of the towns established at this time was Warringtown, situated on land that had been granted to the early Puritan settler, Captain Sampson Waring. There was no satisfactory harbor at this point along the Cliffs, and Warringtown did not have a long existence. It is shown on maps of the Colonial period. Its location was approximately that of Dare's Beach Wharf. The town of St. Leonard's, at the head of navigation of St. Leonard's Creek, was re-established by the Commissioners. The Creek had then lost some of its depth, and the new town was located slightly farther downstream, new and larger docks being built to accommodate the increased shipments of tobacco. St. Leonard's has had a long existence, but its population was always small. Both Warringtown and St. Leonard's failed because of the existence of a better and more convenient location known as "Old Fields," which was situated at the intersection of the "Ridge" road, the principal north and south highway, with the road which led from Calvertown to the Cliffs. This location was the main cross-roads of the County. Its growth had to await the coming of improved roads, but in the next century it achieved sufficient importance to become the County seat. It then became known as Prince Frederick.

One of the most celebrated incidents of early Calvert County history occurred in 1684. This was the murder of Christopher Rousby, the Naval Officer and Customs Collector of the Patuxent District, by Col. George Talbot, a nephew of Lord Baltimore. The post which Rousby held was one of the most sought in the County, as it paid a lucrative salary out of the revenues collected from imports and exports. Rousby had succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Royal Government in England, and, realizing that there was a growing discontent with Lord Baltimore's government on the part of the middle class of the settlers, he began to assume an arrogant attitude. He made statements derogatory to Lord Baltimore on several occasions. His conduct aroused the wrath of the followers of Lord Baltimore. On October 31, 1684, the ketch "Quaker" arrived in the Patuxent River from England. Rousby went on board the ship to make inspection and to assess the taxes to be placed against the cargo. While he was attending to these duties, the ship was boarded by Colonel Talbot, a kinsman of Lord Baltimore. The two men retired to the Captain's cabin, and a violent quarrel broke out. Talbot drew his sword and stabbed Rousby, inflicting a fatal wound. Talbot fled, and according to legend, concealed himself in a cave on his manor where he was fed by fish caught for him by two trained hawks. The records show, however, that Talbot was arrested in Virginia, by order of Governor Howard. Through the intercession of his wife, he was released upon order of the King, and was permitted to return to Maryland on parole. Talbot was

pardoned through the influence of Lord Baltimore, there being no eye-witness to the killing.

Christopher Rousby was buried at his Manor, Susquehanna, situated on the south shore of the Patuxent, across the river from Solomon's. The graves of Christopher and of his brother, John Rousby, who died the following year, are marked by a large tombstone, which bears the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the Body of Xpher Rousbie, Esquire, who was taken out of this world by a violent death received on Board His Majesty's ship the Quaker Ketch, Capt. Thomas Allen, commander, ye last day of October, 1684. And also Mr. John Rousbie, his brother, who departed this natural life on board the ship Baltimore. Being arrived in the Patuxent River the first day of February, 1685. Memento mori."

After the death of Christopher Rousby, his estate, Susquehanna, escheated to Lord Baltimore. In 1702 it was patented to Richard Smith, Jr., son of the Attorney General, who married the widow of John Rousby.

The period which began with the Restoration of 1658 was marked by material progress and a rapid advance in civilization. New settlers came to Calvert County, some as property-less apprentices, others as men of wealth, who brought from England the means to acquire and equip comfortable homesteads. During this period, the territory along the upper reaches of the Patuxent River embracing Hunting Creek and Lyon's Creek Hundreds was rapidly taken up by new settlers. Henry Cox and Thomas Cox acquired extensive holdings in Lyon's Creek Hundred at an early date. The early history of these men has not been established, but it seems probable that they were allied by family ties to James Cox, one of the original Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County. James Cox was among the first Burgesses from Anne Arundel County after its establishment in 1650, and served as Speaker of the Lower House. Henry Cox acquired several land grants in Calvert County in the 1660's. This family gave its name to Coxtown Creek and to Coxtown, which later became known as Lower Marlboro.

George Hardesty, who arrived in Maryland in 1652, was one of the earliest to settle near Lower Marlboro. He acquired large grants of land in Calvert County and in the territory later to become known as Prince George's County. One of his daughters married George Lingan, Justice of Calvert County in 1675, and later a member of the Quorum, and a Burgess. George Lingan settled in Calvert County in 1664, and also acquired large land holdings in the Lower Marlboro area, including Lingan's Adventure, Lingan's Purchase, and Bachellor's Quarter, the latter being his dwelling plantation. Two of George Lingan's daughters married, respectively, Edward Boteler and Henry Boteler, sons of Charles

Boteler, the Deputy Surveyor of Maryland under Surveyor-General Baker Brooke. A third daughter, Margaret, married Major Josiah Wilson, one of the leading men of the upper County. Major Wilson was the son of James Wilson, the original settler and founder of the Wilson family of Calvert County.

Bachellor's Quarter, where George Lingan lived, lies to the east of the town of Lower Marlboro, and immediately to the south of Lower Marlboro was a plantation called The Ordinary, granted to Robert Kingsbury in 1663. "Ordinary" is an old English word meaning an inn or tavern; it is probable that there was an inn at this location in the early days. Robert Kingsbury was connected by marriage with the Wells family of Anne Arundel County, indicating that he was of Puritan origin. The next owner of The Ordinary was Thomas Tasker, whose son, Governor Benjamin Tasker, became one of the greatest men of Maryland in the first half of the eighteenth century. In addition to being a planter, Thomas Tasker was a great merchant. His will shows that he owned at the time of his death the ship "Patuxent Merchant" and that he was possessed of large cash balances on deposit with London bankers and merchants.

On the north side of Lower Marlboro was Patuxent Manor, a grant to Captain John Boague, and farther north, Samuel Griffin, the ancestor of another of Calvert County's oldest families, settled at Welshpool, a grant of 330 acres. Other early settlers in the vicinity of Hall's Creek were Peter Archer and John Sansbury. Peter Archer arrived in Calvert County about the year 1663. His plantation was called Archer Hays. Later, the Archer family moved northward to Baltimore County, and Archer Hays came into the possession of John Sansbury, an immigrant of 1672. Thomas Kemp and William Kemp, who arrived in 1663 and 1667, respectively, settled at Sunderland. All Saints Church at Sunderland stands on a portion of Kemp's Desire, an original grant of Thomas Kemp, donated to the Church in 1692 by Thomas Hilleary. The remaining portion of Kemp's Desire was later included in the grant of Lingan's Purchase. The Kemp family did not linger long in Calvert County, but found a new home on the Eastern Shore. Also near Sunderland was William Nichols, an early settler of some importance, who arrived in Calvert County in 1682, and was one of the original vestrymen of All Saints. Thomas Hillary, or Hilleary, the founder of the well-known family of that name, settled in the same neighborhood. He later moved to Three Sisters in Prince George's County. John Sunderland, the progenitor of the Sunderland family of Calvert County, was an arrival of the year 1669. There are no early land grants associated with the name of Sunderland. There were Sunderlands in New England; it may be assumed that he had Puritan connections.

William Lyle, founder of the Lyle family, came to Maryland in 1653. His plantation, Read Hall, or Red Hall, is located not far from Lower Marlboro. John King, founder of the King family of Calvert, arrived in 1665. He settled at Newington, a plantation adjoining Islington, one of the early grants of Richard Smith. Another of the founders of a well-known Calvert County family was Richard Stallings, whose plantation, Spittle, was acquired from Richard Hall. Spittle adjoins Newington to the northeast. The portion of Islington which lay to the east of the Ridge Road was the seat of John Lawrence, founder of the Lawrence family. From this point, extending south, almost to Hunting Creek, was the Ridge, the plantation of James Wilson. Abington Manor and Dowdswell, as has been mentioned, were located on the cliffs of the Patuxent River above Hunting Creek. These grants of 1000 acres each were among the largest in Lyon's Creek Hundred. They passed from John Abington to his nephew, Andrew Abington. Shortly after 1690 Abington Manor was purchased by Col. William Holland and Dowdswell by Richard Harrison. Both these men were from the lower part of Anne Arundel County. They were associated together in the ownership of ships, and in various mercantile pursuits in which they acquired great wealth.

Benois Brasseur, the first Huguenot to settle in Calvert County, was an early arrival on the Upper Cliffs of Calvert. He was a man of such importance that he was given full citizenship in the Province of Maryland by a special proclamation of Lord Baltimore in 1658. His descendants moved to Prince George's County and Anne Arundel County, where their name was modified to Brashears. Benois Brasseur died in 1663, and his widow married Thomas Sterling, who thereby acquired the landed estates of Brasseur. Thomas Sterling died in 1685, a Justice of Calvert County. One of the daughters of Thomas Sterling was the wife of James Derrumple, or Dalrymple, who settled in Calvert County about the year 1672 and founded a family which has been identified with the County for many generations. Both the Sterlings and the Dalrymples were of Scottish origin. Alexander's Hope, the home plantation of the early Dalrymples, was an original grant to Alexander Magruder, the first of the Magruders in Maryland. This plantation was adjacent to Sterling's Nest, and the nearby St. James, of James Thompson. The latter was an immigrant of 1656 and was a man of some wealth and education. He acquired several grants of land and became Deputy Surveyor of Calvert County. He succeeded Henry Coursey as Clerk of Calvert County. He left no descendants in Calvert County, except perhaps through the Taskers. The first Thomas Tasker is believed to have married a Mary Thompson, and she may have been the daughter of James Thompson, as there was no other Thompson family living in the vicinity of the Taskers.

Clare's Hundred, a grant of 100 acres to Mark Clare, the founder of the Calvert County family of that name, adjoined Sterling's Nest on the South.

One of the most noteworthy families in the upper part of Calvert County was that founded by Captain Thomas Blake. Captain Blake, born in Galway, Ireland, came to Calvert County shortly after 1670, and first settled at Bullings Right, a plantation on the Patuxent River. Later, he moved to St. Edmond's, a plantation on the bayside above Plum Point. The later generations of Blakes are descended from Captain Thomas Blake and his second wife, who was Jane Sutton Isaac, the widow of Captain Edward Isaac of Plum Point. Captain Thomas Blake served as Captain of the Calvert County Militia and later as High Sheriff of Calvert County. He was one of the original vestrymen of All Saints Church. The seat of later generations of the Blake family was at Lordship's Favor, a plantation adjoining St. Edmond's.

Captain Edward Isaac was, like Captain Thomas Blake, an important military figure in the upper part of Calvert County. He was an English army officer, sent to Maryland in charge of Scottish prisoners of war who were sold to the planters as indentured servants. He purchased the plantation known as Plum Point and became a permanent resident of Calvert County. The Isaac family had its seat at this plantation for many generations and intermarried with the Blakes, the Heighes, and the Becketts.

Robert Heighe, founder of the Heighe family of Calvert, was an immigrant of 1662. Beakley, the seat of the Heighes, adjoins Plum Point.

The region of the Upper Cliffs from Plum Point south to Parker's Creek became the center of the Quakers. In addition to the families of Johns, Billingsley, and Harris, there were also the Dorseys, Freelands, Kents, Allnutts, Roberts, Hunts, Talbots, and several others. James Dorsey, founder of the Dorseys of Calvert County, was a kinsman of Richard Preston and came to Calvert County as a youth in 1668. He probably spent his early years at the Preston plantation on the lower Patuxent River, but in his mature years he was a planter of the upper County. Bennett's Desire, the seat of the Dorseys, is located on the road leading from Hunting Creek to Plum Point. This was a tract of 200 acres known in later years as "Bunker Hill." James Dorsey lived to a great age and left many descendants. James Sewall, son of John Sewall, the Puritan immigrant of 1652, settled not far from the Dorseys. The seat of the Sewalls was at Good Luck, a plantation situated on the branch of Hunting Creek, known as Sewall's Branch.

Letchworth's Chance, the seat of the early Puritan Thomas Letchworth, or Leitchworth, extended southward of the Plum Point Road for a distance of one thousand perches. The Letchworth family resided in

Calvert County for two generations and became allied by marriage to the Trumans and the Skinners. Robert Skinner was the founder of the Skinner family of Calvert County and was allied to the Skinner family of the Eastern Shore. The seat of the Skinners was at Skinner's Reserve, originally called Truman's Reserve. This plantation was located on the road leading to Parker's Cliffs. Robert Skinner also owned the adjacent tracts called Border and Chance. The Skinners were prominent in the civil and military life of Calvert County. The original plantation house of the Skinners was burned and destroyed by the British, when they made their famous night raid on Prince Frederick during the War of 1812, the Skinner plantation being not much more than a mile distant from Prince Frederick. James Steuart Skinner accompanied Francis Scott Key when he went on board the British frigate off Fort McHenry, and after witnessing the unsuccessful bombardment of that fort, composed the "Star Spangled Banner."

The territory along the ancient road which connected Prince Frederick with Huntingtown and all the land to the west of it lies in Hunting Creek Hundred. William Kidd and John Leach, immigrants of the year 1662, were early settlers near Huntingtown. William Kidd is said to have come to Calvert County from Virginia and was a relative of James Wilson, whose estate Ridge was to the north of Kidd's Level, which stood at the head of navigation of Hunting Creek. Little is known of William Kidd, but his son, William Kidd, Jr., was the builder of the first Court House erected at Prince Frederick, where Peahen's Nest and Leach's Freehold, the plantations of John Leach, adjoined Kidd's Level. John Leach, Jr. was one of the original vestrymen of All Saints Church in 1692.

Along the road leading from Huntingtown were three tracts of John Little, one of the early Puritans. These tracts were Littleton, Overton, and Clahamman. John Little appears but briefly in the history of Calvert County, and left no descendants, yet something of his personality is revealed by the Archives of Maryland. He seems to have been a gossip and busybody, through which traits he was frequently in difficulties with his neighbors. Records of early Court proceedings recorded in the Archives show that he was convicted of having made slanderous remarks about Mrs. Elizabeth Pott, the wife of a Puritan neighbor, John Pott. Little was convicted of slandering Mrs. Pott by spreading the rumor that she had taken an Indian for a lover during the absence of her husband. The Court imposed a fine of five hundred pounds of tobacco for this offense, and Little was required to stand at the door of the Court House with a paper affixed to his hat "written in capital letters," saying that he had scandalized Mrs. Pott. On another occasion he was fined a similar

amount by the Court and required to stand by the whipping post, stripped to the waist with the lash overhead, for having spread the gossip that William Berry, one of the leaders of the Puritans had committed adultery with his wife, prior to their marriage, when she was married to her first husband. The Court records indicate that he was spared an actual lashing only because of his advanced age. John Little died without heirs, and his lands escheated. Overton became the dwelling plantation of Benjamin Hance, son of the first John Hance, and was the seat of the Hance family until the Hances acquired Taney Place early in the nineteenth century.

On the south side of Hunting Creek, below Huntingtown, was the seat of Woodman Stoakley, one of the leaders of the Puritans. Woodman Stoakley's heirs removed to the Eastern Shore, and Stoakley, a plantation of some five hundred acres, was acquired by Francis Hutchins, the founder of the Hutchins family. Stoakley has been in the possession of the Hutchins family for many generations.

Godsgrace Point, at the mouth of Hunting Creek, was settled originally by John Godsgrace, and later became the seat of the celebrated General James John Mackall. The estate of General Mackall extended down the Patuxent River, almost to the boundaries of Hallowing Point, the seat of the Benjamin Mackall family, originally that of John Ashcom. There were several smaller tracts nearby, granted to one Samuel Goosey, about whom little is known; also Catterton's Lot, a grant to Michael Catterton, founder of a family that has continuously lived in Calvert County since 1659.

The properties of Goosey and Catterton, together with several others, were purchased by Col. John Bigger, one of the leaders of the Revolution of 1689, and combined into an estate of one thousand acres under the name of Bigger. The old brick mansion, known today as Cedar Hill, marks the site of the estate of Col. Bigger. John Bigger, the father of Col. Bigger, appears on the list of immigrants of the year 1652. Col. Bigger died without male heirs, and his plantation was sold after his death.

The next plantation below Hallowing Point was Reed, a grant of 200 acres to John Reed, or Read, who was succeeded in ownership by George Reed, probably his son. The same family owned Readbourne in Queen Anne's County, one of the finest estates on the Chester River. The handsome colonial mansion, known as Readbourne, one of Maryland's finest colonial survivals, was built on this tract by James Holliday, who purchased the property from William Reed of Aberdeen, Scotland, an heir of the Reeds. The grantor of the deed of this property is described as the "cousin collateral and heir to George Reed, late of Calvert County, Maryland, gentleman, deceased." Read, the estate of the family in Calvert County, was acquired by Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point.

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Proceeding farther down the Patuxent River, one comes to Sheridan Point, which derives its name from Thomas Sheridan, an immigrant of 1662. Sheridan's Reserve was the seat of the Sheridans until the family moved to Baltimore County. Below Sheridan's Point, the next landmark is Prison Point, located at the juncture of Battle Creek and the Patuxent River. Here was the site of Battletown, or Calvertown, the early seat of the County Court House and government. Taney Place, the birthplace of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, is situated on a high hill overlooking the site of Calvertown. This estate was acquired by James Berry, the early Puritan, as a tract of 600 acres, called Berry. It was purchased by Michael Taney from William Berry, the son of James Berry. Michael Taney, an immigrant of 1658, at first lived in the vicinity of Hunting Creek. Other early grants to Michael Taney were Taney's Littleworth in 1658, Taney's Desire in 1662, Taney's Right in 1665, and Taney's Ease and Taney's Delight in 1666.

Bowen, the early seat of the Bowen family of Calvert, was situated in the vicinity of Battle Creek, a grant of 300 acres to David Bowen in 1657. Dividing Branch, another of the properties of David Bowen, was a grant of 365 acres in 1665. David Bowen was the founder of a family that has never lacked sons to carry on the family name, and today, after three centuries, there are many residents of Calvert County bearing the proud and ancient name of Bowen. Charles Bowen, a son of David Bowen, removed to Baltimore County and became the founder of the Bowen family of Baltimore County. Other early settlers of Hunting Creek Hundred whose descendants are still well-represented in Calvert County were William Stinnett, an immigrant of 1661, and Robert Spicknall, who arrived at a slightly later date. Robert Spicknall, settled at Whittle's Rest, which was a grant to George Whittle in 1663. Joseph Morsell, ancestor of the well-known Morsell family of Calvert County, came to the County in 1672. William Ireland, the founder of the Ireland family of Calvert, was one of the arrivals of the year 1655. His son, Joseph Ireland, received the grant of Ireland's Hope in 1672. This tract was situated near Hunting Creek near the land of Samuel Goosey.

The year 1665 brought George Young and William Young to Calvert County. They were probably connected with Richard Young, an early Puritan of Anne Arundel County. George Young received several grants of land, notably Young's Fortune in 1677, Young's Desire in 1680, and Friendship in the same year. These estates were located toward the head of Battle Creek, on or near Cypress Branch. The properties of the Young family adjoined that of the Williams family, and were near the site of Prince Frederick. The Youngs of lower Calvert County derive from George Young's son William, who married Rebecca, the daughter

of Major Samuel Bourne of Eltonhead Manor. Richard Young, Clerk of the Court of Calvert County for many years, seems to have been of a collateral branch of the family, as was Arthur Young of the Lower Cliffs, whose daughter, Mary, married the first Alexander Parran.

St. Leonard's Creek Hundred was settled at a very early date, and most of its choicest locations came into the possession of Cavalier families, such as the Brookes, the Broomes, and Attorney-General Richard Smith, and of the original group of Puritans, such as Peter Johnson, Robert Taylor, and William Parrott. After the Restoration of 1658, a second wave of immigration brought an additional group of Colonists to St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. Joseph Dawkins, founder of the Dawkins family of Calvert, was among these. He is listed as an immigrant of the year 1656. In 1665 he obtained the grant of Bachellor's Hall, a grant of 300 acres, which became the seat of the Dawkins family for generations. He obtained other grants including Hill Hall, in 1668, and Joseph's Reserve, in 1682. Joseph Dawkins married Mary Hall, a granddaughter of William Edwin, one of the original passengers of the "Ark and Dove." His lands were divided after his death between his sons, Joseph Dawkins II and William Dawkins.

The Dukes were another family of "Ark and Dove" origin. Richard Duke, one of the passengers of the original group of Colonists of 1634, settled in St. Mary's County. His grandson, James Duke, was the founder of the Dukes of Calvert County. He married Mary Dawkins, a daughter of Joseph Dawkins, and acquired extensive landed estates. He received several land grants including Mary's Dukedom and Mary's Widower. James Duke also acquired by purchase, a portion of Brooke Place Manor, and is sometimes called "James Duke, of Brooke Place Manor." John Milton, who was a Puritan, settled at Milton's Lot on the Patuxent River in 1668. He seems to have left no sons, but his daughter, Susanna, became the wife of Nathaniel Hellen, an immigrant of 1671, and founder of one of Calvert County's historic families. The seat of the Hellen family is marked by the fine old mansion, built shortly after the American Revolution by David Hellen, which still stands on the shores of the Patuxent River, a mile or so north of St. Leonard's Creek.

The lands of John Gray, an immigrant of 1662, were situated near the head of Battle Creek, and in the same vicinity was the plantation of Joseph Williams, an immigrant of 1668, or perhaps slightly earlier. The names Gray and Williams are prominent in the history of the Puritans of New England, and the Grays and Williamses of Calvert County were probably also of Puritan origin, being of the second wave of Puritan immigration to Calvert County. The town of Prince Frederick stands on land which was part of the dwelling plantation of the Williams family.

Francis Mauldin, who was one of the original vestrymen of Christ Church, also resided nearby. Christ Church stands on land donated by Francis Mauldin out of his plantation which bore the name of Prevent Danger. After several generations of residence in Calvert County, the Mauldin family removed to Cecil County, where their descendants are still represented.

Another of the second group of Puritans who settled in Calvert County was Thomas Sedwick, whose date of arrival in Calvert County was 1670. The same year he received the grant of a tract of land called Adjoinder, and later he obtained an additional grant, Expectation. The Sedwicks became permanent residents of Calvert County. The mother of Governor Thomas Johnson was a Sedwick.

Governor Thomas Johnson, one of the great patriots of the American Revolution and the first Governor of the State of Maryland, was one of Calvert County's most distinguished sons. He was the grandson of Thomas Johnson, who settled on the shores of St. Leonard's Creek shortly after the year 1690. The Johnsons were a prominent family of Yarmouth, England, and had participated in the political life of that community for many generations. The history of the first Thomas Johnson is both romantic and tragic. A full account of it is contained in "The Life of Thomas Johnson," by Judge Edward S. Delaplaine of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. As a young lawyer, the younger son of Sir Thomas Johnson, of Yarmouth, Thomas Johnson fell in love with a young girl, Mary Baker, who was a ward in Chancery. The couple were unable to obtain the permission of the Chancery Court to be married, so they were married secretly and fled to America, sailing on a ship said to have been commanded by the bride's father, Captain Roger Baker. They settled at St. Leonard's Creek but found that their unsanctioned marriage was quite a serious offense in the eyes of the English law. The Johnsons were adherents of the Royal party, and Thomas Johnson soon became in trouble for supporting the cause of the exiled King, James II. Johnson was seized and imprisoned, and among the charges against him was that he had proposed a toast to James II, "the only true King of England," while in company at the house of Richard Smith, son of Attorney-General Smith. Johnson was released on promise of good behavior, and as soon as he was at liberty again, he determined to return to England to plead his cause. Unfortunately, the vessel on which he sailed was captured by the Spaniards. Johnson escaped from the Spaniards and succeeded in reaching Canada. Having no money, he determined to return to his home, and was compelled to make the journey on foot. Most of the territory he had to traverse was a primeval wilderness, and it took him a year to make the trip, walking overland. When he eventually arrived at

his Calvert County plantation, he found that his house had been destroyed by fire, and that his young wife was dead, leaving a young son. Johnson died not long thereafter, worn out by his travels and hardships and overcome by grief. His son, Thomas Johnson II, was raised by friendly neighbors, and upon reaching manhood, married Dorcas Sedwick and became the father of Governor Thomas Johnson.

This romantic story of the first Thomas Johnson has been accepted as true, but there are some aspects of the history of the Johnsons which give rise to the suspicion that the tale may be legendary, at least in part. Examination of the early Land Records in the Land Office at Annapolis shows that the second Thomas Johnson, in 1737, obtained a repatent of his ancestral Calvert County estate. Curiously, the name of this estate was "Brewhouse," the same name as that of the original grant to Captain Peter Johnson, the early Puritan leader, in 1651. The question arises as to what was the connection between Thomas Johnson, said to have settled at Brewhouse in 1690, and Captain Peter Johnson, who possessed the same lands at the earlier date. Further indications of a probable connection appear in the facts that Captain Johnson had a daughter who became the wife of a Captain Roger Baker. The first Thomas Johnson married a Mary Baker, who was the daughter of a Captain Roger Baker, the conclusion seems inevitable that Thomas Johnson was a close kinsman of Peter Johnson, and that Captain Roger Baker was the link between the two branches of the Johnson family.

The Lower Hundred of the Cliffs lies directly to the east of St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. The Bay frontage of this Hundred was acquired by a group of early Puritans from Anne Arundel County. Later much of this area was acquired by Quakers. These Quakers had their meeting house at the town of St. Leonard's, and included the Dixons, the Clevelys, the Pardoes, the Bonds, and the Sharps.

Dr. Peter Sharp, at whose home on the Cliffs known as Sharp's Outlet, George Fox stayed when on his celebrated missions to Calvert County in 1670-1671, removed to the Eastern Shore. He was one of the early Puritans, having come to Maryland in 1650, and like Richard Preston and other early Puritans, became a convert to Quakerism. The Archives of Maryland show that Peter Sharp was once charged with the curious offense of opening a letter entrusted to him. Before the days of established mail service, an early law of Maryland required each freeholder to deliver any mail deposited with him to his next neighbor. In this way a letter, perhaps written at St. Mary's City, would be handed from neighbor to neighbor until it reached the person to whom it was addressed. Sharp was accused of having opened an official letter of the Provincial Government addressed to one of the militia officers residing on the Cliffs.

The outcome of this case is not revealed, but Sharp admitted having read the letter and gossiped about its contents. His defense was that the letter had been imperfectly sealed and had become open at the time he received it.

James Dare, the ancestor of the Dares of Calvert, was an immigrant of the year 1662. His son, Nathaniel Dare, was born in Calvert County. The Dare family intermarried with the Clevelys, and in the third generation Gideon Dare and Clevely Dare obtained a repatent of a large tract which they designated as Gideon and Clevely's Right. This embraced Hooper's Cliffs, Hodgkin's Cliffs, and several smaller tracts. Thomas Clevely, who settled in Calvert County in 1671, was the first of the Clevelys in Maryland. There were Clevelys in the Quaker settlements of New Jersey. The Clevelys were French Huguenots in origin.

There were several Pardoes among the early Quaker settlers, among them John, Edward, and Andrew Pardoe. John Pardoe, who received a grant of 100 acres of land in 1667 known as Rocky Neck, seems to have been the first of the Pardoes. The Pardoe family is still represented in Calvert County after three hundred years.

Other early settlers of the period were Robert Dixon and Hugh, Robert, and William Stanley. The Stanleys are recorded as coming from Virginia. Hugh Stanley was one of the Associate Justices for Calvert County in 1660. The Stanleys in their later history, are identified with Prince George's County. The Dixons, however, continued to be residents of Calvert County throughout its three centuries of history.

Captain Thomas Manning, of Theobush Manning on the Lower Cliffs, has been mentioned as one of the early Puritan settlers of Calvert County, associated in some manner with the famous Major Edward Dorsey of Anne Arundel County. The Mannings were in possession of their ancestral estates, Theobush Manning, on the Lower Cliffs for many generations. Captain Thomas Manning not only was a Militia officer during the Puritan regime, but also served as a member of the Assembly from Calvert County in 1662.

Another of the families associated with the history of the Lower Cliffs for many generations is that of Rawlings. Anthony Rawlings, the progenitor of the Rawlings family, settled in St. Mary's County in the year 1646 "with his wife and child," as the ancient record states. The child presumably his son, John Rawlings, moved to Calvert County in 1664 and acquired a plantation near the Cliffs called Stafford's Freehold. The Rawlings family were identified with the history of Calvert County for many generations and held numerous civil and military offices during the Colonial period.

Captain Richard Ladd, who was a man of more than average force

and ability, arrived in Calvert County in 1658, settling at Preston's Cliffs. He was an Associate Justice for more than a decade, beginning to hold that office in 1675, and was a Burgess from 1676 to 1686. He was a lawyer, or at least possessed of some legal training, and served as Executor of numerous wills. His friend, Francis Swinfens, left the residue of his landed estates to Captain Ladd. In 1691 Captain Ladd died without leaving children or descendants. He left his dwelling plantation, Preston's Cliffs, to Christ Church, and his landed possessions outside Calvert County were divided between his brother and his sister.

One of the most notable of the plantation houses of Calvert County was Bond Castle, recently destroyed. Bond Castle was noteworthy for its architecture, having been built in the form of a cross. It has been described and pictured in many books on the architecture of the Colonial period, and it is a great misfortune that it no longer exists. Bond Castle stood on an estate known as Middle Fuller, originally patented by Captain William Fuller, the Commander of the Puritan army at the Battle of the Severn. Middle Fuller later was acquired by Samuel Holdsworth, one of the largest land owners of the Lower Cliffs. The central part of Bond Castle is believed to have been built in the late 1650's. It is possible that this portion of the house was built by Captain Fuller. By the marriage of John Bond to Ann Holdsworth, Middle Fuller came into the possession of the Bond family, and thereafter the plantation house was known as Bond Castle. This old house was also notable for its fine paneled dining room, with a painting over the mantle depicting the ancestral home of the Bond family in England.

Eltonhead Hundred, the name of which is derived from Eltonhead Manor, included all of the southernmost tip of Calvert County, lying south of St. Leonard's Creek. Edward Eltonhead, a member of the English Bar, came to Maryland about 1649 with his brother William Eltonhead, who was one of the prisoners captured by the Puritans at the Battle of the Severn and executed by them. Eltonhead Manor, the largest landed tract ever granted in Calvert County, embraced 5000 acres. Such a grant required the recipient to transport fifty persons to Maryland. It is believed that Edward Eltonhead was granted a conditional warrant for the property, but that he was unable to fulfill the requirement of transporting the necessary number of persons to Maryland; consequently, the grant escheated, and the property reverted to Lord Baltimore in 1658. The property was sold by the Calvert family to Col. Henry Sewall in 1661, and was resold by him the following year to Samuel Groome. Groome divided Eltonhead Manor into two tracts of twenty-five hundred acres each. He sold the eastern half to Major Samuel Bourne in 1664 and the western half to Col. John Rousby in 1668. These families became

permanent residents of Calvert County, the property of the Bournes retaining the name of Eltonhead Manor, and that of the Rousbys being known as Rousby Hall. The Eltonheads left no survivors in the male line in Calvert, but are represented in the County through various families who trace back their ancestry to the Eltonheads through the female line. Robert Day, said to have been an English sea captain, was another early settler of this region. He received a grant of a tract called The Angle in 1659. The old house occupied by him or perhaps by his son stands on a high hill overlooking St. Leonard's Creek, on a tract granted originally to the early Puritan, Captain Philip Morgan, the tract being called Morgan's Fresh.

Other early settlers of Eltonhead Hundred were Richard Preston and John Ashcom. The Prestons resided in Calvert County for two generations, but James Preston, grandson of Richard Preston and a devout Quaker, left the County and settled in Philadelphia, ultimately becoming the Mayor of that city.

The historic estate of the Ashcom family was at Point Patience on the lower Patuxent River. Here the River is very deep, and the tide flows with great strength. In consequence, the early sailing vessels often had difficulty in rounding the point; hence the name Point Patience. John Ashcom, by his will, left Point Patience to his second son, Nathaniel Ashcom, and after the death of Nathaniel Ashcom in 1687, the property passed to the Parran family, who have possessed it until the World War of the 1940's, when it was sold to the United States Government for use as a Naval training base.

The Parran family of Calvert County is descended from Alexander Parran, who probably arrived in Calvert County about the year 1689. His name does not appear on the "List of Immigrants Prior to 1680," and as the Parrans are of French Huguenot origin, it seems probable that Alexander Parran came to America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He was the grantee of a tract of land known as Parran's Park in 1706. This comprised 300 acres and is located at the head of St. Leonard's Creek.

Another of Maryland's historic families, the Claggetts, appear on the Calvert County scene at about this time. The Claggetts are more often identified with the history of Prince George's County more than that of Calvert, but the origin of this family was in Calvert County. The Land Records show that Captain Thomas Clagett, an English army officer, settled on a grant of land called Clagett's Delight in 1682. This comprised 376 acres of land, and was situated just south of St. Leonard's Creek and slightly to the east of Preston Plantation. Captain Thomas Clagett is believed to have settled in Calvert County about the year 1670.

He appears as one of the Administrators of the Estate of Richard Hooper in 1674. Captain Clagett acquired Croome and Weston, in what was then upper Calvert County, now Prince George's County, and it is with these estates that the later history of the Clagett family is identified. Bishop Thomas John Claggett, 1743-1816, of Croome, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church, was the first of the family to spell the name "Claggett" with two "g's."

One of the best preserved old houses surviving from the Colonial era stands on a high cliff near the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek on a tract known as the Old Spout Farm. This name derives from the large spring which flows out of the side of the Cliff. Here in days of old sailing vessels bound for England stopped to fill their casks with the clear water from the spring. This site, one of the most beautiful and commanding in all Calvert County, was acquired originally by Thomas Hatton, the ill-fated Secretary of Maryland, who fell to a Puritan bullet at the Battle of the Severn. After the death of Secretary Hatton, the property was acquired by an English lawyer named Nutt, and was repatented under the name of Nutt's Cliffs. Early in the eighteenth century, Nutt's Cliffs was acquired by John Parran, a son of Alexander Parran, who had previously acquired it, and it remained in the possession of this branch of the Parran family until after the American Revolution, when it passed to the Sollers family. James Sollers, the founder of the Sollers family, settled in Anne Arundel County in 1670. His son, Sabrett Sollers, settled in Calvert County in the region of the Upper Cliffs. Later generations of the family had their dwelling plantation at Good Prospect in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. An original map made by Commodore Joshua Barney indicates that Spout Farm was still in the possession of the Parran family at the time of the Battle of St. Leonard's Creek in 1814. The property was acquired at a later date by Nathaniel Dare Sollers, and his descendants are still occupying part of the same site at the date of this writing, in 1959.

It is apparent from the names of the early settlers that Calvert County was settled almost exclusively by men and women of English stock. One early land grant in Eltonhead Hundred, however, is noteworthy as bearing the designation The German Quarter. This tract adjoined Eltonhead Manor and was a grant to John Six, in 1667. The name "Six" has more of the flavor of Holland Dutch than of German, a Jan Six having been the burgermeister of Amsterdam whose portrait was etched by Rembrandt. Whether Dutch or German, the John Six of Calvert County is believed to have been a professional soldier who was brought to Maryland by the Eltonheads. Both William Eltonhead and one of his retainers, a man called John Pedro, were among the prisoners court-martialed and shot by the Puritans after the Battle of the Severn. German-Ameri-

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can historians have identified this John Pedro as a German soldier in the service of the Eltonheads. When the Puritans captured Governor Stone at the Battle of the Severn, they found papers in his possession showing that it was William Eltonhead who had instigated the ill-fated attack upon the Puritans by Governor Stone's forces. For this reason no mercy was shown to William Eltonhead or to his German retainer. It may be assumed that the German or Hollander who received the grant of land called The German Quarter was one of the foreign soldiers in the retinue of the Eltonheads.

No other nationalities seem to have been represented among the early Colonists of Calvert County, except some Frenchmen. All of these were French Huguenots who fled from their native land during the period of Religious Wars in France. Alexander Parran has been mentioned as being of Huguenot extraction, although he is known to have been in England immediately prior to coming to America.

Other Colonial families of Calvert County who were of Huguenot extraction are the Monnetts and the Laveilles. Isaac Monnett, the ancestor of the Monnetts of Calvert County, was of a family some of whose members fled from France after 1685 and settled in New Jersey, as well as in Maryland. The name Monnett has been spelled in various ways by these descendants; the family is said to be a branch of the same French family from which, in the nineteenth century, sprang the famous French impressionist painter, Claude Monet. Isaac Monnett settled near the Cliffs and married a daughter of the Williams family. He soon became an established member of the community, and his descendants are still represented among the prominent residents of Calvert County at the present time.

After the American Revolution, some of the younger sons of the Monnett family left Calvert County and settled in Ohio. There they became very prosperous. The Monnetts of the Ohio area are commemorated by "Monnett Hall," one of the principal buildings of Ohio Wesleyan University. The Monnett family is the subject of a historical publication entitled "Monnett Family Genealogy," published by Orra Eugene Monnett, a banker of Los Angeles, California, in 1911. The early chapters of this work contain an interesting account of the Monnetts of Calvert County.

The Laveille family of Calvert County is also of French Huguenot extraction. John Laveille, the first of the line, settled in Calvert County probably about the same time as did Isaac Monnett. His dwelling plantation was at Whittle's Rest in Hunting Creek Hundred. The fine old brick plantation house, known as the Laveille House, is located on Battle Creek. This was built probably by Moses Parran Duke, whose daughter married a Laveille.

It has not been generally recognized that many of the early settlers of

Maryland were of Huguenot origin. Such names as Laveille and Monnett are obviously French, but in many other instances the original French name of a family became so Anglicized as to pass readily for an English name.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, and great numbers of them were compelled to take refuge in England, beginning with the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, which took place in 1572. Although toleration was granted to the French Protestants by the Edict of Nantes in 1598, after the death of the Protestant-born King Henry IV in 1610 increasingly great pressure was put on the Huguenots, until, in 1685, all Protestants were expelled from France. Between 1572 and 1685, France lost all her Protestant citizens, most of whom settled in England or the Netherlands. In many cases a family remained in England for several generations before coming to America, during which time the original French name often was Anglicized. During this period France was the most advanced nation of Europe in the arts of civilization, and as the Huguenots were in large part derived from the upper middle class and the smaller nobility, they were among the most talented citizens of France, and they greatly enriched the life of the nations which gave them refuge. The Huguenots not only introduced new industries to England such as silk weaving, but greatly improved the standard of skill in such arts as gold and silversmith's work, and architecture. Many of them were lawyers, doctors, engineers, and military men. In England they readily mingled with the Puritans, who like the Huguenots, were followers of John Calvin. Others joined the Church of England. In America the Huguenots took a great part in our independence. Three of the Presidents of the Continental Congress, during the Revolution, were Huguenots: Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Elias Boudinot. Other famous patriots include General Francis Marion ("the Swamp Fox"), Paul Revere, General John Laurens, and in later years, General John C. Frémont and the famous naval commander, Stephen Decatur.

The first Huguenot to settle in Calvert County was Benois Brasseur, who came in 1658. He was a man of considerable wealth and importance and acquired large landed estates on the Upper Cliffs near the border of Anne Arundel County. His French name was later Anglicized to Brashears, by which his descendants of the present day are known. Among other early settlers of the upper part of Calvert County who were of French Huguenot extraction were George Hardesty and William Lyle, the name Lyle having been originally de Lille, after the town of Lille in France. The Botelers who lived in Calvert County for several generations were of similar origin, as were the Chaney family, which came in from Anne Arundel County at a later period. "Chaney" is an Anglici-

zation of the French "Chesnes," meaning oak.

Among the Huguenot settlers on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert was Thomas Clevely, a family also represented among early settlers of New Jersey and of New England, where their name became "Clewell." The Pardoe family of the Lower Cliffs were also Huguenots. The name Pardoe, which in the French language is "Pardieu," became known in the middle western states as "Purdue." The Sollers family derives its name, it is said, from the French "Soliers," which at an even earlier age was "De Solario." Also the name Somervell or Somerville is French. The name originally was "de St. Omerville," from the town of St. Omer in Normandy. William Parrott, who settled on the lower Patuxent in 1652 and built one of the earliest houses in Calvert County, "The Cage" or Parrott's Cage, was descended from the Huguenot family of Parot.

One of the most notable of all the Maryland families of Huguenot origin was founded by Alexander Parran. Huguenot genealogists usually identify the Parran family with the Perrins, one of the most important of the Huguenot families of England, which has contributed many prominent lawyers, doctors, judges, and military men to the history of England. The Perine family of Western Maryland and the Perring family of New York are said to have the same family origin. It will be readily observed that if the word "Perrin" is pronounced in the French manner, it will sound much like "Parran." Alexander Parran, who founded the Calvert County branch of the family, is buried at Middleham Chapel. The inscription on his memorial states that he was the son of John Parran of Oxon., this being the English abbreviation for Oxford or Oxfordshire. Records of the Huguenot Society of London show the existence of a John Perrin who was a banker and goldsmith of London in 1653. He may have been the father of our Alexander Parran, who was possessed of considerable wealth when he came to America. This John Perrin or Parran was perhaps the son of the Alexander Parran whose name appears on the records of the Huguenot Church in London as having been married in 1625, and who in turn is said to have been the son of a Jean Perrin, who was probably the original Huguenot settler in England. If this genealogical line is accepted, it is interesting to note that there were three generations of Parrans born in England between the time when the original Huguenot refugee from France settled in England, and the time when his great-grandson, Alexander Parran, came to America. Many of the Huguenot families remained in England for several generations, hoping that conditions would permit them to return to France. This hope was terminated by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, which destroyed all religious liberty in France.

In the middle part of Calvert County there were several early settlers

of probable or certain Huguenot origin, whose family names, however, somewhat disguise that fact. For example, the Sheradine family descend from the early settler, Thomas Sheradine, whose plantation was located at Sheradin's Point. "Sheradin" has been traced back as an Anglicization of the French family name of "Gerardin." Likewise, the name Stinnett, that of the early settler William Stinnett of Stinnett's Ramble, was originally "Estienet," meaning son of Steven, or Stevenson. It is similarly quite probable that Morsell, the name of another prominent family of Middle Calvert, was originally Morisell, or something like it in French, meaning "Son of Morris," or Morrison. A very prominent settler in the same area, also of Huguenot lineage, was Henry Coursey or de Courcy, who was one of Lord Baltimore's most trusted officials. The Dorsey family is also of French lineage, but whether the first Dorsey was a Huguenot, or a Norman knight from the period of William the Conqueror, as some Dorsey descendants claim, has been a subject that has baffled genealogists. The family name was originally D'Arcy. One of the most famous of early Calvert County personages, Colonel Henry Jowles, was descended from the Huguenot family of Joly. The dashing Colonel, who with Captain John Coode of St. Mary's County, led the military forces which overthrew the Government of Lord Baltimore in the Revolution of 1689, was a very typical Frenchman. He is accredited with the invention of the "mint julep," a notable achievement. Another early Huguenot was David Hellen, who perhaps was related to Christian Hillan, a prominent Huguenot goldsmith of London. He settled on the lower Patuxent River and founded a well-known Calvert County family.

There were numerous other Huguenots in the other early Counties of Maryland whose descendants have enriched our Country by their talents and achievements. Our great State of Maryland was fortunate in receiving so many early settlers who helped plant something of French civilization and culture in America. Maryland has always been noted for, among other things, its superb skills in the art of cooking, for its tradition of gracious living, for its beautiful women, and for the gallantry of its men. Who can doubt but that these qualities, for which France is also famous, derive from the early Huguenot settlers of Maryland?

The Scottish Wars brought a small but important contingent of Scots to Calvert County. The most famous of these was Ninian Beall, the commander of the Calvert County Rangers. Perhaps of equal importance, by reason of his notable descendants, was Alexander Magruder, the progenitor of the Magruder family of Maryland. Taken prisoner by Oliver Cromwell's men at the Battle of Worcester in 1651, Alexander Magruder was exiled to the Colonies and appeared in Calvert County shortly thereafter. His landed estates included Alexander's Hope, in Lyon's Creek

Hundred, in upper Calvert County. Alexander Magruder, however, had his dwelling plantation at Anchovie Hills, in the freshes of Aquasco Creek. This is located on the western side of the Patuxent River, and is no longer in Calvert County territory. In fact, most of the Scots seem to have settled, under the leadership of Ninian Beall, in that portion of Calvert County which later became separated into Prince George's County.

The most important of the Scotsmen to remain in Calvert County was James Mackall. It is known that James Mackall had settled on the cliffs of Calvert County about the year 1663, and early land grants connect his name with that of Thomas Sterling, one of the largest land owners of the Upper Cliffs. Thomas Sterling was also a Scot, and there is some evidence to indicate that he became a Quaker. James Mackall prospered in Calvert County and acquired several landed estates, among them Sharp's Outlet, below Parker's Creek, which he acquired from the heirs of Dr. Peter Sharp. It is probable that he resided at Lower Bennett. His Will, probated in 1693, describes himself as "of the Cliffs," and mentions his dwelling plantation, which he left to his wife Mary for life, and then to his oldest son, John, but fails to give the name of the tract. James Mackall is best known for his many distinguished descendants. His three sons, John, James, and Benjamin Mackall, each founded a notable dynasty. For many generations the Mackalls were among the greatest land owners and office holders of Calvert County.

During the years from 1650 to 1690, Calvert County was developed from a virgin wilderness to a well-settled, highly civilized community. Its Colonists were largely drawn from well-born English stock; most of them were men possessed of a good education, much superior to the average in England. A considerable number could trace a connection to the English aristocracy. During this period almost all of the available free land was taken up. For this reason there were relatively few settlers who came into Calvert County after 1690. Nearly the whole white population of the County is descended from ancestry dating back prior to 1690, the sole exception of importance being the second wave of Scotsmen, such as the families of Weems, Somervell, Grahame, and Mackenzie, who took refuge in Calvert County during the Jacobite wars of the early years of the Eighteenth Century.

CALVERT COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1689

The Revolution of 1689, which overthrew the government of the Lords Baltimore for the second time, was a re-enactment, on a smaller scale, of the English Revolution of 1688, which ended the reign of the Stuart Kings of England and established the regime of William and Mary. The causes of these movements, both in Maryland and in the Mother Country, were two-fold, arising primarily out of the growing forces of democracy among the citizens, and secondarily out of the basic rivalry between Protestants and Catholics for political power. These were the same factors which had caused the Puritan Revolution some four decades previously.

Charles II of England, who assumed the throne of England at the end of the era of Oliver Cromwell, although a Catholic, was personally popular, and through shrewdness or perhaps through indolence, never attempted to assume the powers of an absolute monarch. The death of Charles II in 1685, however, brought to the throne his brother, James II, a man of quite different nature. James II was a man of despotic character and was consumed by religious zeal. It was his intention to seize the absolute powers of monarchy which his father, Charles I, had lost, and to restore the powers of the Catholic Church. His course of action soon aroused the indignation of the English people. In June of 1688, the Whig and Tory parties of England united against James II and invited William of Orange, the husband of Princess Mary, to come to England as King. William arrived in England in November, 1688, and James II, finding himself almost without supporters, fled the country. In January of 1689, the throne was declared vacant, and Parliament, after passing the famous Declaration of Rights, settled the crown upon William and Mary, with Princess Anne as next in line of succession to the throne. The new Sovereigns were proclaimed rulers on February 13, 1689.

Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, meanwhile, had returned to England to take steps to safeguard his position as Proprietor of the Province of Maryland. The Calverts as Catholics were again in a difficult position. The ultimate outcome of events did not seem too clear, at that time, so Lord Baltimore adopted a policy of delay. Charles, however, was not as

farsighted or as clear a thinker as his father, Cecelius. Cecelius Calvert at the time of the Puritan Revolution, had been shrewd enough to place the government of his province in the hands of William Stone, a Protestant, but now Charles made the mistake of entrusting the administration of his Province to Col. William Joseph, who was not only a Catholic and hence mistrusted by the Colonists, but also was a man lacking in tact, adroitness, and administrative judgment.

When the Assembly of Maryland met in November of 1688, William of Orange was about to land in England. The Council or Upper House of the Assembly consisted of men who were either Catholics or personal favorites of Lord Baltimore. The Lower House was almost exclusively Protestant, and in the population of Maryland the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics approximately in the proportion of 25 to 1. It was known also to the Council that the people were restive over the burden of taxes and that the Lower House intended to recommend a program of financial and administrative reform. When the members of the Assembly convened at St. Mary's City, the Council sent a message to the Lower House reminding its members that they would be required to take an oath of fidelity to Lord Baltimore before the Assembly would be permitted to proceed with its duties. This message aroused a storm of protest among the members of the Lower House. They sent a committee, headed by Captain John Coode, to inform the Council that, although the members of the Lower House were personally loyal to Lord Baltimore, they did not regard themselves as under obligation to take such an oath, and that they would refuse to do so. After a period of negotiations, the Lower House agreed to attend a joint meeting with the Council, presided over by Col. Joseph, the deputy Governor. Col. Joseph's speech was bitter and sarcastic. He again demanded that the members of the Lower House take the oath of fidelity or be banished from the Province and their property confiscated. After this address the Lower House met and passed a resolution affirming its loyalty to Lord Baltimore, but stating that individual oaths on the part of the members were unnecessary and contrary to law. The Assembly then was seated and began a stormy session. The Lower House complained about the iniquitous taxation practices of Lord Baltimore's agents. The Act of 1671 had authorized the payment of taxes in tobacco, but in the years immediately prior to 1688 the Receiver-General and his agents had demanded the payment of taxes in sterling money, of which there was almost none in the Province of Maryland, tobacco being the usual medium of financial payments. Complaint was made also that the Governor no longer permitted persons accused of minor crimes and misdemeanors to be tried before the local County Courts, but seized them and brought them before the Provincial

Court for trial. The Lower House became deadlocked with the Upper House on these issues. The Assembly was dismissed by the Deputy Governor on November 19, 1689, without having accomplished anything.

Upon the accession of William and Mary in February, 1689, all the Colonies other than Maryland were formally advised of the change of rulers. The other American Colonies were royal Colonies, the official communications being sent to them directly from the English Government. Lord Baltimore, who was then in London, was called upon likewise to inform his Province of Maryand of the accession of the new monarchs. He commissioned John Brome of Calvert County, who was then in England, to return to Maryland with the official proclamation of the change in the government of England. Brome was dispatched to Plymouth to embark for Maryland, but before he could take a ship, he died at Plymouth. Ireland and Scotland were then in revolt and the outlook for the new regime of William and Mary was unsettled. Lord Baltimore took advantage of the situation caused by the death of John Brome and delayed appointing another messenger in his stead. Time went on without any official acknowledgment of the accession of William and Mary being received by the Government of Maryland. The people became restive and dissatisfied. News of the unrest in Maryland soon spread to Virginia, and in June of 1689 the Virginians laid a formal complaint before the Board of Trade in London against Lord Baltimore for the failure of his Government to acknowledge the new rulers of England. Lord Baltimore defended himself on the ground that he had sent orders to Maryland for the official proclamation, but that "the same had not arrived, due to the death of John Brome, his emissary."

This delay in the proclamation caused affairs in Maryland to reach a crisis. A group of influential citizens headed by Captain John Coode, Col. Henry Jowles, and Ninian Beall and others, decided to take independent action. Secretly they formed an "Association of Protestant Gentlemen in Arms for the Defense of the Protestant Religion and for asserting the right of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English Dominions." The leaders of this movement were Captain John Coode of St. Mary's County; Col. Henry Jowles, and Major Ninian Beall, both of Calvert County; Nehemiah Blackiston, and Humphrey Warren, of Charles County; and Col. Robotham of Talbot County. They began to assemble men and arms, and when their organization was completed, Col. Jowles, commander of the Calvert County Militia, sent a message to the Council, then at St. Mary's, advising the Council that the Province had been invaded by Northern Indians and that the Indians were already at the head of the Patuxent River marching southward toward the white settlements. He requested arms and

munitions to enable the white inhabitants to arm and defend themselves. The Council received this message with scepticism but dispatched Col. Henry Darnall, one of its members, to the house of Col. Jowles to make an investigation. On arriving there, Col. Darnall found many people assembled, aroused by rumors that Indians were attacking the settlements at Mattapany and at the Cliffs, as well as other places. After an investigation and finding no evidence to confirm these rumors, Col. Darnall advised the Council that there was no truth in the statements of Col. Jowles. Col. Darnall discovered also that Jowles, Coode, Ninian Beall, Major John Campbell, Nehemiah Blackiston, Kenelm Cheseldyne, and others had organized military forces prepared to oppose the Council, and that a considerable force of armed men had joined this association. These armed men were stationed on the Upper Potomac River ready for action. The Council instructed Col. Digges to collect the forces loyal to Lord Baltimore for the defense of St. Mary's. He was able to muster only about one hundred soldiers. The Protestant forces invaded St. Mary's County and marched on the capitol city. Col. Digges, the only Protestant member of the Council, was put in command, and he and the Council took refuge in the State House awaiting the attack. When the Protestant forces appeared, they greatly outnumbered the Catholic forces at the State House, and after a parley, Col. Digges and the Council withdrew to Mattapany. Coode and his associates then took possession of the State House and seized all the Provincial Records.

Coode then drew up a Declaration reciting the grievances of the Protestants against the Governor and Council and proclaimed the loyalty of the inhabitants of the Province of Maryland to William and Mary. The principal grievances alleged by Coode were the failure of Lord Baltimore's government to foster the established church of England, the levying of excessive dues and tariffs on shipping, the impressment of men and of the provisions and supplies of private citizens into the service of the Provincial Government without due compensation, and of conspiring with the French and Northern Indians to invade the Province of Maryland.

The Council determined to defend Mattapany, which was the strongest fortified position of Maryland and the center of the military forces of the Province. It was found impossible, however, to recruit sufficient soldiers to defend the fort adequately. In fact, the only officer of the Provincial Militia who remained loyal to the Governor and Council was Captain Richard Smith of Calvert County, and out of his entire company only forty men, all but four of whom were Catholics, were willing to take part in the defense of Mattapany. These, with some St. Mary's County men, were the only forces which the Governor and Council could muster.

The Protestant forces determined to complete the overthrow of the

Proprietary government and marched on Mattapany with a force of seven hundred armed men, commanded by Coode and Col. Jowles. The Council had only one hundred and sixty men to oppose them. Coode's men surrounded the fort and arsenal at Mattapany and demanded that the Council surrender. This demand was refused. Thereupon, Major Ninian Beall brought up two cannon which he had taken off an English ship then in the Patuxent River, and made preparations to bombard the fort. At this point it seemed that some of the militia men in the Protestant forces were reluctant to engage in an armed assault on their Governor and Council, and there was some hesitation. Coode met this situation by a clever stratagem. He caused a horseman, appearing almost exhausted from a long journey, to dash into the encampment shouting that the Indians had attacked the northern settlements and were slaughtering the Colonists. The arrival of this courier with his false message rallied the Protestant forces. They pressed forward to attack the fort, and the Governor and Council, being greatly outnumbered and possessing no artillery to match the cannon of Major Beall, raised the white flag of surrender. A parley ensued, and Coode permitted the Governor and Council to retire to their homes. His forces then took possession of Mattapany with all its munitions and supplies.

The Protestants, having seized full command of the Provincial Government, sent a Declaration to England proclaiming their loyalty to William and Mary and justifying the military action which they had taken. This Declaration was received with favor in England. Without waiting for any official response, however, Coode sent instructions to the Sheriff of each County instructing him to hold an election to choose delegates to a new Assembly. Michael Taney, who was High Sheriff of Calvert County, refused to comply with this order. Col. Jowles then endeavored to hold the election in Calvert County, despite the opposition of Taney. At the appointed time for the election, Col. Jowles, with a body of armed men, took control of the voting and threatened Taney with his sword should he attempt to interfere. The violent attitude of Col. Jowles seems to have met with disfavor on the part of a considerable group of the citizens of Calvert County and resulted in the following declarations being issued, bearing the signatures of many of the most prominent residents of Calvert County at that time:

"Declaration of Calvert County
for not Choosing Burgesses til October"

Calvert County: Maryland 20th Aug. 1689

"Whereas, divers persons have lately taken up arms and have taken into their custody the magazine of arms and amunition and also the rec-

ords of this Province, and do pretend their design is nothing more than the public good of this Province, and in order thereto (as they pretend) are now endeavoring to have an Assembly called, but we whose names are here under written, being very confident and having good ground to believe their Majestys, King William and Queen Mary (whom God preserve), will most certainly take care to protect us, their Majesties loyal and protestant subjects, and we may expect it to be done the more speedily, considering how great a revenue rises to the crown of England from this Province, therefore, believe that in a short time we shall have some person come from England with a full and lawful authority and commission to govern this Province, and most assuredly he will then call an Assembly which we doubt not will be in October next, at the farthest time enough to perfect and settle the affairs of this province, therefore, are not willing to run ourselves into the extra-ordinary charge of two Assemblies, immediately one upon the back of another, we likewise are satisfied that no persons do nor will disturb those persons that have the possession of the said magazine, records and do expect that they will keep them safe and deliver them to a lawful authority when it comes from England, therefore we will choose no Burgesses or delegates to sit in Assembly until a lawful power from England require the same.

Witness our hands this 20th day of August in the first year of their Majesties Reign, Anno Dom. 1689.

(Signed) Michael Taney, Sheriff of Calvert County, Richard Smith, Jr., John Griggs, Thos. Clagett, Elisha Hall, Robert Day, George Young, Francis Mauldin, James Duke, Hezekiah Bussee, John Geyall, John Hume, John Smith, John Holdsworth, John Chittam, John Turner, Thomas Sedwick, Jr., John Holloway, John Manning, Francis Higham, Robert Spickernall, William Kesoyd, William Derumple, Thomas Butterfield, Andrew Bradd, Richard Ladd, Nathaniel Dare, George Lingan, Richard Shephard, Richard Johns, Francis Hutchins, Walter Smith, William Turner, John Scott, John Gover, Christopher Beanes, John Rennell, John Veitch, Francis Freeman, John Kent, William Greenall, Thomas Tasker, Francis Buxton, Edmond Howe, Thomas Hillary, John Willmot, Benjamin Hall, William Wadsworth, John Godsgrace, Nathaniel Manning, Edward Blackburn, Thomas Guenest, Joseph Dawkins, Robert Anderson, James Veitch, William Smith, William Dawkins, William Whittington, Thomas Hinton, Hugh Chinton, James Babcock, James Dorsey, John Stone."

Nevertheless, the election was held, and only those persons known to be favorable to the new regime were permitted to vote. Col. Jowles and Captain Ninian Beall were elected Burgesses from Calvert County to the new Assembly.

The Declaration instigated by Taney angered the Coode party, and

an order was issued for his arrest. On Sunday, August 25, 1689, a party of six men under Captain John Bigger seized Taney at his house and brought him before the new Assembly at St. Mary's, where he was accused of disloyalty to his Majesty's Government. At the same time, Richard Smith, Jr. of Calvert County, son of Maryland's first Attorney-General, was also arrested and brought before the Assembly on the same charges. Both men were imprisoned until they could give bond.

The Assembly appointed a secret committee to report on the Revolution in Maryland. According to the report of the Committee, the "Papists" of Maryland had conspired with the French and Northern Indians to destroy the Protestants and to suppress their religion, and that the Protestants discovered this conspiracy in time to defend themselves and defeat the plot.

Based on this secret report, which was unsigned, the Assembly sent a message to King William announcing the overthrow of the Government of Lord Baltimore, and asserting the loyalty of the new Government in Maryland to his Majesty's Government. This was followed by similar messages from the leaders of the new regime in the various Counties, which were sent to London, asserting their loyalty to William and Mary. The message of Calvert County to the King and Queen bears the signatures of the following persons, who were sympathetic to the forces led by Coode and Jowles:

Henry Jowles, Samuel Bourne, Francis Collier, Thomas Gantt, John Griggs, Thomas Tasker, Andrew Abington, Henry Truman, E. Batson, Henry Fernley, John Payne, Charles Tracy, Joseph Howe, John I. Woodruff, Samuel Warner, William Harris, Thomas Collier, Thomas Parslow.

The Protestant Party was in complete control of the Province. In England the government of William and Mary received the messages of loyalty from the new Assembly, and from the Protestant leaders in the various Counties, with satisfaction and approval. The Attorney-General of England was directed to institute legal proceedings to revoke Lord Baltimore's Charter. In Maryland, however, the Assembly took no immediate steps to consummate the Revolution by the passage of reformatory legislation, but awaited passively the appointment of a royal governor for the Province.

In summarizing the Protestant Revolution in Maryland, it is notable that the overthrow of the Proprietary Government was accomplished almost without bloodshed. There was relatively little partisan fanaticism or religious bigotry displayed on either side. The Deputy Governor and the Council were Catholic aristocrats motivated by a desire to maintain their position as the office-holding class of the Province. They had little desire to force their religion upon their Protestant fellow Colonists. It

may be said, however, that Lord Baltimore and his chosen group of followers regarded the Province as a personal possession and source of lucrative income, and for the decade prior to the Revolution he and they had disregarded the growing dissatisfaction of the people, arising out of the burden of taxes and the lack of opportunity of the people to participate in the Government.

The Protestants, on the other hand, sought a greater control in Government, particularly in matters of taxation. Coode, Jowles, Beall, and a few other leaders of the Protestants, motivated by the desire to gratify personal ambitions of their own, were very skillful in organizing their movement in secrecy and in spreading rumors of Indian invasions, by which they aroused the fears of the populace and gained popular support. The Governor and Council were completely out-maneuvered by Coode and Jowles. In Calvert County, even after the downfall of the Deputy Governor and Council, public opinion was quite divided as to merits of the Revolution. Although Calvert County was almost entirely Protestant, many of its leading citizens signed the Declaration protesting against the action taken by Col. Jowles. Had the Governor and Council been more adroit, they might have rallied these forces to their support. In retrospect it is obvious that the success of the Revolution was inevitable. At that stage of history the factors operating in England were still of dominating influence in the Colonies. The overthrow of the Stuart Kings and the establishment of the power of government in the English Parliament under a Protestant monarch, made it inevitable that a similar change would take place in Maryland. Coode, Jowles, and their associates rode to power on the great tidal forces that had their origin in England.

The Revolution of 1689 was one of the first great American experiences with Democracy. The people had rebelled against the rule of an alien Proprietor and his little self-seeking inner circle. The Colonists had come to America to better their lot in life and to establish a Government in accordance with their ideals. They were willing to work under the regimes of Governor Leonard Calvert and of Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, but by 1689 they were ready to govern themselves. They were no longer willing to be exploited by a small inner circle at St. Mary's. They wished to have the provisions of the Charter calling for the establishment of the English Church put into effect, and they desired that schools and colleges be established. Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, was not willing to grant these concessions; therefore, the Colonists revolted against him, defeated his men in battle, and set up a new and better government under Royal auspices. Although Captain John Coode, who was the military and political leader of the Revolution, had

certain defects of personality, there is no doubt but that his work was for the good of the people of Maryland, and in a larger sense for all America. It was a forerunner of the American Revolution of 1776. Other leaders of the Revolution like Ninian Beall and Col. Henry Jowles were more idealistic than Coode. They deserve a larger recognition for their accomplishments for the cause of American democracy than they have been granted.

The period which followed the Revolution of 1689 was one of great accomplishment. The establishment of the Anglican Church in 1692 not only brought religious facilities which the vast majority of the Colonists desired; it also brought with it the first attempt at universal education. This was followed by the founding of King William's College at Annapolis, the second oldest college in America. The Government of Maryland was moved to a more convenient location, Annapolis. Roads were built. Best of all, society began to be more democratic. Advancement through ability rather than favoritism became possible. American life began to assume the features which we now know as the American way of life, based on the ideals which the Puritans and the Cavaliers of England brought with them to America. Independence, self-reliance, and the will to better one's self and one's neighbors, which today we regard as the typical American virtues, began to manifest themselves to an ever greater degree after 1689, leading to the Revolution of 1776 and the establishment of our great nation.

THE PERIOD OF THE ROYAL GOVERNORS

The newly elected House of Burgesses, which was dominated and controlled by Coode, Col. Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyne of St. Mary's, and a few other leaders, took no action, but awaited the arrival of a Royal Governor. The Proprietary Governor and the members of the old Council had fled to Virginia, except Col. Henry Darnall, who went to London to support Lord Baltimore. A legal proceeding had been brought to forfeit Lord Baltimore's charter and all his rights and powers in the Province of Maryland. This legal proceeding ended in a compromise by which Lord Baltimore was deprived of his political powers in Maryland, but was permitted to retain his proprietary powers. That is to say, he was permitted to continue to collect his revenues from the quit rents, but he was no longer permitted to govern. This settlement, a fortunate one for Lord Baltimore, was reached because the facts alleged by the Attorney-General of England in the proceeding, which he instituted to forfeit the Charter of Maryland, were found to be incapable of proof; consequently, the case was never brought to a final hearing.

The first Royal Governor of Maryland to be appointed was Sir Lionel Copley, who had earned the gratitude of the King by securing for him the port of Hull on his first landing in England. Governor Copley arrived in Maryland early in the year 1692. Sir Thomas Lawrence became Secretary. Col. Henry Jowles and Col. Thomas Brooke were appointed on the new Council to represent Calvert County. The Burgesses from Calvert County were Thomas Greenfield, Thomas Tasker, Captain John Bigger, and Henry Mitchell. It will be noted that both Greenfield and Mitchell were from the part of the County soon to become Prince George's County. In this decade prior to the Protestant Revolution, immigration into the rich lands of Upper Calvert (now Prince George's) had been very heavy.

The first Act of the new Assembly was to proclaim the accession of William and Mary, a formal recognition enacted only in Maryland and in New York. The next Act was to establish the Church of England as the Established Church of Maryland. For a considerable time past, there had been great dissatisfaction in Maryland over the lack of churches. As

early as 1676, John Yeo, minister of Christ Church in Calvert County, had written to the Archbishop of Canterbury calling attention to the need for churches and for established ministers in the County, and had called attention to the indifference of the "Papist" government of Maryland to the desire of the Protestants for more adequate churches. Although Christ Church dates back at least to 1672 and perhaps even earlier, it was impossible to establish and support adequate church facilities by private contributions. In that early period, the support of the State seems to have been an essential requirement to maintain adequate church facilities. The Act of 1692 divided the ten counties of Maryland into thirty-one parishes, and imposed a tax of forty pounds of tobacco upon each taxable person for the building of churches and for the support of their ministers. Calvert County, omitting the Prince George's County section, was divided into two parishes, All Saints Church for the upper portion of the County, and Christ Church for the lower County.

Christ Church already had been in existence for two decades or more. Now, in 1692, Christ Church parish was formally organized as a parish embracing the Hundreds of Hunting Creek, St. Leonard's, Eltonhead, and the Lower Cliffs. Ground was purchased for enlarging the church building, which already stood on the property of Francis Mauldin known as Prevent Danger. The first Vestrymen of the new Christ Church were Captain Richard Smith, Jr., Captain Thomas Clagett, Henry Fernley, Francis Mauldin, John Manning, and Samuel Holdsworth. The Rev. Mr. Turling became the Rector. He was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Hill shortly thereafter, and the Rev. Henry Hall became Rector in 1695. Christ Church has been rebuilt several times, the present church building bearing the dates 1772, 1881, and 1906.

The upper portion of the County, consisting of Lyon's Creek Hundred and the Upper Hundred of the Cliffs, was organized into All Saints Parish. All Saints Church was erected at the intersection of the "Severn Ridge Road and the Road leading to Coxtown." This is now the site of the township of Sunderland. All Saints Church stands on land which was donated in 1692 by Thomas Hilleary out of a tract known as Kemp's Desire. The first Vestrymen of All Saints were Walter Smith (a brother of Richard Smith of Christ Church Parish), William Nichols, William Turner, John Scott, John Leach, Jr., and John Hance. Rev. Henry Hall was the first Rector of All Saints. The Rev. Thomas Cockshutt was appointed in 1697. The present All Saints Church building is the result of the rebuilding of 1774.

Two other parishes were organized in Calvert County at the same time. These were St. Paul's and All Faith's Parishes. Both of these were situated on the western side of the Patuxent River, in territory which was

soon to be taken away from Calvert County.

About the same time the Presbyterians organized their first congregation in Calvert County, perhaps the first in Maryland. The foundation of the Presbyterian Church was due largely to the efforts of Ninian Beall, a Scotsman and a devout Presbyterian. The congregation was established on or near Beall's property in Prince George's County at Upper Marlboro. It is claimed for Beall that his was the first Presbyterian congregation in America, organized on a full-time basis. A large number of Scots had come to Maryland and settled on the lands of Beall near Upper Marlboro. These Scots formed the nucleus of the Presbyterian Congregation organized by Beall, under their minister, Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, who came to America at the invitation of Beall. Although this historic church no longer exists at Upper Marlboro, its successor, the Hyattsville Presbyterian Church, still possesses the set of Communion silver which Ninian Beall donated in 1707. The claim of Beall's church for priority among the Presbyterian churches of America is challenged only by Rehobeth Presbyterian Church of Somerset County, which was organized by the famous Rev. Makemie about 1683, although probably not on a full-time basis.

Governor Copley died in 1693, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Secretary of the Province, assumed the duties of the Governorship. One of his first acts was to appoint Thomas Briscoe to the Clerkship of Calvert County. Francis Nicholson, the Lieutenant-Governor, was then in England. About the middle of the year 1694, he arrived in Maryland and was duly installed in office as Governor. The men who had taken important parts in the Revolution of 1689 now began to receive the rewards of their endeavors. Col. Henry Jowles became the Chancellor of the Province. Although trained as a lawyer at the Inns of Court in London, Jowles was by temperament more the military man than the jurist. His career was one of the most remarkable of the early period of Maryland Colonial history. He arrived in Maryland as a young lawyer about the year 1670. He came perhaps at the invitation of his cousin George Parker, one of the Justices of Calvert County, and a kinsman of the early Puritan leader, William Parker. Jowles was a born man of action. Entering the Calvert County Militia, he rose rapidly in rank and was entrusted with the task of suppressing the insurrection of the Cliffs, an operation which he carried out with great success. In the Revolution of 1689, the part played by Jowles was second only to that of John Coode. When Michael Taney, the High Sheriff of Calvert County, opposed holding the election which Jowles had ordered, Jowles had his men seize Taney and hold him in imprisonment until after the election. Jowles then was elected to the Assembly at the election supervised by Jowles'

soldiers, and he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. Jowles was an able negotiator as well as a man of action. In his late years, he became a noted gourmet and there is a tradition that he gave his name to the mint julep, a drink which he invented as a more palatable beverage than brandy punch. If the legend is true, then the original mint julep must have been concocted with peach brandy, rather than with rye whisky, as is usually claimed by Marylanders, or bourbon, as claimed by present-day Virginians. The dwelling plantation of Col. Jowles was at The Plains, situated on the western shore of the Patuxent River near Benedict. The old Manor house which still stands at this location is said to have been built by Col. Henry Greenfield, a descendant of Col. Jowles.

Upon the promotion of Col. Jowles to the office of Chancellor, Col. Henry Mitchell became the head of the Calvert County Militia. Captain John Bigger was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Walter Smith was appointed Major. At the elections of 1694, the Delegates elected to the Lower House were Thomas Greenfield, Francis Hutchins, George Lingan, and Richard Johns. Johns was a devout Quaker, and refused to take the oath of office. He therefore was expelled from the Assembly. Within the next decade, however, the Quakers were granted the privilege of holding office, upon their "affirmation." Johns' place in the Assembly was filled by Thomas Tasker. Thomas Brooke represented Calvert County on the Council. The Justices were Henry Greenfield, who was a nephew of Major Thomas Truman, John Griggs, George Lingan, Thomas Holliday, and John Bigger, all of whom were of the Quorum, and the following Associate Justices: Thomas Hutchins, Henry Mitchell, Francis Freeman, James Leach, Walter Smith, Samuel Holdsworth, William Harris, William Turner, and John White. Col. Thomas Brooke was Judge of the Provincial Court, and William Parker became the Sheriff.

The first Act of Governor Nicholson's administration was the removal of the seat of Government from St. Mary's City to Annapolis. This action caused a storm of protest by the leading men of St. Mary's, which was of no avail. The center of population was no longer in southern-most Maryland, and Annapolis afforded a much more convenient and accessible location for the Government of the Province. The newly elected Assembly met at Annapolis, and on October 11, 1694, passed the Enactment which formally transferred the seat of the Government to Annapolis. Funds were appropriated for building a State House, an Arsenal, and a school at Annapolis. Meanwhile the Assembly met in a house at Annapolis rented from Major Edward Dorsey. Calvert County was represented at this session of the Assembly by Thomas Greenfield, Thomas Hutchins, George Lingan, and Thomas Tasker. The school established at this time was first called King William's School. It is now

known as St. John's College. It is the third oldest college in America, being exceeded in age only by William and Mary College in Virginia and by Harvard University in Massachusetts. The Visitors and Trustees of King William's School were drawn from the various Counties of Maryland, Thomas Tasker and Col. John Bigger being the representatives from Calvert County. An Act passed in 1696 gave "King William's School" its official existence.

In 1695 an Act was passed for the partition of Calvert County, and for the establishment of Prince George's County out of part of Calvert's former territory. By this Act, the lands on the southern and western shores of the Patuxent River, extending about ten miles inland, which had been allotted to Calvert County in the time of Robert Brooke, were taken away and divided between St. Mary's County and Charles County. All the rest of the vast territory on the western side of the Patuxent, which extended to the north and west as far as the Great Falls of the Potomac River north of the present City of Washington, was given to the newly organized Prince George's County by the Act of 1695. Calvert County, formerly the largest of the Counties of Maryland in area, now became the smallest in size. The County lost not only the larger portion of its geographical area by this partition, but also many of its leading citizens such as the Addisons, Brookes, Bealls, Claggetts, Greenfields, and others. This upper territory of Calvert County had been found to contain the most fertile soil of any of the Counties of Southern Maryland. Not only had the more recent immigrants taken up lands there, but also many representatives of the old families from the lower County had moved to the Prince George's area. In 1694 Calvert County had possessed 1787 freemen and was the most populous of all the Counties, Anne Arundel County with 1539 being the second. In 1695, after the organization of Prince George's County, the number of freemen remaining in Calvert County was 1040. Although a blow to local pride, the partition of Calvert County in 1695 was a logical action and was inevitable historically. The residue of the County although reduced in size was a compact, well-defined area, bound together by its geography as well as by social ties.

Calvert County continued to grow rapidly in population. By 1701 the number of freemen had increased to 1248. The census taken by Governor Nicholson in 1706 showed a total population in Calvert County of 3611, including slaves. This census showed that in the whole County there were only 48 persons who were Catholics.

In 1695 King William narrowly escaped death at the hands of an assassin. A memorial was sent to the King by the Counties of Maryland felicitating him on his fortunate escape from death. This memorial was signed by nearly the entire body of office holders of Calvert County and

bore the signatures of Thomas Tasker, Judge of the Provincial Court, George Lingan, High Sheriff, and other prominent citizens, including Col. John Bigger, Walter Smith, John Hance, John Elzey, Hugh Ellis, Edward Swan, Robert Hobbs, Francis Hutchins, Samuel Holdsworth, David Hellen, George Parker, John Godsgrace, William Williams, Jr., Robert Sheppard, William Hutchins, Derby Henry, Elvin Price, Ignatius Sewall, Clark Skinner, and Thomas Blake.

Col. Thomas Brooke resided at Brookefield on the western shore of the Patuxent River, and was lost to Calvert County when Prince George's County was formed. His post as Judge of the Provincial Court of Calvert County was given to Thomas Tasker. Henry Fernley became Clerk of the Court, and George Lingan was High Sheriff. The members of the Lower House of the Assembly from Calvert County in 1698 were Francis Hutchins, James Crawford, Walter Smith, and Thomas Tasker. In 1699 the State House was struck by lightning during a session of the Assembly, and James Crawford, one of the Calvert County representatives, was killed.

Governor Nicholson was transferred by the King to Virginia in 1698. Col. Nathaniel Blackiston was appointed Governor in his place. He was succeeded by Governor John Seymour in 1702. New faces began to appear on the roll of office-holders from Calvert County. William Parker became Judge of the Provincial Court, succeeding Thomas Tasker, who died that year. The Justices were Walter Smith, Elisha Hall, George Lingan, John Hance, and Samuel Holdsworth, of the Quorum, and George Parker, Thomas Gray, Josiah Wilson, Robert Skinner, John Leach, John Smith, and Alexander Parran, Associates. For a number of years thereafter, there were but few changes among the holders of public office. Col. John Mackall was elected a member of the Lower House in 1704, thus beginning a long and distinguished career in public office. Edward Boteler became Clerk of the County Court in 1706, succeeding George Parker. Nathaniel Dare succeeded Thomas Howe as a member of the Lower House in 1708; in other respects the same men continued to be returned to office year after year.

King William III of England died in 1709. His successor was Queen Anne. England soon became engaged in the great war on the continent of Europe which is known as the War of the Spanish Succession. England was allied with the Dutch Netherlands and the Austrian Empire against France and Spain, largely for the purpose of preserving the "balance of power" in Europe. This war lasted until 1713, when it was terminated by the Treaty of Utrecht. The English armies, commanded by the famous Duke of Marlborough, were successful in the early battles. In 1704 Marlborough won the great victory of Blenheim, followed by the victory at Ramillies in 1706, which drove the French from Flanders.

The Duke achieved great popularity in the American Colonies. Coxtown in Calvert County changed its name to Marlborough in his honor, and the new County seat of Prince George's County was also given the name of Marlborough. In order to avoid confusion, these two towns were distinguished as Lower Marlborough in Calvert County, and as Upper Marlborough in Prince George's. In the late nineteeenth century, the spelling of the name Marlborough was shortened to Marlboro. Lower Marlboro, although never experiencing great growth, became the principal port for the shipment of the tobacco of the upper County. It was the site of Marlboro Academy, the most important school of Calvert County in the Colonial period.

In the American Colonies, the War of the Spanish Succession was known as "Queen Anne's War." The war had little effect upon the life of Calvert County, but there was a fear that the French in Canada would succeed in arousing the Indians to commit depredations against the Maryland Colonists. The Indian massacre of the white inhabitants of Deerfield, in the New England Colonies, became known in Maryland, and there was a constant dread of a surprise attack by the French and Indians on the Maryland frontier.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, French warships appeared in the lower Chesapeake Bay area, and the Colonists were made aware that their shipments of tobacco to England offered the French a lucrative prize of war. The tobacco trade had become one of the most important branches of England's commerce. Virginia, by 1700, was the largest and Maryland was the third largest of the English Colonies in America in population. The combined exports of tobacco from Maryland and Virginia amounted to seventy thousand pounds of tobacco annually at this time, and its value is said to have been about five million pounds sterling. It had become the custom for the tobacco fleet to set sail once a year bearing the previous year's crop to the British market. These shipments required from one hundred and fifty to two hundred vessels, and the departure of this great fleet of sailing vessels, each laden with its precious cargo, must have been an impressive sight. It had been necessary even during the previous century to provide the tobacco fleet with an escort of English warships, as a protection against pirates and privateers. The English were in short supply of vessels at the outbreak of the war, and most of the tobacco crop for the next two years remained in Maryland. This caused great hardship, especially because the Maryland and Virginia Colonists had no manufactures and were dependent on importations from England to supply the merchandise and articles of personal use and consumption which they required. The English treasury suffered from the loss of the tobacco revenues. A regular system of convoy was soon estab-

lished to give the tobacco fleet protection. The sailing of the tobacco fleet was postponed until late autumn, when the winds were favorable to the maneuvering of sailing ships in the narrow waters of the Chesapeake Bay. This convoy system began about the year 1707, and it continued throughout the Colonial era. The English warships were supplied originally at no cost to the Colonists, but as the Colonies grew in wealth and population, the English began to demand that the expenses of the convoy be defrayed by the Colonists. This dispute was one of the factors contributing to the American Revolution.

In another, although indirect way, the war in Europe had an effect upon the life of Calvert County; the County received a new wave of Scottish immigration. The union of Scotland and England had been achieved by peaceful means, when King James of Scotland became King James I of England in 1603 but the Scots had remained restive and dissatisfied. The Scots had revolted in the time of Oliver Cromwell. Badly defeated by the Puritans at the Battles of Dunbar and Worcester, numerous Scottish prisoners of war were sent to America, among them Ninian Beall and Alexander Magruder. The Scots revolted again when James II was expelled from the throne of England in 1688. The third revolt of the Scots, under James' son, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," led to intermittent warfare, beginning in 1707 and ending in 1715 at the Battle of Sheriff Muir. These disturbances brought to Calvert County the families of Somervell, Weems, Grahame, and Mackenzie, and others less well known.

In 1707 Governor Seymour appointed a new commission to lay out towns and ports of entry. Those serving on the Commission for Calvert County were Robert Skinner, Col. John Mackall, John Leach, Thomas Howe, Col. John Bigger, Major Walter Smith, Samuel Holdsworth, Richard Smith, Jr., George Parker, Henry Cox, John Smith of Hall's Creek, and James Heighe.

In the meantime Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, was persisting in his efforts to have his Colony restored to him. In February 1710, hoping that the passage of time had mellowed the sentiment against him, he had petitioned the Crown for the restoration of the Government of his Province. He had never been deprived of the income from the quit rents of the land grants. This was now denied to him on account of his religious beliefs, and he died in 1714 without ever having regained the power and privileges which he had lost by the Revolution of 1689.

Charles Calvert was succeeded by his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert. The latter had realized at an early age that neither he nor any of his family would be likely to have their former privileges in Maryland restored to them so long as they adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, and therefore Benedict Leonard Calvert had joined the Church of Eng-

land even before the death of his father. Upon the accession of George I to the throne of England, Benedict, the fourth Lord Baltimore, presented a Petition to the Crown, asserting his Protestantism and requested the return of his father's Province. The Petition to the Crown suggested the appointment of Governor Hart as Provincial Governor of Maryland. Governor Hart arrived in Maryland in May, 1714, and after being installed in office began a campaign to create a favorable atmosphere among the people of Maryland for the return of the Calverts. The people had found the Royal Governors more arbitrary and less amenable to the wishes of the Assembly than the Calverts. The people of Maryland were quite receptive to the idea of the return of the Proprietary Regime except for the obstacle of religion. Benedict Leonard Calvert, however, died early in the year 1715, without having fully accomplished his purpose. His heir was his son, Charles Calvert, a boy who was being brought up as a Protestant. Promptly on the death of Benedict Leonard Calvert, a petition for the Restoration of the Proprietary Government was filed by Lord Guilford, guardian of Charles Calvert, and in the same year, 1715, the young Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, was restored to the full privileges and powers which his ancestors had enjoyed in Maryland. Governor Hart was continued in office. The return of the Calverts was received with general satisfaction in Maryland. The Assembly, however, took the precaution of passing an Act excluding Catholics from holding office or holding any position of public trust. Calvert County was represented in the Assembly of that year by Col. John Mackall, John Rousby, Thomas Holdsworth, and Alexander Parran. John Brome was the High Sheriff of the County. James Mackall was the Judge of the Prerogative Court.

THE PERIOD AFTER THE RESTORATION OF 1715

The Calvert family, for the second time, had regained its lost Province of Maryland. Thereafter the Calvert regime continued undisturbed until the American Revolution, which brought the Colonial period to an end.

Governor Hart continued in office until 1720, when he was replaced by Captain Charles Calvert, an uncle of the young Lord Baltimore. Governor Calvert fulfilled the duties of the Governorship until 1726, at which time Benedict Leonard Calvert became Governor.

The period of Governors Hart and Charles Calvert was marked by quiet growth in Calvert County and in Maryland generally. The pioneer days had come to an end in Southern Maryland. Prosperous, well-cultivated plantations had appeared in all quarters, and wealth was being accumulated. In place of the small cottages of the early settlers, larger and more luxurious mansions began to appear. New increased governmental revenues were needed, and, in fact, could be paid without hardship.

One of the first consequences of this trend in governmental affairs was the abandonment of the former system of quit rents as the principal source of revenue for the Province of Maryland. The Colonists, originally, had been able to obtain grants of land from Lord Baltimore upon the payment of a fixed annual rental, usually amounting to two shillings a year rent for each fifty acres of land. These rents were established in perpetuity, and could not be increased. Eventually they became inadequate to meet the costs of government. An Act of the Assembly enacted in 1717, established a system of increased export duties on tobacco. This new tax afforded a more flexible source of revenue than the quit rents. After 1717 the Rent Rolls, listing the owners of the lands and their annual rentals, were no longer actively maintained, although a few additional entries to the Rent Rolls were made as late as 1725.

A further consequence of the growth and development which was taking place in Calvert County during this period was that the need arose for a more convenient location for the seat of the County Court House. Robert Brooke, shortly after his arrival in Maryland, had selected the site of the County Court House at Battletown, situated on the northern shore

of Battle Creek, at its mouth.   After 1683, Battletown became known as Calvertown, and the first Court House and Custom House were erected there.   Elections were held at this Court House, and all the early County records were kept there.   In the early period, when Calvert County included both shores of the Patuxent River, and the plantations were confined to the shores of the rivers and creeks, all transportation and commerce had been waterborne, and the location of the seat of Government at Calvertown had been central and convenient.   The growth of settlements throughout the County and the construction of roads caused Calvertown to become less convenient to the center of population.   This trend became intensified with the loss of the territory west of the Patuxent, after the partition of Calvert County in 1696.

A rival settlement began to develop at Huntingtown, which was situated at the head of navigation on Hunting Creek.   Huntingtown was farther north and farther inland than Calvertown and became more nearly the center of population than Calvertown.   On several occasions during the early years of the Eighteenth Century, the residents of Huntingtown had caused bills to be introduced in the Assembly seeking the transfer of the County seat from Calvertown to Huntingtown.   None of these bills were enacted, but the agitation for them indicated the existing dissatisfaction with the old location, especially as Calvertown never developed as a center of population.

The Assembly in 1722 passed an Act directing that the seat of the County Government be moved to a new and better location, and that a new Court House be erected at the new locality.   A site was selected on a tract of land between the head of Battle Creek and the head of Parker's Creek, on a tract of land known as "Williams' Old Fields."   This tract had been patented originally to William Williams, an early Colonist, under the name of "Littlefields," and was then owned by Aaron Williams. The new County Seat was given the name of "Prince Frederick," in honor of Frederick, the eldest son of King George I of England, then Prince of Wales.   Frederick died before his father, King George I, and never became King of England.   This Act of Assembly of 1722 authorized the building of a Court House and Jail at the new locality, but the funds appropriated for that purpose proved to be insufficient.   A further enabling Act, appropriating additional funds, was enacted by the Assembly in 1725, and this latter date is usually accepted as the date of the establishment of Prince Frederick as a town and as the County Seat of Calvert County.   It was not until 1732, however, and after a further appropriation, that the Court House at Prince Frederick was completed and put into service.   The buildings were erected by William Kidd.

In 1722 when the first Act of Assembly authorizing the selection of a

new County Seat was passed, the Calvert County delegates in the Lower House of the Assembly were Col. John Mackall, Major Walter Smith, William Young, and Benjamin Mackall. John Rousby, Jr., of Rousby Hall, sat in the Upper House. The Assembly in 1725 had as its Calvert County representatives the same men, except that William Young had been replaced by Major Anderton Skinner. Col. John Mackall was Speaker of the Lower House, a position which he held until his death in 1739. Richard Young became County Clerk of Calvert County in 1718, a position which he occupied for many years. The County Clerkship was the principal administrative office of the County, and was one of the few County positions to pay more than a nominal salary. Richard Young continued to hold this office until he resigned in 1744 by reason of age and ill health. The County Clerkship was then secured by Samuel Harrison of Abington Manor. Harrison, however, was soon accused of having Jacobite sympathies and of having become, secretly, a Catholic. He was forced to resign after a short period of service. The Clerkship was then filled by Col. William Ireland, who held the office until his death in 1775, just prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution.

Most of the political and governmental positions were in the hands of a few of the wealthier planters, such as the Rousbys, Mackalls, and the St. Leonard's Creek branch of the Smiths. Not only was the political power concentrated in their hands, but, as a matter of fact, it was only the wealthier planters who could afford to hold office. Members of the Assembly, Justices, and some other officials, received almost no compensation for their services. Such positions were sought for their prestige and for the honor of the service, rather than for financial profit.

The year 1723 was notable for the passage of an Act of Assembly to establish free schools in the Counties. A School Commission was appointed, consisting of Rev. John Gay, then the Rector of Christ Church, John Rousby, Jr., John Mackall, Col. John Smith, James Heighe, Walter Smith of St. Leonard's Creek, and Benjamin Mackall. The effort of this Commission did not meet with much success. Education was acquired only with great difficulty during the entire Colonial period. Those possessed of sufficient wealth hired or engaged private tutors for their children. It was usual for the tutor to live in the household of his employer. Sometimes the tutor was an indentured servant, whose services had been purchased by a wealthy planter. A few families of wealth were able to send their sons to England to complete their education. For the most part, the young generation had to depend upon their parents for such education as they might acquire. Transportation difficulties were too great to make possible the establishment of a school system as we know it today. Even a half century later than the period now under consider-

ation, Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, who was a boy during the period of the American Revolution, experienced great difficulty in acquiring an education. The difficulties surrounding the acquisition of an education at that period are well described in the autobiography which Chief Justice Taney wrote in his old age.

The year 1731 was noteworthy for the troubles experienced in the tobacco market. The expansion of the number of plantations had caused a great increase in the production of tobacco, followed by a serious decline in the market price of the commodity. Voluntary crop limitation was advocated but failed to be achieved in practice. The smaller planters suffered the most, and at times resorted to the burning of tobacco barns which were believed to contain illegally grown tobacco. These burnings or attempted burnings of tobacco barns resulted in violence and disorder at intervals during the year 1731. This condition proved to be but temporary, as had similar situations in the past.

A census was made in Calvert County in 1733 for tax assessment purposes. It is fortunate that a copy of this census or tax list for 1733 is still in existence, preserved at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, Maryland. It was compiled by the constables of the various "Hundreds" and certified as being true by Richard Young, the County Clerk. This document contains the name of each adult male land owner, together with the names of other adult male residents on his farm or plantation, as well as the number of slaves. Although the list does not contain the names of the landed tracts in the manner of the Rent Rolls, it is sufficient to give an accurate picture of the state of Calvert County in 1733.

In contrast to the situation existing after the Restoration of 1658 when the leading families of the County consisted of two distinct types, the Puritans and the Cavaliers, by 1733 inter-marriage and the passage of time had merged the County gentry into a single class. Some of the early settlers of prominence had left the County for the territories to the north. A few new settlers of importance had come to Calvert. The old Puritan element had, for the most part, returned to the Church of England. The same was true of some of the old Quaker stock. Many of the descendants of the early Quakers of Calvert County had either removed to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or had become members of the Church of England. There were, however, still sufficient numbers of Quakers in Calvert County to maintain the Meeting House on the Cliffs at this period and throughout the century.

The Brooke family had been the largest land owners of Calvert County in the previous century, but by 1733 the Brookes were now surpassed in landed possessions by the Mackalls, the Johnses, and by several others. The partition of Calvert County in 1695 caused the transfer of the de-

scendants of Baker Brooke and Thomas Brooke to St. Mary's County and Prince George's County respectively. Roger Brooke, Jr., who had inherited Brooke Place Manor in Calvert, removed to his landed estates in Prince George's County, and his descendants, James Brooke and Roger Brooke, III, became among the leading members of what was to become Montgomery County. Roger Brooke, Jr. returned to Brooke Place Manor in his later years, but his son, James Brooke, married the daughter of Nicholas Snowden and acquired vast estates in the vicinity of Brookeville, Montgomery County. This line of the Brookes became Quakers.

The greatest land owner in Calvert County, as shown by the census of 1733, was Col. John Mackall, who owned four plantations. He owned also forty-eight slaves, the largest number of any planter in the County. James Mackall, the founder of the Mackall family of Calvert County, is said to have been born in Scotland in 1630. He settled in Calvert County on the Cliffs in Calvert County prior to 1667, probably on the plantations known as Lower Bennett and Sharp's Outlet. The Rent Rolls also show Mackall's Desire, a tract of one hundred acres, patented to him in 1681. He died in 1717. His wife was Mary Grahame, of the Scottish family of Grahame of Claverhouse. James Mackall had three sons, James Mackall, Col. John Mackall, and Benjamin Mackall, all of whom became prominent in Calvert County affairs.

Col. John Mackall, born in 1669, died in 1739, was first elected to the House of Burgesses in 1704 and served as such until his death in 1739. From 1725 to 1739 he was Speaker of the House of Burgesses. He married Susanna Parrott, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth Parrott, an early Calvert County settler. Col. Mackall's residence and principal plantations were at Lower Bennett and Sharp's Outlet on the Lower Cliffs. The Rent Rolls show that he owned a plantation at Stonesby, in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred, adjoining the plantation of Col. John Brome, and two other plantations in the Upper County. He was the largest land owner in the County at this time, and the owner of the greatest number of slaves. His brother, James Mackall, married Ann Brooke, daughter of Roger Brooke. His plantation was at the Cage, the early home of the Parrott family in Calvert, whose old brick house is one of the earliest plantation houses still standing in Calvert County.

Benjamin Mackall, the third son of James Mackall I, was the owner of three plantations in Calvert County in 1733. His descendants distinguished themselves in the law and in medicine. He settled at Hallowing Point, one of the original grants of the Ashcom family, who at this time were living across the River in St. Mary's County.

Next in wealth to the Mackalls, in 1733, were the Chew and the Johns families. The Chews of Maryland are descended from Col. John Chew,

who came to Virginia on the ship "Charitie" in the year 1622. He was a man of wealth and prominence and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Col. Chew was of Puritan stock and came to Maryland about the year 1649, when the Puritans were expelled from Virginia. He settled in Anne Arundel County. His son, Samuel Chew, married Ann Ayres, a staunch Quaker, and through her influence subsequent generations of Chews became Quakers. In the latter decades of the seventeenth century, the Chews acquired extensive land holdings in Calvert County. In 1733 Samuel Chew, the second of that name, had a large plantation in upper Lyon's Creek Hundred, consisting of grants known as Sanetly, Town House, and portions of other tracts. The old house known as Maidstone still stands close to the Calvert-Anne Arundel boundary line and marks the site of this plantation. Samuel Chew also owned a plantation on the Bay side of Calvert County at Plum Point. This was known as Letchworth's Chance and consisted of about one-half of the original tract of 1100 acres granted to Thomas Letchworth, one of the Puritan leaders, in 1663, and acquired by purchase from his son, Joseph Letchworth, by Richard Johns in 1676. Samuel Chew II married Mary Harrison, and the Chews, Harrisons, and Hollands, all of whom were of Anne Arundel County origin and related by marriage, acquired the land holdings in Calvert County of the Abington family. These included Abington Manor and Dowdswell, situated on the cliffs of the Patuxent just north of Hunting Creek.

Richard Johns, founder of one of Maryland's most notable Quaker families, was born in Virginia and came to Calvert County about 1660, when the Quakers were expelled from Virginia. He married Elizabeth Kinsey, daughter of Hugh Kinsey of Anne Arundel County. He was the leader of the Quaker settlement at the Calvert Cliffs, both in spiritual matters and in landed possessions. Richard Johns and his sons, Abraham Johns and Richard Johns, Jr., acquired much of the lands along the Upper Cliffs of Calvert, which had been patented originally and taken up by the early Puritans. The Johns family became the owners of Angelica, 600 acres, where Richard Johns resided, originally granted to the Puritan writer Leonard Strong; also Fuller, Mears, Duran, Letchworth's Chance, Purchase, and Batchellor's Fortune. In 1733 the Johns family was represented in Calvert County by Benjamin Johns, who owned some twenty slaves, and Isaac Johns, the owner of sixteen slaves. Richard Johns, the third of that name, was then a young man living on a modest scale with two slaves.

Other owners of large plantations in the Upper Hundred of the Cliffs, were John Beckett with ten slaves, James Heighe, also owning ten slaves, and Robert Heighe, who owned seven slaves. Robert Freeland, whose

plantation is marked by the old brick house, still standing, which bears the initials of T. F. and the date 1786 in the brickwork of its walls, was the owner of six slaves in 1733.

The principal plantations along the Lower Cliffs, in addition to those of the Mackall family and the Bond family, were those of Nathaniel Dare, James Somervell, William Mauldin and Thomas Manning. Nathaniel Dare was said to have been a descendant of Captain Nathaniel Dare, whose infant daughter, Virginia Dare, was the first child of the Anglo-Saxon race to be born in America. James Dare, the founder of the Dare family of Calvert County, came to Maryland in 1662. His son, Nathaniel Dare, married a daughter of Thomas Clevely, one of the Huguenot settlers on the Lower Cliffs. Nathaniel Dare acquired Hooper's Cliffs from the descendants of Captain Henry Hooper. His sons, Gideon and Clevely Dare, combined Hooper's Cliffs with several adjoining plantations, and the whole was resurveyed for them under the name of "Gideon and Clevely's Right," one of the largest plantations on the Lower Cliffs.

Dr. James Somervell, the founder of the Somervell family of Calvert County, came to America as a Scottish prisoner of war, about the year 1722. His life was similar in several respects to that of Ninian Beall, who also came to America as a prisoner of war. A young Scottish physician, Somervell enlisted in the army of Prince Charles Stuart, called "Bonnie Prince Charlie" by the Scotsmen. He was taken prisoner by the English at the Battle of Preston in 1715 and was sent to the Colonies. He was probably one of the Scottish prisoners who were consigned to James Doyne of Charles County in 1717. He soon appeared in Calvert County as a free man practicing his profession of medicine. Dr. Somervell was a man of superior ability and education and was possessed of a pleasing personality. He rapidly rose to an important position in the County. He became one of the Justices of the County, and later its High Sheriff. He married Sarah Mauldin, daughter of Thomas Mauldin. Two of his son, Col. Alexander Somervell and Captain James Somervell, were leaders in the American Revolution of 1776.

Thomas Mauldin, whose daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Dr. James Somervell, was a son of Francis Mauldin, who settled in Calvert County soon after 1680. Francis Mauldin was one of the founders and original vestrymen of Christ Church. The church stands on land which he donated in 1692, and which was connected with a tract called Prevent Danger which he owned. In addition he also possessed 500 acres of Lower Bennett, and smaller adjacent properties. He acquired also lands in Cecil County, where his descendants settled at a later date.

The Somervells were connected with the Dawkins family by marriage.

The Tax List shows that in 1733 James Dawkins was among those listed as living on the plantation of Dr. James Somervell. It may be surmised that James Dawkins acted as overseer or plantation manager for Dr. Somervell and married the daughter of his employer. The entry on the list reads "James Somervell, James Dawkins and 11 negroes." Col. Alexander Somervell married Rebecca Dawkins.

The Tax List of 1733 shows that the greatest plantation owner of Eltonhead Hundred was Col. John Rousby. His plantation consisted of the greater portion of the former Eltonhead Manor. It was worked by six white men and twenty-seven negroes and was one of the largest plantations in all Calvert County. Col. Rousby also owned a plantation on the Lower Cliffs where he had seven slaves, this making him the third largest slave owner of Calvert County, being exceeded in that respect only by Col. John Mackall and by Samuel Chew. He held numerous high County offices and served for many years as one of its representatives in the Assembly of Maryland. The tragic death of his only son, John Rousby III, in 1750, at the age of twenty-three years, ended the Rousby line.

The remaining portion of Eltonhead Manor was possessed in 1733 by Jesse Bourne whose plantation was worked by an overseer and six slaves. John Parran had a large plantation at Point Patience, the former Ashcom property. Other plantations in Eltonhead, somewhat less extensive, were possessed by Peter Hellen and by Alexander Parran, Jr.

The largest plantation in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred in 1733 was that of Major Walter Smith at St. Leonard's. Major Smith was a grandson of Richard Smith, the early Attorney-General of Lord Baltimore. He was the son of Richard Smith, Jr. and his second wife, Barbara Morgan. Richard Smith, Jr. inherited St. Leonard's, which his father had acquired from the son of Governor William Stone. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Brooke, the youngest daughter of Robert Brooke. She and her twin brother Henry Brooke were born at Brooke Place Manor in 1655, not long after the death of their father, Robert Brooke.

Richard Smith, Jr. was one of the most prominent Protestants who remained loyal to Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, during the Revolution of 1689. The company of militiamen which he commanded was among the principal defenders of the old fort at Mattapany, when it was besieged by the forces of John Coode and Ninian Beall and forced to surrender. After the surrender of Mattapany by Governor William Joseph and the Council, Richard Smith, Jr. was imprisoned and kept in confinement for a considerable period. In reward for his loyalty and devotion to the cause of Lord Baltimore, Richard Smith, Jr. was given extensive land

grants. Among these was the "Valley of Jehosephat" in Baltimore County, a grant of 2500 acres containing some of the finest agricultural land in Maryland. This region is now known as the Dulany Valley, situated just north of the Loch Raven dam near Towson, the County Seat of Baltimore County. The name Dulany Valley is derived from that of Daniel Dulany, who acquired a portion of the Valley from the Smith family. Daniel Dulany, one of the great lawyers of Colonial Maryland, was born in the North of Ireland, and being ill-treated by his stepmother, sold himself to a sea captain as an indentured servant in order to obtain his passage to America. His services were purchased from the captain by George Plater, a prominent lawyer and planter, the father of Governor Plater. His employer noticed that when the day's work was done young Dulany would quietly go to the library and read until late in the night. The youth being questioned, admitted that it was his ambition to become a lawyer and that the books he was reading were law books. Greatly impressed by the intelligence and ambition of the young Dulany, George Plater encouraged him in his studies, and being himself a lawyer, gave him much good advice and counsel. Upon completing his term of service, young Dulany went to Annapolis where he soon was admitted to the Bar, and became one of the ablest lawyers of his day. He married Rebecca Smith, daughter of Col. Walter Smith of Hall's Craft.

Richard Smith, Jr., by his first marriage had one son, Richard Smith III, who acquired the family holdings in Prince George's County. In 1733 he was still living on part of his ancestral property in Calvert, with one overseer and six slaves. There was also a daughter, Anne Smith, who became the wife of William Dawkins. Upon the death of Richard Smith, Jr. in 1714, his home plantation at St. Leonard's was inherited by Major Walter Smith, the son of his second marriage. Major Walter Smith held numerous important civil and military offices in Calvert County, like his father and grandfather before him.

The next largest plantation in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred was owned by Col. John Mackall at Stonesby. It adjoined the property of John Broome at Broome's Island. Nearby also was the plantation of William Dawkins. Brooke Place Manor was divided at that date between Roger Brooke, Jr. and James Duke, and a portion of the original estate was possessed by Col. James Mackall. Further up Battle Creek was a plantation of Benjamin Tasker, one of the most noteworthy figures in Maryland, a member of the Council and father-in-law of Governor Samuel Ogle. Col. Tasker lived at Annapolis and in Prince George's County, but at that time still owned and operated several plantations in Calvert County.

The Brome family owned Island Neck, including Broome's Island, and several other noteworthy estates. John Brome, Jr. was the possessor of

a property, perhaps adjoining his father's, at Island Neck, operated with four slaves. Henry Brome, a brother of the elder John Brome, owned in 1733 a large plantation worked by three white servants and six slaves. The site of this plantation is marked by the old house known as the Laveille house. Thomas Brome, another brother, had a smaller plantation nearby.

Hunting Creek Hundred embraces the area between Battle Creek and Hunting Creek. The largest plantation in this region was that of Benjamin Hance of Overton. He owned twenty-six slaves, one of the largest holdings of slaves in the entire County. The plantation of Judge Gabriel Parker with thirteen slaves was nearby. Susanna Parker, daughter of Gabriel Parker, married General James John Mackall, a son of Col. John Mackall. A large portion of the landed estates of the Parkers was thereby added to the extensive holdings of the Mackalls.

The plantation of Michael Taney, a representative of one of the most famous families in Maryland history, was near the mouth of Battle Creek. This property had been patented originally by James Berry, one of the early Puritan leaders. It was acquired by the first Michael Taney, High Sheriff of Calvert County, from William Berry, son of James Berry.

The property of Benjamin Mackall, originally owned by the Ashcom family, was at Hallowing Point. The Wilkinson family was located at Stoakley, along the South Shore of Hunting Creek, and somewhat larger plantations were possessed by Major Adderton Skinner and by William Skinner, with seven slaves and ten slaves, respectively. Major Adderton Skinner served as a representative of Calvert County in the House of Burgesses and held other Civil and Military offices as well. He was a surveyor by profession and made numerous surveys in Calvert County.

John Godsgrace, whose family name is perpetuated by Godsgrace Point, was living in 1733 on the lands of his ancestors. The next generation of the Godsgrace family left the County, and their landed holdings became the residence of General James John Mackall. The Sheradine family of Sheradine Point had already deserted Calvert County and taken up property in Baltimore County. Thomas Sheradine became one of the leading men of Baltimore County and was one of the early Commissioners of Baltimore Town, founded in 1729.

John Brooke, a descendant of Robert Brooke, resided in Hunting Creek Hundred. His plantation was one of the larger ones, with nine slaves. The exact identity of his plantation is difficult to determine, but it may have been the property known as Brooke's Adventure.

Lyon's Creek Hundred extends from Hunting Creek to the northern line of Calvert County. The largest landholdings of this region were those of the younger branch of the Smiths of St. Leonard's. Attorney-

General Richard Smith had obtained several grants of land in the Lyon's Creek Area, and these were inherited by Walter Smith, his second son. The latter added to his holdings through his marriage with the daughter of the wealthy Quaker, Richard Hall. The Smith holdings were at Hall's Craft, located below the town of Lower Marlboro. Walter Smith II lived there in 1733 with eleven slaves, and Col. John Smith lived nearby with sixteen slaves and two white overseers. The property of Eleanor Smith was separately operated with eleven slaves and two overseers.

The Tasker family plantation was also near Lower Marlboro. Several properties of the Chew family were nearby. Lower Marlboro was at that time called Coxtown.

Abington Manor and Dowdswell, the former properties of John Abington, were divided into three large plantations. These were owned in 1733 by Henry Chew, by the widow of Richard Harrison, and by William Holland. The name Holland's Point gradually became substituted for that of Abington's Point. This point is at the southern end of the Cliffs just north of the mouth of Hunting Creek. The name Holland's Point also became attached to Hallowing Point, and so appears on certain old maps. Fortunately, the name Hallowing Point, with its connotations of Indians and early white settlers shouting to call the ferryman from the other side of the wide Patuxent River, has been revived in recent years.

Islington, a large plantation patented by Richard Smith, was to the east of Dowdswell. In 1733 the ownership of Islington was divided between William Hickman, Constable of Lyon's Creek Hundred, and George Lawrence.

Hall's Hills, the property of the early Quaker, Richard Hall, was in the northern part of the County. Here Ninian Beall had served out his period of indentured service. Hall's Hills was in 1733 possessed by Richard Hall, of the third generation of his family, and by the widow of Elisha Hall. These plantations of the Halls together had a total of twenty-one slaves.

The large brick mansion, sometimes referred to as the "Old Smith House near Dunkirk," marks the site of Highland, plantation of the Smith family of Smithville, or Dunkirk. The old house, however, was not standing in 1733. It was built at a later date by Fielder Bowie Smith, a descendant of Thomas Smith. A noteworthy feature of the architecture of this house is the curtain wall between its chimneys. It was probably the only old house in Calvert County with this feature. Highland was still in the possession of descendants of the Smith family until about 1940. These Smiths came from Anne Arundel County and were not connected with the Smiths of Hall's Craft or of St. Leonard's.

It is interesting to note that some families remained for many generations on the same lands that their earliest ancestors had patented, whereas some other families often changed their seat, selling the old property and acquiring another every generation or so. When the children were numerous, as was almost universally the case in the Colonial period, the preservation of the family landed estate intact from one generation to the next, was possible only in instances where the device of "entailment" was employed. The English feudal practice of entailment, or passing the family landed estate from eldest son to eldest son, requiring the younger sons to fare as best they could, was introduced to Calvert County early in its history. In England, the younger sons usually found careers in the naval or military service or entered the Church. But in America, the younger sons of the planters often emigrated to frontier territories where new lands were readily available. Entailment of estates was usually established by deed or by will, and was practiced most often by those families which had a strong tradition of office holding. For example, the estate of the Taneys was handed down through six generations of Michael Taneys. Even after the practice of entailment was broken up by the American Revolution, Michael Taney V informed his children that he intended to devise the family plantation to his eldest son, Michael Taney VI, and told his children that the younger sons should be diligent in their education for some profession, as they would inherit no property Therefore, Roger Brooke Taney, the second son, became a lawyer, and his younger brother, Octavius, a physician. In an earlier day, a father was often able to purchase plantations for his younger sons, but as the County grew in population and land became more scarce, plantations became too costly to permit their purchase for younger sons. Certain plantations were kept in a single family through many generations, such as those of the Bromes at Island Neck, the Brookes at Brooke Place Manor, the Rousbys and Fitzhughes at Eltonhead Manor, and those of the Johnsons, Clagetts, Parrans, Smiths, Dawkinses, and Lawrences.

The exclusive reliance on the cultivation of tobacco became less and less adequate to support the life of a country gentleman. It was necessary to obtain additional revenues through some other source, such as the holding of public office or the practice of law or medicine. Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis wrote in 1751—"Planting will not do without some other business or profession." Military positions were sought because of their titles and prestige, but civil offices which were honorary only, were often avoided. Col. Henry Jowles, in 1692, was denounced by the Governor for neglecting his duties as a member of the Council, a position of great honor but little recompense, and for taking a position as County Clerk, an office of less dignity, but one which was much sought

after for its emoluments. In Anne Arundel and in Baltimore Counties, it was possible for a gentleman to engage in commerce with profit, and large fortunes were made by families like the Taskers and Dorseys through the development of iron mines. In Calvert County, however, there were no mineral resources of any kind and relatively little opportunity for commerce due to the geographical isolation of the County. Calvert County, therefore, continued to depend almost exclusively upon the cultivation of tobacco, and with the passage of time its inhabitants became relatively less wealthy than their neighbors to the north. Nevertheless, as long as the plantation system could be maintained, conditions were by no means unsatisfactory. The old pleasant plantation life continued its existence until it was destroyed by the Civil War in 1861-1865.
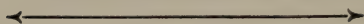
THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

In the year 1731 Christ Church, then a building of wooden construction which had been erected in the Seventeenth Century, was destroyed by fire. The vestry and members of the Parish petitioned the Assembly to appropriate the necessary funds for a new church. The Act of Assembly of 1732, authorized the building of a new Christ church. This Act imposed a tax of 100,000 pounds of tobacco, not to exceed 40,000 pounds in any one year, upon the whole County. It authorized also the purchase of two additional acres of ground for the church. The new church, a brick structure, was constructed under the supervision of Walter Smith of St. Leonard's and Major Adderton Skinner. The new building was completed and ready for occupancy in 1735. This second Christ Church had an existence of only thirty-seven years. By 1769 it had become too small to meet the increased size of the congregation. The third Christ Church, of brick also, was built in 1769. This is the church still standing at the present time.

An Act of Assembly of 1735, authorized a new and enlarged St. Leonard's Town to be established adjacent to the site of the old St. Leonard's Town, at the head of navigation on St. Leonard's Creek. Tobacco grown along the Lower Cliffs and along the shores of St. Leonard's Creek was shipped from St. Leonard's to England. The wharf facilities became inadequate to meet the needs of the planters. Therefore, a new town of St. Leonard's was established with improved facilities for handling the increased shipments of tobacco.

Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert was retired from the duties of the governorship in 1731 by reason of ill health. He returned to England and died the following year. His place was filled by Captain Samuel Ogle, a young English officer who arrived at Annapolis late in the year 1731. Governor Ogle received his formal appointment to office on December 7, 1731, but early in the next year the Lord Proprietor, Charles Calvert, the fifth Lord Baltimore, arrived in Maryland and himself assumed the office of Governor. In 1733 Lord Baltimore returned to England and Governor Ogle resumed his duties.

The regime of Governor Ogle was an era of brilliant social life. Dur-

ing the season when the Legislature was in session, the important men of the Colonies and their families resided at Annapolis, giving many elaborate entertainments. In the summer season they retired to their country estates. A leading part in both the social life and in the serious affairs of state was played by the representative of one of Calvert County's most distinguished families, the Taskers. Honorable Benjamin Tasker, the second son of Major Thomas Tasker of Calvert, was not only the father-in-law of Governor Ogle, but served as a member of the Council for more than thirty years. He also acted as Deputy Governor in the absence of Governor Ogle.

Major Thomas Tasker, the founder of the family, rose to prominence during the Revolution of 1689 and in the era of the Royal Governors which followed. He succeeded Col. Henry Jowles as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. He lived on a large plantation in Calvert County known as The Ordinary. It was situated near the town of Lower Marlboro and adjoined Hall's Craft, the plantation of Major Walter Smith. He acquired also other plantations in the vicinity of Battle Creek. Major Tasker held many important offices, including that of Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland. His son John inherited his home plantation, The Ordinary. Benjamin Tasker, the second son, acquired the Battle Creek plantations. The old mansion known as the Laveille House at Battle Creek stands on the site of these plantations of Benjamin Tasker. It was, however, built at a later date than the period of the ownership of the Taskers.

Benjamin Tasker as a young man went to Annapolis to engage in the practice of law. He acquired large estates in Prince George's County and in Anne Arundel County. He also owned and developed iron mines and became one of the wealthiest men in the Colony. One of his daughters, Anne Tasker, became the wife of Governor Ogle. The great plantation with its magnificent Colonial mansion known as "Belair" in Prince George's County was a gift by Benjamin Tasker to his daughter and his son-in-law, Governor Ogle. This vast estate was used as a summer house and hunting lodge, and for the breeding of race horses. Benjamin Tasker and Governor Ogle were among the first to import race horses from England. Their horses, among the finest in all the Colonies, were frequently raced against the best horses of Virginia.

Calvert County was represented in the Lower House of the Assembly during the decade of the 1730's by Col. John Mackall, Speaker of the House, and Benjamin Mackall, Major Walter Smith of St. Leonard's, and by Major Adderton Skinner.

The Skinners were descended from Robert Skinner, one of the early Puritan settlers of Calvert County. He received several grants of land in

the vicinity of the Upper Cliffs, in Hunting Creek Hundred. Scrap, a tract of one hundred acres granted to him in 1679, and The Border, which he was granted the following year were among these. He acquired also an adjoining tract of land of 256 acres known as Truman's Reserve, which had been surveyed for Major Thomas Truman in 1663. These three tracts formed the nucleus of a plantation which has been in the possession of the Skinner family down to the present day. It is situated in a road leading from (Old) Huntingtown to the Cliffs at the head of Battle Creek. The Rent Rolls show that about 1714 this plantation was divided between Major Adderton Skinner and William Skinner, the heirs of Robert Skinner. Major Adderton Skinner was not only prominent in the Calvert County Militia, but also practiced the profession of Surveyor. During the 1730's quite a few of the original land grants had lost their early boundary marks, which made it necessary in many cases to have re-surveys made. The early land records at the Land Office in Annapolis show that numerous re-surveys were made by Major Adderton Skinner.

Major Skinner was replaced by James Weems after several terms in The Assembly. The Weems family is descended from the Scottish Earls of Wemys or Weems, whose early ancestor was MacDuff, the conqueror of MacBeth in Shakespeare's play.

The founder of the Weems family of Maryland was David Weems, who came to Calvert County in 1715 as a very young man. Like most of the other Scots who settled in Calvert, he had been exiled from his native Scotland by reason of the Jacobite Wars. David Weems married Margaretta Harrison, a daughter of Richard Harrison of Abington Manor. James Weems was the second son of David Weems and became a practicing physician as well as a planter. His first wife was a daughter of Gabriel Parker. He served in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly from 1740 to 1744. Col. John Weems, a son of Dr. James Weems, married Ann Compton of Calvert County, and later in life his father, Dr. James Weems, married her mother, the widow of Thomas Compton.

The plantations which Dr. James Weems and his son thus acquired were located south of Hunting Creek and not far east of Godsgrace and Hallowing Point. The old Mansion known as "Cedar Hill" marks the site of these plantations.

The name of Cedar Hill does not appear on either the early Land Grants, or the Rent Rolls or Assessment Books of Calvert County under that name. It was one of the larger and more important of all the plantations of Calvert County. The tract, comprising about one thousand acres, was first assembled under one ownership by Col. John Bigger, a notable figure in the Revolution of 1689. Col. Bigger created his plan-

tation by combining several smaller tracts which had been patented originally by Samuel Goosey, Michael Catterton, and others. These tracts were re-surveyed and confirmed to him as a landed estate of one thousand acres called "Bigger." Col. Bigger died shortly before 1720, leaving only daughters surviving. One of his daughters married a member of the Head family of Prince George's County, and Col. Bigger's will mentions a grandson who had the unusual name of Bigger Head.

The settlement of Col. Bigger's estate was very protracted. His heirs eventually sold his plantation Bigger. The subsequent history of the property is somewhat obscure, but according to tradition it was acquired by Thomas Holdsworth Bond, whose daughter was Ann Bond Compton. Later records show Bigger to have been owned by Dr. James Weems, presumably in the right of his wife. Still later, the plantation was divided, a portion remaining in possession of the Weems descendants. The remaining portion, including the plantation house known as Cedar Hill, was acquired by the Gantt family in the late Eighteenth Century. Cedar Hill was probably not built as early as the time of Col. Bigger. Its type of architecture indicates a date of construction of about 1730-1740. It was probably built either by Thomas Compton or by James Weems.

Governor Ogle in 1742 took leave from office and went to England for a stay of five years. The Governorship was filled during his absence by Governor Thomas Bladen. Governor Ogle on returning to Maryland in 1747 resumed the office of Governor, which he continued to hold until his death in 1752. In 1752 or 1753, Benjamin Tasker was Governor. He was the only native-born Marylander to become a Governor of Maryland during the Colonial era.

Richard Young retired in 1744 from his position as Clerk of Calvert County, which he had held for many years. The Young family of Calvert were probably connected with Col. Richard Young, one of the original Puritans who settled in Anne Arundel County in 1649. The first of the Youngs to appear in Calvert County was George Young, who acquired several tracts near the head of Battle Creek known as Young's Fortune, a tract of 100 acres patented in 1677, and Friendship and Young's Desire, tracts of 300 acres and 110 acres respectively, patented in 1681. Young's Mount, a tract of 150 acres situated on Parker's Creek, adjoining Young's Fortune, was patented by George Young in 1704. These tracts were in the vicinity of the plantations of the Skinner family on the south side of the road leading to the Cliffs. Richard Young, the County Clerk, was of the third generation of Youngs. He married Ann Brome, a daughter of Col. John Brome, and became a prominent planter and County official.

Richard Young was succeeded in the County Clerkship by Samuel Har-

rison of Abington Manor. The Harrisons of Calvert County were descended from Richard Harrison of Anne Arundel County, who engaged in a mercantile business with William Holland and became wealthy. When the Abingtons removed from Calvert County, Richard Harrison took charge of their affairs, and subsequently both the Harrisons and Hollands settled in Calvert County, dividing between them Abington Manor and the adjoining tract, Dowdswell. The early Harrisons and Hollands were Puritans, but for reasons not entirely clear Samuel Harrison was suspected of having become secretly a Catholic, perhaps because one of his daughters married into the Catholic family of Hoxton. The Hoxtons then possessed Brooke Court Manor, one of the original Manors of Robert Brooke, which lay almost directly across the Patuxent River from Abington Manor. Another daughter of Samuel Harrison married John Calvert, a Lord Baltimore descendant, whose daughter, Elizabeth Calvert, became the wife of John Lawrence of Islington.

Samuel Harrison was forced to resign the County Clerkship by reason of the suspicion that he had become a Roman Catholic and the public mistrust which ensued. He was succeeded in 1749 by Col. William Ireland, who held the office until his death in 1775. The American Colonies during the first two-thirds of the Eighteenth Century were engaged in a struggle with the French for the control of North America, and the Roman Catholics of Colonial America were suspected of being sympathizers with the French. They were prohibited by law from holding public office. The western Counties of Maryland were constantly in danger of attack by the Indians, and it was universally believed that the raids and forays of the Indians on the border Counties were instigated by the French. Beginning with King William's War, 1690-1697, the American Colonists had engaged in a series of actual wars with the French. The Treaty of Ryswick, which terminated King William's War in 1697, was followed by a short interval of peace, when Queen Anne's War broke out in 1701. The Queen Anne's War of the Colonies was known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession." It lasted until 1713. Spain and France were allied against England, and in North America fighting took place not only along the borders of New England and upper New York, but also in the Carolinas, where a combined French and Spanish fleet had endeavored to capture Charleston. The great victories in Europe by the British armies led by the Duke of Marlborough, the ancestor of Sir Winston Churchill, and the capture of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay territory by combined British and American forces ended the French and Spanish threat to the American colonies. Although Calvert County was remote from the scenes of actual combat, French war vessels were seen at times in the lower Chesapeake

Bay, and it became necessary for the "tobacco fleet" to be convoyed across the Atlantic by British war vessels.

War broke out again between the British and French in 1744. This war is known in Europe as the "War of the Austrian Succession" and in the Colonies as "King George's War." This war was terminated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The era of peace which followed was little more than an armistice, leading up to the final struggle known as the French and Indian War, which began in 1755 and in which final conquest of all the French territories in North America, except Louisiana, was accomplished.

Middleham Chapel was rebuilt in 1748. This, the oldest church building still standing in Calvert County, and perhaps the most beautiful, had been preceded by the erection of a "Chapel of Ease" to serve Eltonhead Manor and the Lower Hundred of the Cliffs, probably as early as 1684. The present Church structure is situated at Lusby on the main highway leading from Prince Frederick to Solomons. The original Chapel is said to have been located a few miles to the north. The old Chapel became too small for the needs of the congregation, and in 1746 the vestry petitioned the Assembly to authorize the building of a new and larger Chapel. The Assembly passed the necessary enactment, which had been introduced by John Brome and James Mackall. It authorized the levying of a tax of 80,000 pounds of tobacco to meet the costs of the new building. The resulting structure is the very beautiful brick Church, built in the form of a cross and bearing the date 1748 in the brickwork of its front. The old bell, donated by John Holdsworth in 1699, was removed from the former Chapel and installed in the gable of the new Chapel. It is still in use to call the congregation to worship.

THE COLONIAL SYSTEM AT ITS HEIGHT: 1750-1775

The quarter-century from 1750 to the American Revolution marks the culmination of the Colonial system. The population of Calvert County had increased to a point that permitted a high development of the agricultural resources of the County, about as intensive a development as was possible until the invention of modern agricultural machinery. The standard of living had improved greatly. Houses of a luxurious type were built by the more prosperous planters, and the older houses still standing were, in many instances, enlarged by the addition of wings and other embellishments. The old land grants by this time had been subdivided into smaller and more manageable units, permitting a more intensive cultivation of the soil. The increased numbers of horses, cattle, and slaves provided the necessary power and labor force. The old families retained their supremacy in the social order. It became increasingly difficult for the tenant-planter or independent laborer to better himself, except by emigrating to a less populous territory.

Records useful to the historian now became more abundant. Calvert County is fortunate in having preserved at the Land Office at Annapolis, a series of "Debt Books" for the years from 1753 to the Revolution. The Debt Books were annual lists of the property holdings of the planters, the number of acres which they owned, and the amount of the assessment for the current year. No earlier list of the landed tracts and the names of their respective owners is in existence except the Rent Rolls, which date from about 1715. The Tax Assessment List for the year 1733 has been preserved, but this list is lacking in information as to the holdings of land. It is a list of the plantation owners, their principal tenants or overseers, and the number of their slaves.

The Debt Book for the year 1753 shows that the greatest land owner of Calvert County was General James John Mackall, the eldest son of Col. John Mackall. General Mackall was then the owner of twenty-three tracts or portions of tracts, a total of 5064 acres of land in Calvert County. His principal plantation and his place of residence was at Godsgrace, situated on the point of land where Hunting Creek meets the Patuxent River. It is sometimes stated that the name Godsgrace was bestowed

upon this plantation as an indication of religious devotion or piety of the Mackalls, but such is not the case. Its name is derived from John Godsgrace, the original seventeenth century owner. The Mackall family lived here in great luxury. General James John Mackall, grandson of James Mackall, the original settler in Calvert County, was born in 1717. He married Mary Hance, the daughter of Benjamin Hance of Overton and his wife, who was Mary Hutchins, a daughter of Col. Francis Hutchins of Stoakley. General Mackall had four sons and eight daughters. An interesting account of his life is to be found in the book "Early Days of Washington," written in 1899 by Sally Somervell Mackall.

The Mackall residence at Godsgrace was a fine brick mansion situated near the Patuxent River on the south side of Hunting Creek. It was built in English style, with wide halls and numerous chimneys and gables. A fine lawn bordered with large trees extended to the River. The house with its adjacent gardens was enclosed by high brick walls, and the gravel driveway leading to the house was bordered with Colonial lilies and old-fashioned flowers. The reference to numerous gables in the description of the Mackall house at Godsgrace may be an indication that it was built with four wings in the form of a cross. This would give it the additional gables not possessed by the more usual rectangular form of house. The house at Cedar Hill adjoining Godsgrace is the only example of the cross form of house still extant in Calvert County and Godsgrace was probably built after a similar plan. Bond Castle, the most famous example of a cross house in Calvert County, was destroyed a few years ago. The Mackall family lived a quiet, somewhat secluded life, and did not indulge in the frequent and lavish entertainment of house guests as did so many of the Colonial families. Every Sunday the entire Mackall family might be seen driving to church, the stately father, a veritable gentleman of the old school, accompanied by his sons and numerous daughters. The father guarded his pretty daughters very jealously and thought that none of the eligible young men of the County who sought to call upon the girls were "good enough for them." Very few men were permitted to visit the Mackall home, and, according to legend, the courtships of the girls were restricted to brief moments before and after church services. Nevertheless, all the Mackall daughters found husbands and married men who became important figures in Colonial affairs. It is said that Priscilla, the first of the Mackall daughters to marry, eloped over the garden wall by the aid of a ladder furnished by Robert Bowie, the young man of her choice, who was destined to become a Governor of Maryland. Priscilla was then but fourteen years of age, and young Bowie was nineteen. The next morning the ladder was found hanging over the wall, and there was one less daughter in the

house. Several of the other girls soon followed their sister's example. Susanna, the eldest daughter, married Thomas Gantt, Jr., one of the important men of the County. Mary, the second daughter, became the wife of Edward Reynolds, one of Calvert County's greatest land owners. Elizabeth Mackall married James Heighe. Ann Mackall became the wife of Walter Smith of St. Leonard's, and their daughter, Margaret Mackall Smith, married President Zachary Taylor. She was the second of the daughters of Calvert County to occupy the White House, and in turn, her daughter became the wife of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. Margaret Mackall married Major Richard Chew of Letchworth's Chance, and Barbara, the youngest of the Mackall children, became the wife of General Joseph Wilkinson, of Revolutionary fame. It is regrettable that the old Mackall home no longer is in existence. During the War of 1812 Major Michael Taney of the Calvert County Militia occupied Godsgrace as his headquarters, and when the British troops advanced up the Patuxent River on their way to Washington, the old residence of the Mackalls was destroyed by the invaders.

The second largest land owner of Calvert County in 1753 was Col. William Fitzhugh of Rousby Hall, whose plantations, consisting of part of Eltonhead Manor and adjacent tracts, amounted to some 3520 acres. Col. Fitzhugh acquired this extensive land holding as successor to the Rousby family. The Rousby family was among the leaders of Calvert County for three generations. Christopher Rousby, the first of the line, was an early settler. He was a lawyer by profession, trained at the Inns of Court in London. He lived at Susquehanna on the south shore of the Patuxent River. The Calvert County branch of the Rousbys are descended from Christopher's brother, John Rousby, who acquired the western half of Eltonhead Manor. The Rousbys were men of wealth and rank, well-connected in England, and were always on the side of the King in his disputes with Lord Baltimore. Christopher Rousby became the Royal Collector-General of Maryland, and having spoken insultingly in public of Lord Baltimore, he was attacked and stabbed to death by Col. George Talbot, Lord Baltimore's nephew, in 1684 while on board the ship "Quaker Ketch." His brother John Rousby died shortly thereafter, and the two brothers are buried side by side at Susquehanna.

Col. John Rousby II of Calvert County was one of the leaders on the side of King William in the Revolution of 1689 and was rewarded by a seat in the Council. He served for many years in the Assembly of Maryland. The Rousby line came to an end with the untimely death of young John Rousby III, who died at the age of twenty-three years in 1751, survived only by his widow and his infant daughter.

Col. William Fitzhugh of Virginia was one of the suitors who sought

to marry the young widow Rousby. He three times proposed marriage to the young widow Rousby and was three times refused. Still undiscouraged by his rebuffs, Col. Fitzhugh determined to try again. He visited Rousby Hall for the fourth time and met with the same result. Col. Fitzhugh, however, who had served under Admiral Vernon of the British Navy at Cartagena, was not a man to admit defeat. As he left the house for the fourth time to take to his boat, a nurse appeared carrying the infant daughter of John Rousby. Col. Fitzhugh seized the child from the nurse's arms and dashed from the house and carried the child to his boat. He ordered his men to shove off. When some distance out in the Patuxent River, he held the child out over the water and called to its mother that he would drown the child unless she would relent and marry him at once. The widow feared that the Col. Fitzhugh might carry out his threat, so she gave her consent and became the bride of Col. Fitzhugh. A happy marriage ensued, and the baby whose life was spared grew up to become the wife of Governor George Plater. Rousby Hall was destroyed by the British during the War of 1812. The present Rousby Hall which stands on the shores of the Patuxent not far from Solomons was rebuilt on the site of the original dwelling.

Third in extent of landed possessions in Calvert County was Benjamin Johns, who had inherited much of the property of Richard Johns in the region of the Upper Cliffs. In 1753 Benjamin Johns was the owner of 3320 acres of land, comprising several prosperous plantations. Thomas Reynolds was next, with 3029 acres, also in the upper part of the County. His son, Edward Reynolds, married Mary Mackall, the second daughter of General Mackall. Fifth in extent of landed possessions was Robert Freeland, whose plantations were situated along the road leading from Plum Point to Parker's Creek and amounted to 2556 acres in extent. He was a descendant of the first Robert Freeland, one of the early Quaker settlers of Calvert County. The Freelands were related by marriage to the Wilsons and the Sewalls, and to the Johns family and other leading Quaker families. They seldom held public office but managed their private affairs with success. Sixth in extent of landed estates was Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point, with plantations totalling 2473 acres in extent. Next was James Weems with 2364 acres. The Weems plantations were adjacent to those of Benjamin Mackall. Other large land owners at that time were Benjamin Hance of Overton with 1620 acres, Col. John Smith of St. Leonard's with 1459 acres, Major Adderton Skinner with 1422 acres, and Richard Chew of Letchworth's Chance, the owner of 1406 acres. Jesse Bourne owned the eastern part of Eltonhead Manor; his plantation comprised about 1200 acres.

Representatives of other families of Calvert County whose landed pos-

sessions were less extensive than those on the list just mentioned, but nevertheless of importance and social rank, were Roger Brooke of Brooke Place Manor with 856 acres; Richard Blake of Lordship's Favor with 975 acres; John Brome of Broome's Island with 650 acres; Captain Edward Gantt, who had acquired the plantation of the Taskers near Lower Marlboro, with 980 acres; Captain James Heighe of Beakley with 905 acres; Young Parran of Spout Farm and Parran's Park with 971 acres; John Smith of Hall's Craft with 1179 acres; Walter Smith of Hall's Craft with 819 acres; Michael Taney with 953 acres, and James Duke of Brooke Place Manor with 796 acres. Prominent men with holdings of 500 acres or more were the Bonds of Bond Castle, Francis Chew, Gideon Dare, William Dawkins, James Dorsey, John Gray, Richard Hall of Hall's Hills, Samuel Harrison of Abington Manor, Richard Hellen, Dr. Leonard Holliday, Thomas Holland, Col. William Ireland, Thomas King, Aaron Williams, and Josiah Wilson.

Several newcomers became prominent in Calvert County affairs at this time, such as the Grahame family, whose old mansion "Patuxent Manor" still stands just north of the town of Lower Marlboro. The Grahames of Calvert County are the only family of that name to spell their name "Grahame" with the "e" at the end. The progenitor of this family in America was Charles Grahame, born in Scotland about 1721. He settled near Lower Marlboro and in 1750 was commissioned Surveyor-General by Lord Baltimore. The Grahame brothers were sons of John Grahame of Glendouch, Scotland, and his wife, who was Anne Campbell, daughter of the Laird of Mourie. Charles Grahame was brought to America by his older brother, David Grahame, who married a Miss Hyde, a niece of Lord Baltimore. David Grahame occupied the post of Surveyor-General prior to the appointment of Charles Grahame.

Charles Grahame served in the Maryland Assembly and was one of the Committee sent to the Colonial Convention in New York in 1765 to draw a Bill of Rights for the Colonies. He served in the Maryland Senate in 1777. The Grahame house near Lower Marlboro, one of the notable examples of colonial architecture in Calvert County, occupies a site originally patented to Captain John Boage or Bogue under the name of Patuxent Manor. This tract consisted of one thousand acres of land of which five hundred acres were a land grant and five hundred acres were acquired by lease. Its name indicates that it was intended to be established as a Manor for Upper Calvert County, but Patuxent Manor does not seem ever to have functioned as a manor. Captain Bogue subsequently removed from Calvert County and settled on a large estate which he acquired on the Chester River on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His grants in Calvert County were allowed to lapse and were acquired sub-

sequently by other early Colonists. The Calvert County Debt Books show Charles Grahame to have been the owner of parts of several tracts, including 521 acres of Hall's Craft and parts of other tracts known as Howard, Beall, Blackwell, and Hardesty. Grahame House or Patuxent Manor was built about the year 1741; the iron plate in back of the fireplace bears that date. Grahame House is built of brick, with one full story and a steep gable roof, and is two rooms deep with a central hallway. It contained some notably fine paneled rooms, but in recent years the paneling was sold and removed and is installed in Mr. Henry Du Pont's Museum at Winterthur near Wilmington, Delaware. The paneled rooms from Patuxent Manor are illustrated in color in the Catalogue of the Winterthur Collection and in the book, "American Furniture, Queen Anne and Chippendale Periods," by Joseph Downs, the Curator of the Winterthur Collection.

The Mackenzies are another of the Scottish families who settled in Calvert County about the same time as the Grahames. Thomas Mackenzie, the founder of the line, was born in Scotland in 1720. He was a descendant of Kenneth Mackenzie, famous in Scottish history as the first High Chief of Kintail. He arrived in Calvert County sometime between 1740 and 1750 and married Rebecca Johnson, the daughter of Thomas Johnson, a planter of St. Leonard's Creek. His second wife was Ann Johns, a daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Hance Johns. This second marriage gave him possession of a plantation located on the Upper Cliffs near the Chesapeake, consisting of parts of three tracts known as Johns Addition, Illingsworth's Fortune, and the Neglect, which had been in the possession of the Johns family since the seventeenth century. Here either Thomas Mackenzie or his son, Cosmo Mackenzie, built the old frame house known as "White Cliffs," which still survives. The Mackenzies adopted the religious faith of the Johns family and became Quakers. In the nineteenth century, when the Quakers opposed slavery, Thomas Mackenzie sold his plantation, freed all his slaves, and removed to Baltimore City where he engaged successfully in business. The Grahames and the Mackenzies, together with the Mackalls, Bealls, and Somervells, are the most notable Calvert Countians of Scottish descent.

In 1750 the members of the Assembly of Maryland from Calvert County were Benjamin Mackall, James Heighe, and Benson Bond. They were succeeded in 1753 by James John Mackall, Benjamin Mackall, Thomas Reynolds, and Captain Edward Gantt. Calvert County's representation in 1756 was the same, except that Captain Edward Gantt was replaced by Col. William Fitzhugh.

The period of the 1750's in Calvert County was quiet and uneventful. It was a time of quiet growth and progress. The war with the French

for the control of North America reached its climax in both Europe and America. An uneasy peace followed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which had brought the War of the Austrian Succession to a close in 1748. The cessation of armed conflict in America was immediately followed by a resumption of the westward movement of the American Colonists. In 1749 a group of English merchants and Virginia planters, among them George Washington's older brother, Lawrence Washington, obtained a grant from the Crown of some half million acres of land south of the Ohio River, and settlers and fur traders began moving in. The American Colonists began to build outposts and settlements in the new territory. The French, who claimed all the territory between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River, were alarmed and began to take counter steps by establishing a chain of fortified positions extending south from the Great Lakes. In 1753 and 1754 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent expeditions to drive out the French, but was repulsed by combined forces of French and Indians. He immediately sought the aid of the other Colonies to help him protect the American claims to the Ohio territory. Governor Horatio Sharp, who was then Maryland's Governor, endeavored to raise funds and troops to assist the Virginians, but the Maryland Assembly was at first reluctant. Several Acts were passed by the Assembly, but the Governor was instructed to veto them, because the Assembly insisted on levying part of the cost against the private properties of Lord Baltimore rather than by placing the whole burden of the levies on the Colonists of Maryland. Meanwhile, sporadic border fighting continued, and the home government in England began to realize that the struggle with the French and Indians was reaching a critical point. The British then sent General Edward Braddock with a force of English soldiers to the Colonies with instructions to secure the assistance of the Colonial militia in driving the French back north of the Great Lakes region. Warfare ensued, in which the Calvert County militia were called into service. Beginning almost one hundred years earlier when the Calvert County militia had been sent to the Eastern Shore of Maryland to subdue the Indians, the men of Calvert County, both as militia and as rangers, had rendered important military services to the American cause. A further contribution was now to be made in the so-called French and Indian Wars of the 1750's, which were counterpart of the "Seven Years War" in Europe.

There were at that time several companies of regular militia in Calvert County. The militia of Lyon's Creek Hundred were under command of Captain Edward Gantt. He had serving under him Sergeants Edward Griffin and Absolom Stallings, and Corporals John Norfolk, Henry Harrison, John Stone, and Newman Harvey. The militia company of the

Upper Hundred of the Cliffs was commanded by Captain Sutton Isaac; under him were Lieutenant Josias Wilson, Ensign William Allnutt, and Sergeants William Lyle, Hillary Wilson, and Sabret Lyle.

The militia of the lower part of Calvert County were commanded by Captain Robert Sollers of St. Leonard's Town, with Lieutenants Gideon Turner, James Kirshaw, and Richard Day.

General Braddock came to Maryland early in the year 1755 and established his headquarters at Frederick. The regular British troops under his command were reinforced by companies of Colonial militia from the Counties of Maryland and Virginia. Braddock disregarded the advice of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, who had warned him as to the perils of Indian warfare, and proceeded to Fort Cumberland in Western Maryland, the principal frontier outpost of Maryland. He felt confident that his forces, consisting of some two thousand soldiers, half British regulars and half Colonials, would experience little difficulty in overcoming the Indian and French forces who were lurking in the wilderness to the West.

It was necessary for Braddock's men to cut a road through the dense forest in order to advance further, and progress was very slow. It took ten days to advance the first twenty-four miles. The immediate objective was the capture of Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) in Western Pennsylvania. On July 9, 1755, Braddock's forces had advanced as far as Turtle Creek, some eight miles east of Fort Duquesne. Here, as they marched in close formation, they came to a small opening in the forest, and as the men emerged into the open space, they were met with a heavy fire from both sides of the glade. Braddock had led his troops into an ambush, where they were exposed on three sides to the fire of an enemy in the surrounding forest. The militiamen of Maryland and Virginia, who were accustomed to the ways of Indian warfare, immediately took refuge in the woods, sheltering themselves behind the forest trees or in the dense undergrowth. The British troops, however, continued to stand in close formation in the center of the glade, shooting ineffectively at the Indians, whom they could not see. General Braddock urged his men on and stubbornly refused to permit them to take shelter. In a short time he received a mortal wound. Col. George Washington took command and led the surviving British back to shelter, where they and the Colonials held the French and Indians at bay for the rest of the day. Of twelve hundred men in Braddock's advance party, about eight hundred and seventy-five, mostly British regulars, were killed or disabled. That night, under cover of darkness, Col. Dunbar, Braddock's second in command, led his men in a rapid retreat toward Philadelphia.

The defeat of General Braddock's forces left the frontier settlers in

deadly peril from the Indians. The Indians began to raid the white settlements, massacring and scalping the inhabitants. Many of the settlers abandoned their homesteads and fled eastward. No further aid was received from the British who retired to Philadelphia. The Colonials were left in large measure, to their own defenses. Additional Colonial troops were sent to the frontier, and gradually the Indians were forced back to their native forests. Companies of Calvert County Militia under command of Captain (later Colonel) John Brome and a company led by Captain Sutton Isaac were sent to Western Maryland to help defend the frontier against the Indians. The years 1756 and 1757 were dangerous ones for the Colonists on the frontiers of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Many of the white settlers were killed or carried off as prisoners by the Indians; others fled and abandoned all their possessions. The Colonies, however, gathered their supplies, trained additional troops, and prepared for the final struggle. In 1758 a force of some five thousand militiamen and twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders was made ready, under command of General Forbes, for the attack on the enemy. Fort Duquesne was captured November 25, 1758, and was renamed Fort Pitt (later Pittsburgh). The following year the British sent a strong force under General Wolfe to attack the French strongholds in Canada. This campaign was completely successful, resulting in the capture of Montreal and Quebec in 1760, and in the surrender of all Canada by the French. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the war, and Canada became a British possession.

Col. John Brome, who commanded the Calvert County Militia serving in the border warfare along the Western Maryland frontier, was the fifth generation of one of Calvert County's most notable families. The first John Brome, the founder of the Bromes of Calvert County, settled at Island Neck (Broome's Island) in the seventeenth century. His name has already been mentioned as the emissary whom Lord Baltimore had selected in 1688 to bear the message from England to Maryland of the accession of King William to the British throne. His untimely death at Plymouth, England, while awaiting a ship to take him to Maryland, had been a factor in Governor Joseph's failure to proclaim the accession of the new King, an important element contributing to the Revolution of 1689 in Maryland. His son, the second John Brome, known as "Col. John Brome of Foote," was an important figure in the Calvert County Militia and also served as a vestryman of Christ Church. John Brome III, born 1680, was High Sheriff of Calvert County in 1714 and was one of the Justices of Calvert County and a member of the Maryland Assembly in the years 1731-1738. His wife was Ann Hooper, a daughter of Captain Henry Hooper of Hooper's Cliffs. Their son, Col. John Brome IV,

1703-1749, held various important military and civil offices in Calvert County, including that of High Sheriff in 1725, and later was Land Commissioner and a Trustee and Visitor of Schools. His wife was Ann Gantt, daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Brooke Gantt.

Col. John Brome V, who served with distinction in the border warfare following General Braddock's defeat, was born in 1729, was captain of the Calvert County Militia in 1754-1758, and later, Colonel. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when but nineteen years of age. He received vast grants of wilderness lands in Western Maryland and Western Virginia for his services in the French and Indian War. Peace was restored in 1763 and Col. Brome removed from Calvert County to Western Maryland, where he engaged in the development of the land grants which he had obtained as a reward for his services. It is said that he was the first of his family to spell his name "Broome."

The internal history of Calvert County was quiet and peaceful at this time. The County was remote from the frontier and was not in danger of attack by the Indians. Captain Gantt replaced Col. Fitzhugh in the House of Burgesses in 1757-1759. In 1761-1765 the Burgesses were the same but in 1766 new faces appeared, the Burgesses for that year being Captain Gantt, Charles Grahame, Young Parran, and Benjamin Mackall. The Burgesses at the session of 1771 were John Weems, Young Parran, Benjamin Mackall and Charles Grahame. Those for the session of 1773 were John Weems, Alexander Somervell, William Lyle, and Richard Parran. The Burgesses in 1774 were the same as in 1773. In 1775 at the outbreak of the American Revolution the Burgesses were Captain Edward Gantt, Samuel Chew, Edward Reynolds, and Benjamin Mackall.

The rebuilding of Christ Church began in 1769. The size of the congregation had increased to the extent that a larger church building was necessary. An Act was passed authorizing an assessment of 160,000 pounds of tobacco for this purpose, to be levied over a period of three years. Construction of the new Church was under the supervision of Alexander Somervell, assisted by John Brome. The old Church, which had been built in 1732, was torn down, and the new and enlarged Church, which is the present church building, was erected in its place, using bricks and materials from the old structure. The services of Col. Alexander Somervell in this undertaking are commemorated by a tablet placed on the interior wall of the Church. This tablet bears the date 1772.

All Saints Church, although not rebuilt, was improved a few years later. An Act of Assembly in 1774 laid the assessment of a tax of 200,000 pounds of tobacco for the purchase of additional land and for additions and improvements to All Saints. The Act of Assembly authorized the improvements to be placed in charge of a Committee from All Saints

Parish consisting of Rev. Thomas Clagett, Captain Edward Gantt, Thomas Reynolds, Charles Grahame, and Col. William Ireland.

One of the important achievements of this period was the founding of Lower Marlboro Academy. There were many difficulties throughout the Colonial period in acquiring an education. A few of the wealthy families were able to employ private tutors for their children, and in some cases a clergyman might give private lessons. Parents who were educated endeavored to teach their children to read and write. The facilities for what we now call high school education were largely lacking in the Counties of Southern Maryland. This situation was remedied by the establishment of Lower Marlboro Academy, where many of the sons of the planters were educated from 1760 until after the Civil War a century later.

CALVERT COUNTY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The factors leading to the American Revolution and the War of Independence were of such gradual growth as to be almost unsuspected by the majority of the inhabitants of the Counties of Southern Maryland. The ties between the tobacco planters and the mother country had been very close. The planters found the market for their tobacco in England, and in turn purchased the manufactured goods and articles of home consumption which they required from British merchants. A few of the wealthier planters, such as Col. Thomas Tasker, owned the ships which carried articles of trade across the ocean. There was no tendency whatsoever to develop manufactures, except perhaps furniture, in the Southern Maryland Counties. The Colonists of Southern Maryland therefore did not resent the restrictions which the British Government placed upon Colonial manufactures, as did their fellow Colonists to the North. It was the custom for the ships which carried the tobacco of the Colonies to be convoyed by British war vessels, as a protection against the French and the Spaniards and against pirates. The Colonists received this protection gratis, and the only tax money which the tobacco planters sent to England was that portion of the Colonial revenues which Lord Baltimore required for his personal use.

The Colonists of Maryland were able to defend themselves against the Indians by their own efforts, and it was never necessary to call upon England for military assistance. Later the wars in Europe between England and France had their counterparts in North America, and the French began to arm and supply the warlike Indians west of the Allegheny Mountains and to arouse them to attack the western frontiers of the Colonial settlements. The Colonists then received military assistance from England and the British forces in turn expected the assistance of the Colonial militia in the campaigns against French Canada.

The defeat of the British troops of General Braddock's army was a great shock to the Colonies. They therefore were drawn into a closer combination than had previously existed and, when they finally drove back the Indians largely through their united efforts, they became for the first time conscious of their strength. The conquest of Canada, however,

would not have been possible except for the British armies. A situation developed in which the British, who had borne most of the costs of the Canadian campaigns, thought that the Colonies should bear part of the burden of their own defense. The Colonists, however, felt strong enough to defend themselves without further British aid and were unwilling to meet the burden of new taxes. Sentiment in the Colonies was opposed to the levying of taxes upon them by the British Parliament; nevertheless, the Colonists might have acquiesced had they been given some voice in the matter. The British, however, were determined to put the costs of maintaining their American empire upon the Colonies, regardless of Colonial feelings. The slogan of the Colonists, "No taxation without representation," actually meant that the Colonies wished no taxes imposed upon them except by the consent of their Colonial legislatures. They did not expect or wish representation in the English Parliament.

The break between the Colonies and the British Government came from the levying of the Stamp Tax upon tea. This was a relatively minor tax, but being imposed against the wishes of the Colonists, they met it with a boycott. The "Boston Tea Party" in Massachusetts and the burning of the "Peggy Stewart" in Maryland showed that the Colonists were determined to carry out their boycott by force, and revealed how deepseated the hostility of the Colonists was to the new taxes. A reasonable amount of concession on the part of the British Government might have prevented the Revolution. The British, however, met force with force, and the Revolution began.

In the meantime the several Colonies had begun to take united action to formulate their rights. Delegates from the Colonies met in the Continental Congress, and steps were taken to carry out the recommendations of the Congress within each Colony. In Maryland this took the form of organizational meetings in each County for the purpose of selecting Committees to cooperate with the Continental Congress and with the Provincial Convention.

On September 5, 1774, the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, and the following day adopted resolutions appointing Committees to formulate the rights and grievances of the Colonists, and calling for the election of Colonial Conventions for the same purpose in each of the Colonies. A meeting of all freeholders of Calvert County having the right to vote was held on November 16, 1774, and the following resolution was adopted:

"*RESOLVED*, that Alexander Somervell, John Weems, Jr., Richard Parran, William Lyles, Benjamin Mackall, Edward Reynolds, William Allnutt, Benjamin Mackall, Charles Grahame, Edward Gantt, Dr. Edward Johnson, Samuel Chew, John Broome, Samuel Hance, William

Allein, Daniel Rawlings, Frisby Freeland, James Heighe, Benjamin Skinner and William Ireland, Jr. be a Committee to represent this County, to carry all into execution agreed upon by the Continental Congress, and that any five have power to Act.

"RESOLVED, that the following gentlemen, or any three of them be a Committee of Correspondence for this County, viz; Alexander Somervell, John Weems, Jr., Richard Parran, William Lyles, Benjamin Mackall IV and Edward Reynolds.

"AND FURTHER RESOLVED that the former Committee for this County, have power again to attend at the Provincial Convention, to be held at the City of Annapolis, the 21st instant, and that the former Committee have power to vote for delegates to attend the Congress to be held at the City of Philadelphia the tenth of May next."

Similar Committees were selected by the other Counties of Maryland.

Thus activated, the Colonists began to raise money by private subscription for the purchase of arms and supplies. The Maryland Convention met in Annapolis on April 24, 1775, and adopted resolutions calling for a most rigid boycott of British goods, and for the raising of militia. The representatives of Calvert County in this Convention were Samuel Chew, Edward Gantt, Benjamin Mackall and Edward Reynolds.

On April 19, 1775, the Battle of Lexington took place, and the actual War of Independence began. The Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on June 17, 1775. On July 26, 1775, the Maryland Convention again assembled and adopted a resolution to throw off the Proprietary Government of the Calvert family and to assume self-government. This Resolution was called the "Association of Freeman of Maryland," and was signed by all the members of the Convention. Copies of the Resolution were sent throughout the Counties of Maryland for the freeholders to sign and to take the "oath of Allegiance."

This Resolution, however, contained language revealing that complete independence from England was not then in the minds of the members of the Maryland Convention. The first paragraph of this Resolution speaks of "the long premeditated and now avowed design of the British Government to raise a revenue from the property of the Colonists without their consent." The second paragraph calls for the raising of an army at the joint expense of the Colonies, and the third paragraph calls for united action "until a reconciliation with Great Britain, or constitutional principles are effected (an event which we ardently wish may soon take place)."

It is obvious from this Resolution that the Maryland Convention did not expect a final breach with England, but looked to a reconciliation in which the British would agree to a large measure of self-government

within the structure of a common Empire. In the meantime, the supreme power of government in Maryland was vested in the Maryland Convention, composed of five delegates from each County chosen to serve for one year. The Executive power was vested in a Committee of Safety, consisting of sixteen members, eight from the Western Shore and eight from the Eastern Shore. The Committee of Safety appointed all field officers and granted all military commissions. The control of the Counties was given to a "Committee of Observation" in each County, chosen annually by the voters of each County. These Committees enforced the resolutions of the Convention, arrested suspicious persons, and conducted all public correspondence.

Charles Grahame of Calvert County was a member of the Committee of Safety, along with George Plater, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Brice T. B. Worthington, James Tilghman, and others.

The Militia of Calvert County were organized under the command of Col. Benjamin Mackall II, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Somervell, Joseph Wilkinson 1st Major, Patrick Sim Smith 2nd Major, and William Allein quartermaster.

The number of militiamen raised in each County depended upon its population, its wealth, and the availability of arms and supplies. An additional company of militia was raised in Calvert County under Captain John Brooke, with Lieutenants Frederick Skinner and Nathaniel Wilson and Ensign James Somervell. Weapons and munitions were in very short supply, and it was impossible to equip large bodies of men. Great efforts were made to establish manufactures of saltpeter for the making of powder. The Colonies had depended upon England in large measure for their powder, and they now were very seriously affected by the loss of their source of supply. The militia of Calvert County were ordered to be retained in the County for local defense in case of an invasion, and a close watch was kept for the appearance of British warships in the Chesapeake Bay.

In June of 1775 the British forces under General Howe captured Breed's Hill near Boston, and additional American forces were sent to this vicinity under command of General George Washington. The British continued to occupy Boston, and the American forces were not strong enough to dislodge them. The Continental Congress meanwhile had sent a Petition to King George III of England seeking to negotiate a peace. The King refused to receive this Petition and ordered that the rebellious Colonists be coerced into submission. The radical element in America demanded independence but was restrained by the conservatives, who still hoped to negotiate a settlement with England. New England and most of the Southern Colonies were in favor of independence, but the

conservative element, principally in New York and Pennsylvania, hoped for some form of Colonial home rule under British sovereignty. The British Government showed no signs of assuming a more reasonable attitude, and the position of the conservative element in America became weakened. New York yielded to the extremists, and the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. General Howe then sent a force to capture New York, and a campaign began in which soldiers from Maryland, the famous "Maryland line," greatly distinguished themselves.

In Maryland the Declaration of Independence was given a public reading at the Court House in each County, and was received with great enthusiasm. Elections were called to select the membership of a new Convention of Maryland, whose task would be to establish a new and independent Government. The right to vote was limited to persons owning not less than fifty acres of land, or visible property of the value of not less than fifty pounds sterling. The new Convention met in August and the first Constitution of the State of Maryland and the Bill of Rights were adopted on November 10, 1776. The New Government consisted of a Governor, and an Assembly consisting of a Senate and a House of Burgesses. There were four Burgesses from each County, and the Senate consisted of fifteen members, six from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and nine from the Counties of the Western Shore. Charles Grahame of Calvert County was one of the Senators when the Assembly met in 1777. The Constitution provided that the Governor be elected by the Assembly, and Thomas Johnson, then of Frederick County, but born at St. Leonard's Creek in Calvert County, became the first Governor of the State of Maryland.

Governor Thomas Johnson was one of the most important men ever produced by Calvert County. His family had resided on the plantation called Brewhouse or Johnson's Fresh at St. Leonard's Creek for several generations. Governor Johnson was born in 1732, the same year as George Washington, his lifelong friend. His father was Thomas Johnson, a planter, and his mother, Dorcas Sedwick Johnson, was of an old Calvert family of Puritan origin, the Sedwicks. Governor Johnson grew up in Calvert County but as a young man went to Annapolis to study law. He soon became distinguished for his abilities as a lawyer and political leader. He married Ann Jennings, a daughter of Thomas Jennings, a prominent lawyer of Annapolis. He removed to Frederick, where the opportunities for a young lawyer were greater than at Annapolis, and was elected to the Provincial Assembly. He became a member of the Continental Congress, served in many important Committees, and made the speech nominating General George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies. He served for three

terms as Governor of Maryland with great success. He then became ineligible to succeed himself. He was a member of the Convention of Maryland which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he was one of the three Commissioners who laid out the City of Washington. He died in 1819 at Rose Hill near Frederick, the house of his son-in-law, Major John Colin Grahame, who was also a native of Calvert County.

As the War of the Revolution wore on with increasing intensity, more and more of the men of Calvert County entered in the service of their country. Perhaps foremost among these was General James Wilkinson. Young Wilkinson enlisted in the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolution. He soon demonstrated that he was possessed of unusual abilities as a soldier. He was given a commission as Lieutenant in the Continental Army and was sent to New England where he joined the forces under General George Washington, and helped to drive the British out of Boston. He was sent next to the Canadian frontier, where he engaged in several battles. He then was attached to General Herkimer's command in upper New York. He again demonstrated his abilities by quelling an incipient mutiny of dissatisfied troops. Wilkinson took an important part in the famous Battle of Saratoga when the invading British forces under General Burgoyne were defeated. General Herkimer was mortally wounded in this battle, and other high-ranking officers were absent; young Wilkinson dictated the terms of surrender which the British forces accepted. He arranged also for the exchange of prisoners which the British had captured at the surrender of Fort Washington. Among the American prisoners of war whose release Wilkinson secured was Col. Otho Holland Williams of Maryland.

Wilkinson, after participating in Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, joined the forces of General George Washington and took part in the famous American victories at Princeton and Trenton. He was recommended to the Continental Congress by General Washington and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Not long afterward he was made a Brigadier General. General Wilkinson served as Aide-de-Camp to General Gates in the final campaigns of the Revolution.

General James Wilkinson was one of the most brilliant of the group of young officers, among which were General Henry Knox, General Nathanael Greene, General Anthony Wayne, and General Otho Holland Williams, without whose military skill and enthusiasm for the American cause the Revolution could not have succeeded. His great service in the Revolution made him a most important figure in Calvert County history.

General Wilkinson, after the Revolution ended and independence was

established, settled in Pennsylvania, having married Ann Biddle of the prominent Philadelphia family of Biddle. He removed later to Kentucky, where he had received large grants of frontier land as a reward for his services to his country. He engaged for several years in the development of his Kentucky property, but like several other military heroes of the Revolution, he found it difficult to "make money." He founded the City of Frankfort, Kentucky, but his extensive land speculations involved him in financial difficulties. His military services were again in demand on the frontier, and he neglected his private affairs at the call of patriotic duty. Trouble broke out between the American pioneers and the savage Indians of Kentucky and Tennessee. General Wilkinson was asked to take command of the American forces which were being recruited to fight the Indians, and he promptly accepted the call. After several hard-fought campaigns, his forces were completely successful, and General Wilkinson drew up the treaty of peace with the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and other Indians of the frontier.

General Wilkinson was a close personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and after the Louisiana Territory was purchased from France, Jefferson appointed him Governor of Louisiana. This was a turbulent period, and when Wilkinson informed President Jefferson that Aaron Burr was plotting to set up a separate nation in the Louisiana Territory, a storm broke loose, as Burr had many friends still left in the East. Aaron Burr was placed on trial on charges of treason, and General Wilkinson was one of the principal witnesses against him. The friends of Burr endeavored to defend him by besmirching General Wilkinson. Wilkinson was himself highly skilled in the art of politics, and well able to defend himself. He was a master of invective, as many military men are, and his enemies squirmed under the terms he applied to them. Wilkinson was a man of vast self-assurance and somewhat pompous in manner. Washington Irving, who attended the trial of Aaron Burr as a newspaper reporter, heard the testimony of both Burr and Wilkinson. Irving wrote a savage caricature of Wilkinson in his Knickerbocker History of New York calling him "General von Poffenberg." Thus, General Wilkinson, for these reasons has never been given the credit by writers of history to which his achievements on the field of battle entitle him.

When the War of 1812 broke out, General Wilkinson was in command of the American forces in Louisiana. Always an advocate of attack, he marched on Mobile, capturing that town from the British and making it a strong American outpost. The American campaigns in Canada failed, and General Wilkinson was placed in command of the American forces which made the last and final attempt to capture Canada. Wilkinson was no longer young but he led his troops through the frontier wilder-

ness to attack the British forts in the summer of 1814. The forces which had been allotted to this task were not strong enough to accomplish their purpose. General Wilkinson retired after the war to Louisiana. He died in Mexico City in 1825 and is buried in the Protestant Cemetery there. His descendants still reside in New Orleans. He was one of the great figures in American history, and it would be fitting that his birthplace in Calvert County be marked by a suitable monument. It is hoped that plans for doing so will be carried out in the not too distant future.

General Joseph Wilkinson, a brother of General James Wilkinson, was also renowned for his military services in the Revolution. His career, however, is somewhat overshadowed by that of James. General Joseph Wilkinson married Barbara Mackall, the second of the eight daughters of James John Mackall. After the Revolution he settled on the home plantation at Hunting Creek. In the post war era, he filled a number of important civil offices in Calvert County. In 1790 he was one of the Associate Justices of Calvert County.

Colonel Benjamin Mackall of Godsgrace, a member of the Constitutional Convention, was one of Maryland's most distinguished lawyers. In 1790, when the judicial system of Maryland was reorganized and the Court of Appeals was established as Maryland's highest Court, Colonel Mackall became one of the judges of the newly organized Court, under Chief Judge Benjamin Rumsey of Baltimore County.

Colonel Alexander Somervell, who was second to Colonel Mackall in the Calvert County Militia, served as an officer of militia for many years. He was a member of the Maryland Convention during the era of the Revolution. His place of residence was at Smith's Purchase, a plantation situated on the Patuxent River just below Broome's Island.

James Somervell, son of Colonel Alexander Somervell's brother James, was an Ensign and later a captain in the Calvert County Militia when the first company of militia was organized. In 1779 Captain James Somervell was attached to the famous Sixth Maryland Regiment, which had been organized by Colonel Henry Griffith of Montgomery County. When this Regiment was ordered south for the campaign in the Carolinas, Colonel Griffith, because of his age, resigned his command in favor of Colonel (later General) Otho Holland Williams. The Sixth Maryland Regiment had a distinguished record in the campaigns of the South. Captain James Somervell lost an arm at the Battle of Camden in South Carolina in 1780.

Dr. Thomas Parran served with the Sixth Maryland as its Regimental Surgeon. He was a grandson of Alexander Parran, the first of the Parrans of Calvert County. He married Jane Mackall, a daughter of John Mackall of The Cage. Dr. Thomas Parran is buried at The Cage,

a property which has been in the possession of the Parran family ever since it was acquired by Dr. Thomas Parran.

British warships in the summer of 1780 began to appear in Chesapeake Bay. Sometimes British landing parties raided the water front plantations, burning dwelling houses and barns, and carrying away slaves and other property. It was the duty of the Committee of Observation to keep watch for movements of the British and to make reports to the Council of Safety at Annapolis. One such report of the Committee of Observation of Calvert County appears in detail in the Archives of Maryland. This report states that a British war vessel had appeared off the Cliffs of Calvert and had captured a small New England merchant vessel. The Committee, whose headquarters were at the Court House at Prince Frederick, was aroused and its members assembled at the plantation of Thomas Clevely Dare, located on the Cliffs above Cove Point. Other British vessels were in the vicinity. The members of the Committee mentioned as being present, in the Report of the Council of Safety, were Col. Benjamin Mackall, Major Joseph Wilkinson, and Samuel Hance, Edward Reynolds, Walter Smith, Kinsey Johns, Dr. James Gray, Dr. Edward Johnson, and James Heighe.

In November 1780 British war vessels went on a marauding expedition in the Patuxent area, plundering the plantations and destroying buildings and other property. Rousby Hall, which was then the residence of Colonel William Fitzhugh was among those damaged. Colonel Fitzhugh lived thereafter at Mill Mount, an adjacent estate. Mill Mount and Rousby Hall were destroyed during the War of 1812, and the present Rousby Hall was rebuilt after the war on the site of the first Rousby Hall.

Point Patience was also raided by the British. The old house which had been first built in the seventeenth century was partially burned, but was not totally destroyed. Point Patience was then in possession of John Parran, whose grandfather, Alexander Parran, had acquired the property by his marriage to Mary Ashcom, a daughter of Nathaniel Ashcom, the son of Nathaniel Ashcom, first owner of Point Patience. The British continued to be active in Chesapeake Bay almost until the final campaign of Yorktown. A report of Governor Paca to General George Washington states that British vessels had advanced up the Patuxent River as far as the town of Benedict, opposite Hallowing Point, and that the house of Col. Benjamin Mackall had been plundered by them and all his tobacco burned. It was believed that the British were preparing for a full-scale invasion of Maryland. British vessels appeared off Annapolis. Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the forces in Virginia, strongly advocated an invasion of Maryland. He believed that such a movement, if successful, would arouse the British sympathizers in Pennsylvania and split the

alliance of the Colonies. The British land forces, however, were insufficient to hold Virginia, which they had already occupied, and to invade Maryland at the same time. They were unable to reinforce the armies of Cornwallis, and upon the arrival of the French fleet and the French armies under Generals Lafayette and Rochambeau, the British were confronted with superior forces. The War of the Revolution was brought to a close when the combined forces of the French and of the Continental Army under George Washington invaded Virginia and besieged Cornwallis at Yorktown. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 17, 1781 ended the conflict. The Treaty of Paris, which was signed September 3, 1783, ended the war, and the British formally recognized American independence.

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE WAR OF 1812

The seven years of struggle for Independence ended in 1783, leaving the Colonies as independent self-governing states, triumphant but impoverished. The great task of welding a single nation out of the thirteen original Colonies remained incompleted. It required the next six years for its achievement. It was essential meanwhile to solve the problems resulting from economic resources depleted by war, the casualties of battle, and currency inflation.

New assessments were laid upon all property within Calvert County to raise funds to meet the costs of the war and for economic rehabilitation. In 1782 and 1786, a detailed assessment list of the inhabitants and their taxable property was prepared, and by good fortune copies of the assessment lists have been preserved and are still in existence. The Hall of Records at Annapolis has the Assessment list for the year 1782. A copy of the Assessment list for 1786 is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. These Assessment lists were prepared somewhat in the fashion of the Debt Books, listing the names of the freeholders and their lands, but in addition are in more detail. They contain a census of slaves classified by age-group and sex, a list of the amount of plate (silver) in ounces, and the number of horses and cattle owned by each taxpayer. As compared with the previous Debt Books, the Tax Assessment List for 1782 shows that, although the total wealth of the County had continued to increase, the size of the land holdings had diminished, as the former extensive estates were subdivided with each new generation.

In contrast to the situation in 1753, when James John Mackall of Godsgrace, the greatest land owner of his day, had possessed 5064 acres of land, in 1782 the greatest land holder was Col. William Fitzhugh of Rousby Hall with but 2910 acres of land. Next in order came Ann Compton of Cedar Hill, or Bigger, with 2811 acres. Following in extent of land ownership came Edward Reynolds with 1650 acres, and William Reynolds with 1436 acres. Next came Dr. John Hamilton Smith, a descendant of the Smiths of Hall's Craft, with 1416 acres, Jesse Bourne of Eltonhead Manor with 1400 acres, Thomas Gantt of The Ordinary (near

Lower Marlboro) with 1319 acres, Thomas Johnson of Preston's Cliffs with 1302 acres, Walter Smith of St. Leonard's with 1300 acres, James Weems, Jr. of Dowdswell with 1195 acres, Thomas Holland of St. James (Upper Cliffs) with 1176 acres, and Samuel Chew of Letchworth's Chance with 1140 acres.

By 1782 the land was by no means the sole source of wealth. Other property such as slaves, silver, horses, cattle, household furnishings, and farm equipment had become much more important in the scale of wealth than in former days. Measured by the total assessment on land and all other forms of tangible property, the wealthiest person in Calvert County in 1782 was Edward Reynolds, whose total assessment amounted to 4466 pounds sterling. The fifteen wealthiest men in the County, measured by the total assessed values of their properties, in pounds sterling, were as follows:

Edward Reynolds	£4466	Col. William Fitzhugh	£3159
Dr. John H. Smith	£4001	Benjamin Mackall (H.P.)	£3142
John Weems	£3771	Frisby Freeland	£2845
Walter Smith	£3615	Thomas Holland	£2729
Samuel Chew	£3537	James Weems	£2605
William Reynolds	£3285	Benjamin Mackall	£2505
Dr. Edward Johnson	£3281	Alexander H. Smith	£2447
		Thomas Swann	£2381

The greatest slave owners were Dr. John H. Smith with 43 slaves, Edward Reynolds with 42, Benjamin Mackall with 40, John Weems, Jr. with 39, Sarah Parran (of Point Patience) also with 39, Samuel Chew with 36, Dr. Edward Johnson and William Harris, each with 32, and James Weems with 31.

Plate or silver was possessed only by the wealthier families. Dr. John Hamilton Smith owned the most, 162 ounces; Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point owned 150 ounces; Asenath Grahame, 134 ounces; James Weems, Jr., 125 ounces; Dr. Edward Johnson, 113 ounces; Samuel Hance, 100 ounces; Benjamin Mackall, of Godsgrace, 96 ounces; Edward Reynolds, 88 ounces; and Mordecai Smith, of Smith's Chance, 84 ounces. Silver was made at Annapolis and at a few places in Maryland prior to the American Revolution, but the output of the early Maryland silversmiths was small. Authorities on antique silver are of the opinion that most of the silver possessed by the families of the Southern Maryland Counties prior to the Revolution was imported from England. Its value was quite high; in most cases the silver owned in Calvert County was assessed at about 2½ pounds sterling per ounce. Taking the value of the pound sterling at five dollars, this gives a value of $12.50 per ounce, a figure far

in excess of the value of silver today. Silver was vastly more valuable at that time than it is today. It is interesting to estimate the number of items of silver that might be represented by the figures in ounces given on the assessment lists. An average silver fork or spoon weighs about one ounce. Thus a setting of twelve forks and twelve spoons amounts to 24 ounces of silver, which in 1782 had an assessed value of sixty pounds sterling, or about $300.00. A large serving spoon or a punch ladle weighs from three to five ounces. A silver cream pitcher made by a Baltimore silversmith in 1800 which was recently tested and weighed had a weight of ten ounces, and a silver tea pot weighed twenty-two ounces. We may therefore estimate the weight of a three-piece tea set at about 40 ounces. A mug of average size would weigh about 10 ounces, and a silver tankard somewhat more. Probably not much more than a dozen families in Colonial Calvert County owned enough silver to comprise a complete tea set and a table setting of flatware, and in fact such silver as existed in the County was probably mostly tankards and punch bowls.

The assessment lists of 1782 and 1786 show that slaves were classified and assessed according to their age and serviceability. Males aged 14 to 45 years were the most valuable items. Such slaves as could perform heavy labor were assessed at seventy pounds sterling, or about $350.00 each. Females in the same age groups were valued at 60 pounds sterling, or $300.00 each. Young children under eight years of age were valued at ten pounds sterling, and older children from eight to fourteen years at twenty-five pounds each. The values of the older slaves, those beyond forty-five years of age, were fixed according to the judgment of the appraiser as regards their capacity for service. Their assessed value varied from twenty-five pounds sterling to about forty pounds sterling each. It is interesting to note that in 1782 there was one free Negro in Calvert County, and he was a slave owner himself, being possessed of one slave.

Horses and cattle were also variously assessed, according to their worth. The poorest horses were valued at two pounds sterling, and the best at about eight pounds sterling. Cattle, which included draft oxen, as well as dairy animals, were assessed at from two to four pounds sterling.

James Weems, Jr. was the owner of the largest number of horses, 40. Next in line were Walter Smith of St. Leonard's with 30; Thomas Gantt with 26; Asenath Grahame with 23; and Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point with 18.

Cattle were owned much more extensively than horses. The greatest owner of cattle was James Weems, Jr. with 200. Edward Reynolds owned 102; Walter Smith, 72; William Harris, 70; Dr. Edward Johnson, 69; Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point, 68; Benjamin Mackall of Godsgrace,

67; Samuel Chew, 65; Frisby Freeland, 60; and Col. William Fitzhugh, 44.

Land was assessed at about one pound sterling or about $5.00 per acre. Some land, evidently inferior, or not under cultivation, was assessed for somewhat less. The land was valued on the basis of entire tracts, which doubtless in most cases included some woodland or swamp land, as well as cultivated lands, and included buildings of average type. In some cases where land was assessed as high as one and one-half pounds sterling per acre, the presence of a dwelling of more than average size and quality, as well as barns and tenant houses accounts for the higher valuation.

If we try to make a rough estimate of the wealth and standing of these leading families of Calvert County at the time of the Revolution in the light of modern standards, we must remember that monetary values of that day were quite different from those now existing. For example, Dr. John Hamilton Smith's worldly possessions had a total assessed value of four thousand pounds sterling. The pound sterling had prior to the World Wars of the twentieth century, a par value of approximately five dollars, Dr. Smith's holdings were then worth twenty thousand dollars, and if we estimate conservatively that the value of the dollar was twenty times as much in purchasing power as the dollar of today, we arrive at a total value, measured in today's terms, of four hundred thousand dollars. Edward Reynolds, the wealthiest man in Calvert County of his day, would be rated on this basis at $440,000, and the list of the fifteen wealthiest men in the County would range in value from the $440,000 of Edward Reynolds to $220,000 in the case of Thomas Holland, the fifteenth name on the list. Assessed valuations of property are only rarely representative of full or true value. We should estimate the true wealth of these men at from one-third to one-half again as much as the figures just given. We know that there was a much greater concentration of wealth in some of the other Counties of Maryland, particularly, in Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, and Frederick County, but the information taken from Assessment Lists of 1782 and 1786 shows a large measure of prosperity existed in Calvert County during the late Colonial period and in the years following.

The Tax Assessment Lists of 1782 and 1786 show the Colonial plantation system at the height of its development. From the earliest beginnings in 1634, a period of approximately a century and a half, the Counties of Southern Maryland had a continuous evolution, molded by forces tending to produce and maintain a stable social order. Wealth was based primarily on land, and secondarily on the ownership or control of a working labor force. This working force consisted of white apprentices and indentured servants, augmented by Negro slaves. The American Revolution had a double effect, part of which was scarcely anticipated

by the men who had been the leaders of the Revolution. It severed the ties of government between the Colonies and Great Britain and brought about the establishment of the United States as a new and independent nation, and also released the forces of democracy which were to modify and alter the character of the established social order.

Some of these changes developed gradually, but in two important respects the social order was immediately affected by the adoption of the first Constitution of the State of Maryland. The Church of England lost its preferred position as the "Established Church" and the revenues which it had been receiving since 1695 from the Church tax. The Established Church then became the Episcopal Church and, although it continued to be closely allied with the Mother Church in England, it no longer received any revenues from the tax levies but had to rely upon the voluntary contributions of its members. The Roman Catholics were freed of the restrictions imposed upon them against the holding of public office.

The new Maryland Constitution abolished the entailment of lands. Not all, or even the majority of the larger plantations in Calvert County, had been entailed during the Colonial period, but the practice had been not infrequent, and was an important factor in preventing the breakup of the larger plantations through subdivision among several children. The prohibition of entailed estates by the Constitution of the State of Maryland had the effect of rendering the social order less stable and more democratic. It rendered the perpetuation of wealth in the great families of Maryland more difficult to maintain, and it lessened the political influence of these families. These effects, however, would not become apparent until the time of the next generation after the Revolution. There was little change at first in the political order in Calvert County. The same families who had been in control prior to and during the Revolution continued to control the elective and appointive offices in the years immediately following.

In 1781 the members of the Assembly from Calvert County were Levin Mackall, Frisby Freeland, Charles Williamson, and Thomas Gantt. The following year the Calvert County delegation consisted of William Fitzhugh, Samuel Chew, Michael Taney, and William Allen. Patrick Sim Smith of Hall's Craft became Clerk of the Court. Francis King was Register of Wills.

These new taxes and other sound financial measures established a sound basis for commerce and prosperity in Maryland, whereas some of the other States resorted to currency inflation with its resultant evil effects on commerce and domestic security. The new Maryland Constitution vested the supreme judicial power of the State in the newly created

Court of Appeals of Maryland, consisting of a Chief Judge and four Associate Judges elected by the Assembly. When the first Court of Appeals was organized, Benjamin Rumsay of Baltimore County became the Chief Judge and Benjamin Mackall II of Calvert County was selected as one of the four Associate Judges.

The administration of justice in the counties was vested in the justices of the peace, and those selected in Calvert County were Charles Grahame, William Allnutt, Samuel Chew, John Bond, Richard Parran, Edward Johnson, William Allein, William Ireland, Walter Smith, Daniel Rawlings, Jr., Isaac Clare, Samuel Howe, James Heighe, and Richard Lane. The first five of these men were also Judges of the Orphans Court. The County Surveyor was Peter Hellen, the Register of Wills was Kinsey Johns, and the Coroners were Richard Ireland, Young Cox, Robert Lyles, Michael Taney, Charles Hamilton, Moses Hubbard, William Stone, Richard Estep, and John Sanders. Col. William Ireland was Clerk of the County, and Thomas Gray was Sheriff.

The principal problem on the national stage was the establishment of a strong government for the new nation. In 1783 the Continental Congress met at Annapolis, and it became apparent that there was no uniformity of opinion among the representatives of the States as to the type of government which should be adopted. The Continental Congress for several years endeavored to solve the problems which confronted the new nation, but without much success. The Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the United States. Some of the delegates, notably Alexander Hamilton of New York, favored a strong Federal Government, whereas others wished the Federal Government to be strictly limited, being very jealous of surrendering any of the powers of the States. A compromise between the several views was reached, and the Constitution of the United States, one of the greatest creations of the mind of mankind, was drafted and adopted by the Convention. It then became necessary to submit the Constitution to the separate States for ratification. An election was held in Maryland in 1788 to choose delegates to vote on the question of the ratification of the Constitution. The delegates elected in Calvert County were General Joseph Wilkinson, Charles Grahame, Walter Smith, and John Chesley. There was a certain degree of opposition to the adoption of the Constitution on the part of certain influential Marylanders, notably by Luther Martin, who feared that the States were yielding too much power to the National Government. It soon became evident that the prevailing sentiment in the Maryland Convention favored ratification, and Maryland became the seventh State to ratify the Constitution. Much of the credit for this is due to the efforts of former Governor Thomas Johnson, who

had been one of the first in Maryland to become aware of the need for a strong, stable Federal Government, if the new nation was to survive.

Members of the Assembly for 1788 when the Constitution of the United States was ratified were Thomas Gantt, Alexander Frazier, William Fitzhugh, Jr., and Thomas Blake. The following year the latter two men were replaced by Peregrine Freeland and John Somervell. Further changes took place in 1792, when Walter Mackall, John Broome, William Grahame, and Peregrine Freeland were elected.

In 1790 the Congress of the United States passed an Act for the purpose of establishing a site for the nation's capital. The site selected was a tract of ten square miles of Maryland territory on the Potomac River. This tract was ceded by the State of Maryland to the Government of the United States to form the District of Columbia. Part of this area had once belonged to Ninian Beall, the famous early Indian fighter and Commander of the Calvert County Rangers. The power to lay out and establish the Capital City was vested in a Commission of three, and at the request of President George Washington, Thomas Johnson became Chairman of this important Commission. Governor Johnson had been favorably impressed with the plan of Annapolis, which consisted of streets radiating out in star-like fashion from broad circles, and he caused Major l'Enfant, a French engineer and surveyor employed by the Commission, to lay out the City of Washington on the same plan, with many open spaces in the form of circles, connected together by broad avenues. In Annapolis, a much smaller town, there are two circles, State Circle and Church Circle, and the streets from them are not always wide, but the plan of Washington is essentially an expansion of the plan of Old Annapolis.

The closing decade of the eighteenth century was a period of quiet growth and recovery from the exertions of the American Revolution. Younger men who became prominent in the political and social life during the 1790's included several representatives of the old County families, such as William Dawkins Broome, the son of Henry Broome; Thomas Bourne of Eltonhead Manor; and Walter Mackall, each of whom sat in the Assembly as delegate from Calvert County for several terms. William Ireland was Clerk of the Court, and Richard Ireland was Sheriff. General Joseph Wilkinson was the Register of Wills, holding that position until his resignation in 1820.

A notable newcomer to the political life of the County was young Roger Brooke Taney who was elected to his first public office, as a member of the Lower House of the Assembly for the year 1799. The following year young Taney was a candidate for re-election but was unsuccessful. This disappointment caused Taney to leave Calvert County and to

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go to Frederick to enter the practice of law, thus commencing a legal career which was ultimately to make him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney is perhaps the most notable figure which Calvert County contributed to the national life of the United States. Winning early fame as a great trial lawyer, he became successively Attorney-General of Maryland, Attorney-General of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, and finally Chief Justice of the United States. He succeeded the great John Marshall as Chief Justice and served as head of the Supreme Court from 1836 to 1864. He is often regarded as the greatest son of Calvert County, a distinction in which he is rivaled by Governor Thomas Johnson, and perhaps by General James Wilkinson.

Chief Justice Taney was one of the few men to have left us a first-hand account of life in Calvert County. His sketch of his boyhood and youth, which is contained in Tyler's "Life of Roger Brooke Taney," gives us a vivid description of life in Calvert County during the period following the American Revolution. Young Taney was born at Taney Place, the ancestral house of the Taneys on Battle Creek. Michael Taney I, the founder of the family, had come to Calvert County in his early youth and was a man of superior ability, as during the course of his lifetime he acquired large landed estates, and entering the political life of the period, rose to the position of High Sheriff of Calvert County. He was probably of Puritan origin, as the records of the Land Office show that he was "transported" in 1658 by Thomas Letchworth, one of the early Puritan leaders of Calvert County. His son, the second Michael Taney, married Dorothy Brooke, a daughter of Roger Brooke, and the subsequent generations of Taneys became Roman Catholics. Michael Taney V married Monica Brooke, a daughter of Roger Brooke III, and Roger Brooke Taney was the second son of this marriage. The home of the Taneys was situated on a hill overlooking Battle Creek, and as the roads were very poor, most of the social life of the Taneys was dependent upon travel by water. The Taneys visited and were visited by their neighbors along the Creek and the nearby Patuxent River, but met their inland neighbors much less frequently.

When young Roger Brooke Taney was about eight years old he began to go to school. He states that he was obliged to walk three miles each way daily in order to attend the school conducted by an elderly man who taught the children reading, writing, and arithmetic. In bad weather the children stayed home. Young Taney later attended another more advanced school which was, he states, about ten miles distant from his home.

His father and the earlier Taneys had completed their education at the

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Jesuit School at St. Omer, in France, to which it was the practice of the wealthy Catholic families of Maryland to send their sons to be educated. The Jesuits were eventually expelled from France and their school abolished, Roger Brooke Taney was therefore not able to follow the custom of his ancestors of attending the Jesuit School. Instead, his father engaged a private tutor who lived at the Taney house for several years and taught all the children. Young Roger made rapid progress under this tutor and displayed a marked aptitude for learning, and at the recommendation of the tutor, he was sent in 1792 to Dickinson College in Pennsylvania to study law. In order to reach the college, it was necessary for the young student to go to Baltimore by boat and there await the arrival of some farm wagon from the vicinity of the college, in which he could ride on the farmer's return trip. The journey was so arduous that young Taney returned home only once during his three-year course at the college.

Taney graduated with honors from Dickinson College, and studied law for a year in the office of Jeremiah Townley Chase, a prominent lawyer of Annapolis, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He returned to his Calvert County home but found little opportunity to practice his profession. His father, however, initiated him into the life of a country gentleman, and for the next few months his time was spent hunting, visiting friends, and playing cards. It was the custom of the gentry to hold frequent fox hunting parties, each of the planters acting as host in turn. They arose at daybreak, ate a hasty breakfast of bacon and corn cakes, washed down with copious supplies of eggnog. The hunters then spent the entire day in the saddle, pursuing the elusive fox, returning late in the day for a banquet at which much meat and game were consumed. The hunters then played cards until it was time to retire for the night. The next day Taney says the same routine was repeated.

Besides hunting and managing the plantation, politics was the only other occupation of the aristocratic class in Southern Maryland. Michael Taney had taken a prominent part in the political life of Calvert County and had served in the Maryland Assembly on several occasions. He encouraged his son to become a candidate for the Assembly of 1799 and secured the support of his friends. Roger Brooke Taney has described election day in vivid fashion. The candidates stood on a platform in front of the Court House making impromptu speeches whenever a group of voters gathered. The electee had to be able to pay his own expenses while living at Annapolis during the term of the Assembly, therefore only men who were possessed of sufficient income and leisure were able to run for office. The candidates were always few in number. There was no secret ballot in those days; the voters cast their votes openly, and the

progress that the candidates were making was posted as the election progressed.

Young Taney was elected to office as a Burgess for Calvert County in the Assembly for 1799, and the following year he became a candidate for re-election. There was a hotly contested issue in this campaign, and Taney was on the unpopular side. The Federalist party, to which Taney belonged, advocated that presidential electors be selected by vote of the Assembly, rather than by vote of the people, and Taney was selected as the principal campaign speaker on this issue for Calvert County. President John Adams, who was a candidate to succeed himself on the Federalist ticket, was not popular and was opposed by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party and a man who was then at the height of his popularity.

Taney thereby incurred the disfavor of the voters, and at the election was defeated by Thomas Blake. The successful candidates for the Lower House of the Assembly at this election were Thomas Parran, William Dawkins Broome, William Carcaud, and Thomas Blake, this being the same representation as the previous year, except that Taney was replaced by Blake. Richard Mackall was elected to represent Calvert County in the Senate. Young Taney, having been defeated, felt that his political career in Calvert County was ended. He therefore decided to enter the active practice of law, and having been informed that the opportunity for a young lawyer was greater at Frederick than at any other town in Maryland, he settled there in 1801. He opened his own law office and soon became the leading lawyer of Frederick County. He soon made a reputation as a lawyer in Frederick and then moved to Baltimore, where he became Attorney General of Maryland. President Andrew Jackson appointed him Attorney General of the United States and then to the Supreme Court.

Representatives of Calvert County in the Maryland Assembly for the next years were Richard Grahame, William Mackall, John Somervell, Dr. Thomas Gantt, Benjamin Hance Mackall, William Holland and Richard Ireland. The election of 1806 was closely contested. At this election Peter Emerson, Thomas Lyles and Thomas Blake were elected as members of the Lower House of the Assembly, but the contest for the fourth place resulted in a tie between Thomas H. Wilkinson and Philip Dorsey. A second or "run-off" election was then held to resolve the tie, with the curious result that both Wilkinson and Dorsey were defeated, the successful candidate being Thomas Reynolds. This seems to have been a unique event in Calvert County history.

The Dorsey family is one of Maryland's best-known Colonial families. Edward Dorsey was one of the early Puritans who settled in Anne Arun-

del County about the middle of the seventeenth century. His son, Major Edward Dorsey, became one of the most prominent men in that County. When the Government was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis in 1696, the Assembly held its meetings at Major Dorsey's town house in Annapolis. The exact relationship between the Dorseys of Anne Arundel County and the Dorseys of Calvert County is not known, but both branches of the family came to Maryland from Virginia, and both were of Puritan stock.

In the year 1660 Richard Preston, famous Puritan leader of Calvert County, brought Ralph Dorsey to Calvert County, followed by James Dorsey and John Dorsey in 1668. All three of these Dorseys are mentioned in Richard Preston's will, dated 1669, as his "kinsmen." Under the will of Richard Preston, Ralph and John Dorsey received gifts of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and moving there from Calvert County, became the founders of the Eastern Shore Dorseys.

James Dorsey, the founder of the Dorsey family of Calvert County, inherited no land from his kinsman, Richard Preston, but he established himself at Bennett's Desire, in the Upper Hundred of the Cliffs, a tract of 200 acres. This land adjoined that of Francis Billingsley, a Quaker, and it is probable that James Dorsey, like his kinsman Richard Preston, became a Quaker convert. James Dorsey was still living in 1723 when his son John made his will. His eldest son, James Dorsey, Jr., inherited Bennett's Desire.

Philip Dorsey, Sr. was the youngest son of James Dorsey, Sr. and was born in 1705. He was not a Quaker but was a member of Christ Church and lived in Hunting Creek Hundred. His lands were Young's Nest, Young's Pasture, and Taney's Addition. He had, by his first wife, Ann Allen, a son James, and three daughters. The surname of his second wife is not known, but the records of Christ Church show that Philip Dorsey, Jr., the son of Philip and Martha Dorsey, was born August 11, 1759. Philip Dorsey, Jr. signed the Oath of Fidelity in 1778 when but nineteen years of age. He became one of the Gentlemen Justices of Calvert County and served as Post Master of Huntingtown. His one attempt at elective office resulted in a tie vote with Thomas Wilkinson, both candidates being defeated thereafter by Thomas Reynolds. In 1783 he married Barbara Broome, a daughter of Henry Broome, whose wife was Ann Dawkins, a daughter of William Dawkins, Jr. and Ann Mackall Dawkins, a daughter of James Mackall. His children were Dr. William Henry Dorsey and Judge Walter Dorsey and several daughters, including Martha, who married John Lawrence. Noteworthy descendants of Philip and Barbara Broome Dorsey were Judge Walter Dorsey of Calvert County, and Major William Lawrence, who achieved fame as the de-

fender of Mobile, Alabama, in the War of 1812. In recent years two descendants of Philip Dorsey, Judge Charles F. Stein and Judge Walter Ireland Dawkins were Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. A grandson, Richard Henry Dorsey, born in 1827, removed to St. Mary's County and became the ancestor of the Dorseys of St. Mary's. A descendant of the present day, Judge Philip H. Dorsey, Jr., is now Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Mary's County.

In the same year of the tie election between Philip Dorsey and Thomas Wilkinson, George Ireland became Sheriff of Calvert County and William S. Morsell, Clerk of the County Court. The Morsells were among the early settlers of Calvert County, being descended from James Morsell, who settled in Calvert County in 1672. William Morsell, who occupied the important position of Clerk of the County Court for many years, was the first of his family to hold public office.

The remaining years from 1806 to 1812 in Calvert County were uneventful. In the Second War between Great Britain and the United States, however, often called the War of 1812, Calvert County became a battleground for the opposing forces when the British invaded Maryland by way of the Patuxent River, to attack the City of Washington.

THE WAR OF 1812 IN CALVERT COUNTY

The causes of our second war against England were two-fold: British interference with American trade with the Continental nations of Europe, and the impressment of American seamen into the British Navy. Our nation had been divided in opinion on avoiding armed conflict with England. The isolationist policies of Thomas Jefferson had caused great dissatisfaction. Gradually the Democratic party came to be the war party, whereas the Federalist party remained opposed to war. When the issue was put to a vote in Congress on June 18, 1812, the vote in the House of Representatives was seventy-nine to forty-nine in favor of war. In the Senate the margin was narrower, being nineteen votes in favor of war, with thirteen votes in the negative. It was obvious that the nation was not unanimously in favor of war.

In Maryland the war spirit was concentrated in the City of Baltimore, because of the British blockade of the Continent of Europe, and the impressment of numerous Baltimore seamen into the British Navy. In the Counties, particularly in the Counties of Southern Maryland, sentiment was strongly that of the Federalists. This was in marked contrast to the spirit which prevailed in Southern Maryland in 1776, when sentiment in the Southern Counties had been universally in favor of the Revolution, the few "Tories" of that time being for the most part residents of Baltimore or its vicinity. Calvert County was opposed to the war for economic reasons, tobacco still having its chief market in England. It was recognized also that it would be difficult to defend the county against invasion.

The war began with the United States assuming the offensive. General James Wilkinson, a Calvert Countian, was in command of the American forces at New Orleans. He was ordered to seize Mobile and the adjacent territory, in which he was completely successful. He captured Mobile, Alabama, after a short campaign and erected a fort at the entrance to Mobile bay to defend the area from counterattack. The defense of this fort was later entrusted to another Calvert Countian, Col. William Lawrence.

In the North the Americans launched attacks against Canada. It was

believed that the Canadian Provinces would seize the opportunity to throw off British rule and become part of the United States. These hopes proved to be ill-founded, as the Canadians remained loyal to the British Empire. Furthermore, the American forces were not sufficiently strong to accomplish the conquest of Canada. The American campaigns of 1812 and of 1813 in Canada were failures. In 1814 a final effort was made, and General Wilkinson was recalled from New Orleans to take command and lead the attack on Montreal. The task proved to be beyond the strength of the American forces.

In the meantime, American privateers had put to sea and had caused great losses to British sea-borne commerce. Fast-sailing Baltimore Clippers captured many British merchant vessels, and when they encountered the British war vessels which guarded the convoys, the superior speed of the American ships enabled them to escape. The depredations of the American privateersmen were a great source of annoyance to the British, and as the war progressed, the British were compelled to divert more and more of their warships to American waters to combat the privateers. The British, whose naval resources were vastly superior to those of the Americans, then established a blockade along the American coast and made plans to invade the Chesapeake Bay and punish the Americans for the damages caused to British shipping by their privateersmen.

The British fleet in 1813 entered Chesapeake Bay and proceeded up toward Baltimore. Baltimore was strongly defended by Fort McHenry, and the British did not venture to attack the City at that time. They went up the Bay and harassed the countryside of the Eastern Shore with raids on towns and plantations. The winter season approached; the British took up a position in Tangier Sound. It was rumored that reinforcements were being prepared for an attack on Baltimore and Washington in the next year, 1814.

The Americans realized that a critical period was approaching. Their naval forces in the Chesapeake Bay area were negligible in comparison to those of the British, and their land forces consisted only of lightly armed militia. The Maryland Militia had been reorganized and put on a war basis, each County furnishing a quota of men proportionate to its population and resources.

The Calvert County Militia were organized into the Thirty-first Regiment of foot, consisting of several Companies. This Regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Taney, the sixth of that name. Col. Taney was the elder brother of Roger Brooke Taney, the future Chief Justice. Next in line in regimental command were Major William Weems and Major Stephen Johns. The several companies comprising the Regiment were distributed about the County to repel any British

raiding parties from the ships. The Company in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred was commanded by Captain John Broome, and the Company in Upper Hundred of the Cliffs was commanded by Captain Alfred Freeland, with Lieutenant Peregrine Freeland and Lieutenant William S. Morsell. Other Companies were commanded by Captain Thomas Reynolds, by Captain Hillery Wilson and Lieutenant Sutton Isaac, by Captain John Hance and Lieutenant William Mackall, by Captain Thomas Billingsley and Lieutenant Benjamin Mackall, Jr., and by Captain Benjamin Gray and Lieutenant William Dawkins. There was also one Company of Cavalry. This was commanded by Captain John G. Mackall and Lieutenants Bennett Sollers and George Bourne. The forces of the other Counties of Southern Maryland were also too small for anything but defense against raiding parties. It was realized that the principal defense of Southern Maryland would have to be made on the water.

It was obvious that Washington and Baltimore would be the principal objectives of the British attack. There were no natural barriers of defense in Southern Maryland against any land force that might be directed against Washington. The Secretary of the Navy sought the advice of Commodore Joshua Barney as to a means of naval defense. The American Navy was small and totally inadequate to engage the powerful British Navy. Neither time nor resources to build a large naval force were available. Commodore Barney in this emergency devised a novel and ingenious plan of defense. He knew that the large British war vessels would have difficulty in maneuvering in the shallow waters of the Chesapeake Bay area. He thought that the British vessels might be kept away from Maryland's shores by a flotilla of swift, easily maneuvered vessels, designed to take refuge in the shallow waters of the Bay area. Such a flotilla, in the region of shifty winds and frequent calms characteristic of the Chesapeake, would rely upon oars for its propulsion, rather than sail. Commodore Barney, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 4, 1813, recommended the immediate construction of a fleet of "barges." These barges were to be of eighty to one hundred feet in length, with a draft of six feet. They were to be rowed by twenty men each, and equipped with removable masts and sails for use when the wind might be favorable. These vessels resembled the hull of the well-known Baltimore Clipper type, but were of shoal draft. Their armament consisted of a large 24-pound gun mounted forward for use in "hit and run" tactics against the British sailing ships, and a carronade mounted aft for use against such small craft as the British might be likely to use for landing parties.

Barney estimated that the British would be able to detach enough

vessels from their main forces in Europe to transport and supply an invading force of about 8,000 marines and soldiers for an overland attack against Washington and Baltimore. Subsequent events proved the accuracy of Barney's calculations. Barney believed that his swiftly-moving, hard-hitting barge flotilla might constantly attack and harass the British ships, keep them out to sea, and thus prevent them from supplying any large scale landing forces. The ship yards of Baltimore had facilities to construct such a fleet of small vessels within a short period of time.

This plan of defense was adopted by the Navy Department. Barney immediately began the construction of eight barges in Baltimore, and after trial maneuvers it was recommended that the succeeding barges be of slightly heavier construction to better withstand the shock of firing their cannon. Later in the year 1813 word came that the British fleet was expecting reinforcements, and Barney redoubled his efforts to complete his barge flotilla, working steadily throughout the winter.

The British vessels took up a winter position in Tangier Sound. They were kept informed as to Barney's activities, and began to construct a fleet of barges to defend their large vessels against the American flotilla. Subsequent naval engagements between the British and American forces proved that the British barges were no match for those of Barney.

Late in May, 1814, Barney assembled his flotilla, and set forth down the Bay. He proceeded as far as the Patuxent River without encountering the enemy, and took up anchorage there. On June 1, 1814, Barney's scouts reported the approach of enemy vessels. The Americans lifted their anchors and advanced to attack the British vessels which soon fled to the protection of their larger ships. The pursuing American barges were soon within gun range of a powerful British force consisting of a heavy ship of the line, three schooners, and eight barges. Nevertheless, Barney's men continued their attacks, and after driving them from the entrance to the Patuxent the American flotilla returned to anchorage in the vicinity of Somervell's (now Solomon's) Island. In this first engagement between the opposing forces, it was observed that the British were making use of rockets, the Congreve rocket having been recently invented by a British Naval Officer. It was noted in this engagement that the rockets' fire was not accurate, but that the rockets outranged the American guns.

The enemy soon returned, strengthened by several additional vessels, including a sloop of war and a razee. The British now had fifteen barges against the thirteen of the American flotilla. The British Fleet advanced into the Patuxent River, and the American forces deemed it unwise to risk an engagement against so powerful a force, and retired up the River, entering St. Leonard's Creek to a position about two miles above

the mouth and awaited developments. The British followed as far as the mouth of the Creek. The heavy British vessels anchored there in the deep waters of the Patuxent where their heavy guns could command the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek. They soon sent their barges into the Creek to attack the little American flotilla. The British began their attack with rocket fire from long range, keeping out of the range of the American guns. One American vessel was struck by a rocket and damaged, but by running in under the range of the rockets' fire, the Americans found that the British barges were no match for them in close fighting. The British barges were driven out of the Creek by the first attack from Barney's men. The following day the British repeated the same tactics with similar results. It soon developed, that these attacks were but skirmishes for the purpose of testing out the American strength before the full scale attack which was to follow.

The real naval battle of St. Leonard's Creek began on June 10, 1814. This engagement was undoubtedly the most important naval engagement ever to take place in Maryland waters. Some satisfaction may be derived from the fact that it resulted in a decisive victory for the American flotilla.

The American forces consisted of thirteen barges, the larger ones mounting 24 pounders, and the smaller ones armed with 18 pounders. Each also mounted a carronade. There was also the cutter Scorpion, under command of Commodore Barney's son, Major William B. Barney. The little vessels took their station about two miles up from the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, off Breeden's Point. The barge flotilla was divided for battle maneuvers into three squadrons, one under Barney's direct command in the center. There were two flanking squadrons of four barges each, commanded by Lieutenant Solomon Rutter and Lieutenant Solomon Frazier, respectively.

The British attack began about eight o'clock in the morning. The heavy ships anchored at the mouth of the Creek and sent their barge flotilla, consisting of twenty-one vessels, including a rocket boat and two schooners, into the Creek. They began the attack by shooting rockets at the American vessels. The guns of the American vessels lacked sufficient range to reply. Barney's men raised their anchors and moved down the Creek to attack the enemy. A fierce engagement followed. One of the American barges was sunk, but the British took such severe punishment that they were forced back down the Creek. The British had stationed a heavily armed schooner at the narrowest part of the Creek near Soller's Point. The British barges fled and the entire American flotilla concentrated fire upon the unfortunate schooner. She attempted to withdraw but, being set on fire, she was run aground on Peterson's

Point at the mouth of the Creek and abandoned. The British made no more attempts to attack the American vessels but contented themselves with maintaining a blockade at the mouth of the River.

Shortly thereafter, land forces began to come to reinforce the Americans. A force of 600 Regulars arrived and was stationed at strategic points along the Patuxent to annoy the British and to protect the inhabitants of the County from British raiding parties. There was also a company of local Calvert County Militia under command of Captain John Broome and another company from farther up the County, under command of Major Stephen Johns. A period of relative quiet followed, marked by frequent raids by the British upon plantations and houses. Rumors began to circulate that the British were awaiting the arrival of a large force of soldiers from Bermuda.

The American forces mounted a battery of two heavy guns on the high bluff of Johnson's Fresh at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek. Aided by the fire protection of these guns, Barney hoped that his little flotilla might cause the British fleet some serious inconvenience. During the night of June 25, the American barges moved silently down the mouth of the Creek. At dawn they swept down on the British forces in the Patuxent, consisting of several large warships, which were at anchor. The American shore battery opened fire on the British vessels at the same time. The British were caught by surprise and raised anchors and made a hasty retreat, taking up positions to return fire after reaching deeper water. Unfortunately for the American plans, the fire of the shore batteries proved to be ineffective. The difficulty was that the recoil of the guns placed in the soft sandy soil of the countryside prevented them from firing accurately, as they might have done if placed upon a more solid foundation. The British soon found that they could ignore the fire from the batteries and concentrate their guns on the attacking barges. After an hour's battle, it was obvious that the American vessels could not approach the enemy closely enough to inflict damage. Barney withdrew his fleet to the safety of the Creek, and the British vessels, having taken punishment from the fire of the barges, lifted the blockade and withdrew to the mouth of the Patuxent to await reinforcements. The American forces were now free to withdraw, and on June 24, 1814, under orders from Washington, Barney retreated up the Patuxent River to a point just above Benedict. The British did not follow, but awaited the arrival of their main forces from Bermuda.

Admiral Cockburn arrived in the Patuxent on July 8, 1814 to take command of the British forces. Shortly thereafter, the British warships began to advance up the Patuxent River. The British landed a raiding party at the mouth of Battle Creek and attacked and destroyed the old

County seat at Calvertown. Their advance continued up the Patuxent to Sheridan's Point, and the next day to Godsgrace Point, burning plantation houses along the way. The following night the British put ashore a landing force of three hundred men and made a surprise raid on Huntingtown. The inhabitants were caught by surprise and the town was occupied without resistance. The British set fire to the tobacco warehouses, the flames spread, and the entire town was burned to the ground. Huntingtown never recovered from this disaster. After the war a new Huntingtown was built some three miles up the main highway from the old site. Today it is scarcely possible to find a trace of the old Huntingtown which was once an important port for the export of tobacco and a rival of Prince Frederick for the honor of being the seat of the County Government.

The following night, July 19, 1814, the British repeated their tactics and made a night attack on the County Seat at Prince Frederick. The countryside, however, had been alerted by the destruction of Huntingtown, and on arriving at Prince Frederick, the British encountered a strong force of Calvert County Militia. The British set fire to the Court House and to several houses in the vicinity, but were driven back to their ships by the Calvert County forces. The Court House was destroyed, but the County records and papers were saved. Several historic mansions were destroyed by the British in these raids. These included the house of the Mackall family at Godsgrace, which had been used by Major Michael Taney as headquarters for the Militia in the Hunting Creek area. The house of Col. Benjamin Mackall at Hallowing Point was destroyed, as was also the house of Dr. John Gray at Sheridan's Point. After being driven off by the Calvert County Militia at Prince Frederick, the British realized that they would not be able to expect success in any further raids, so the British ships retreated down the Patuxent River below Point Patience to await reinforcements.

On August 16, 1814, the long expected British reinforcements arrived in the Patuxent River. These consisted of a fleet of transport ships bearing about 7000 veteran soldiers and marines, escorted by heavily armed warships. This powerful force came from Bermuda for the purpose of attacking Washington and Baltimore. The British fleet convoyed the land forces up the Patuxent as far as Benedict, and put the troops ashore. There they marched overland toward Washington, and after defeating the American Army at the Battle of Bladensburg, occupied Washington and burned the White House and other governmental buildings. The British then returned to their ships and left the Patuxent River, sailing up Chesapeake Bay toward Baltimore. The British were not successful. Their land forces were beaten at the Battle of North Point on Septem-

ber 13, 1814, and their naval forces were kept at bay by the guns of Fort McHenry. The failure to capture Baltimore ended the period of warfare in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Several Calvert Countians won fame in this war on battlefields remote from their native state. The achievements of General James Wilkinson, who captured Mobile in the early stages of the war, and later led the final invasion of Canada, have already been mentioned. Other heroes of the War of 1812 were Captain John Beckett and Colonel William Lawrence. The Becketts were an old Calvert County family, whose home plantation was for a century and a half or more at Selby's Cliffs, situated between Parker's Creek and Plum Point. Captain Beckett served in the American Army throughout the war and was severely wounded in the final Montreal campaign.

Colonel William Lawrence of Islington was a younger son of the Lawrence family, which had lived in Calvert County since 1658. He became an officer in the Army of the United States at an early age, and having displayed great abilities as a soldier was placed in charge of the defenses of Mobile by General Andrew Jackson, after General Wilkinson, who had captured Mobile from the British, was sent to Canada. Mobile was then merely a small village, but its great harbor was of strategic importance, and it was realized that the British would not allow it to remain in American hands without an attempt to re-take it. The mouth of Mobile Bay is marked by a narrow point of land, and there General Wilkinson had erected a fort called Fort Bowyer, the guns of which commanded the entrance to the Bay. In September, 1814, General Andrew Jackson, anticipating that the British forces at Pensacola, Florida, would attempt to recapture Mobile as a preliminary to the attack on New Orleans, placed the defense of Mobile in the hands of the then Major William Lawrence, with 130 men of the Second Regular Infantry. Lawrence took up a position at Fort Bowyer, which consisted merely of earthen works mounting twenty guns.

The British invading forces appeared and began a combined attack by land and by sea against the American defenders. The British Naval forces consisted of four war vessels and some troop transports, which put ashore a land force of 130 marines and 600 trained Indians. The British endeavored to erect a land battery but were quickly dispersed by the guns of the Fort. The following day the same tactics were employed with but little success. The third day, September 15, 1814, the British launched a simultaneous attack upon the Fort by land and sea. The British vessels formed a line of battle and bore down on the Fort, led by the "Hermes," their flagship, and began bombarding the Fort. The land forces simultaneously began to fire at the Fort from the land side.

As the British ships approached, Lawrence concentrated the fire from his batteries on the "Hermes," which soon began to show signs of distress. Lawrence's men soon suspended fire to ascertain whether or not the Hermes was disabled, and the British land forces, believing that the Fort was about to surrender, charged down on the rear ramparts of the Fort. Lawrence allowed the British and Indians to approach within close range and then opened fire with a deadly blast of grape shot. The first lines of the attacking men were mowed down by the fire from the Fort, and the remaining British and Indians fled in a panic. The Fort then resumed fire on the warships; the British vessels were soon so badly battered that the Hermes blew up, and the other three ships abandoned the fight and withdrew.

The Battle of Mobile was very mortifying to the British, as their forces of more than 1300 men were badly defeated by the American forces of only 130 men. The victory of Major Lawrence and his men was very gratifying to the Americans. Major Lawrence was brevetted Colonel and was sent a congratulatory letter by General Andrew Jackson. The City of New Orleans presented him with a sword. A full account of the battle of Mobile is contained in the book "A Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812" by Benson J. Lossing (New York, 1869). Lossing describes Colonel Lawrence as one of the most gallant officers in the American Army and says of him (p. 1022), "William Lawrence was a native of Maryland. He entered the service as Second Lieutenant of infantry in June 1801. He was Adjutant in 1807, Captain in 1810, Major in April, 1814, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for his gallant services at Fort Bowyer. He was made full Lieutenant Colonel in 1818, and in 1824 was brevetted Colonel for ten years faithful service. He was made full Colonel in 1828, and retired in July, 1831."

Colonel William Lawrence was born at Islington, the historic plantation of the Lawrence family near Huntingtown, in 1780. He was the younger son of John Lawrence and Mary Sewall Lawrence, the latter a daughter of Colonel James Sewall of Maidens Delight and Deer Quarter. After service in the Army of his country for more than 30 years, Col. Lawrence retired and was granted a pension by a special Act of Congress. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1840.

FROM THE WAR OF 1812 TO THE CIVIL WAR

The years immediately following the Treaty of Paris, which brought the War of 1812 to a close, were difficult ones in Calvert County. A great part of the year's tobacco crop had been destroyed, and many of the residents had lost their homes, household goods, and personal possessions. Most of the planters of the lower County had lost their houses and cattle. The County had lost its Court House, but the records had been saved. One town, Huntingtown, had been completely destroyed, and at Lower Marlboro, St. Leonard's, and at several other points most of the tobacco stored in warehouses had been burned by the British or thrown into the water. The County's experience in the war had been decidedly unpleasant, but it took only a few years to remove all traces of the war's devastation.

The most important task was to rebuild the Court House, which had been destroyed in the British raid on Prince Frederick. An Act of the session of the Maryland Assembly for 1816, was passed authorizing a loan of $4000 for a new Court House. This sum proved to be inadequate, and the following year the Assembly authorized a loan of $6000. It was specified that the new Court House should be rebuilt on the site of the former Court House. It was built of brick and utilized parts of the walls of the former structure. A new jail built of logs was erected nearby. An additional loan of $3000 was authorized by the Assembly in 1819 to meet the cost of the jail and of refurnishing the Court House.

Calvert County's representation in the Assembly, which passed the 1816 Court House Enactment, consisted of John Howell, Thomas Blake, John H. Chew, and Samuel Turner. The Calvert County delegation in 1818 was composed of Captain John Beckett, Daniel Kent, John Dare, and James Dalrymple. William S. Morsell was elected Clerk of the Court. General Joseph Wilkinson was elected Register of Wills, and Benjamin Harris, Sheriff.

Captain John Beckett, a newcomer to the political life of Calvert County, was one of the heroes of the War of 1812. He took part in the Canadian campaign and was severely wounded. He served after the war in the Lower House and in the Maryland Senate. He died in 1850.

His father was a prominent officer in the American Revolution, and his wife was a daughter of Col. Joseph Blake, of Revolutionary fame. The new Court House served Calvert County until 1882, when it was destroyed, with all its records, in the disastrous fire of that year.

A new Rousby Hall was erected on the site of the former structure. This house built about 1818 has survived to the present day. It stands on the shore of the Patuxent River near Solomon's Island, with its broad sloping roof covering extensive porches. Rousby Hall is one of the most attractive examples of the so-called Chesapeake Marine architectural style. Other examples of the same style in Calvert County are Maidstone, White Cliffs, and Islington. This type of architecture with its covered porch extending the full width of the house is well adapted for comfortable living in the Chesapeake Bay area, and is a distinctive local style. Houses of the same type exist in all the tidewater Counties of Maryland.

Another house which also was rebuilt at this time was the Benjamin Mackall home at Hallowing Point. The Mackall House at Godsgrace Point nearby was not rebuilt, nor was the house of the Broome family at Island Neck, which also had been destroyed by the British night raiders. The Broomes rebuilt at a slightly different location on their plantation.

The County soon recovered from the effects of the war and wealth and prosperity increased, new houses were built and old ones remodeled. Brooke Place Manor was enlarged by the addition of a full second story. The earliest houses of Maryland usually consisted of one full story with a gable roof above. Later, many houses were raised to two full stories. Although regrettable in a sense as altering the original appearance of the house, such changes are inevitable and perhaps should not be deplored, if skillfully done. Brooke Place Manor is still a house possessed of a distinctive character, although the addition of the second story with its elaborate cornice in Greek Revival style has destroyed some of its Colonial flavor. Other houses which were given similar treatment, or perhaps rebuilt, are the nearby house at Stonesby and the Anderson house at Plum Point. This period is noteworthy also for the building of Cove Point lighthouse, the oldest lighthouse in Maryland, which was built at Cove Point near the mouth of the Patuxent River in 1828. It stands on a very picturesque position and has been a favorite subject for photographers and artists for many years.

A controversy arose in 1822 between Calvert County and Anne Arundel County as to the exact location of the boundary line between the two Counties. The situation was brought to a crisis by the refusal of the residents of the district to pay taxes to either County because property owners near the boundary could not determine which County was the

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proper one to receive the taxes. Nothing alarms a politician more than the refusal of citizens to pay taxes; therefore the matter was referred to the Maryland Assembly. Commissioners were appointed in 1822 to determine the location of the true boundary line. Calvert County's representatives at this session were James Dalrymple, Mordecai Smith, Sutton Isaac Weems, and Alexander Skinner. The same year, Calvert County elected as its principal officials: Clerk of the Court, William S. Morsell; Register of Wills, Walter Smith of St. Leonard's; Sheriff, Joseph Wood.

When the Commissioners examined the situation arising out of the question of the location of the boundary line, they found it impossible to identify the original boundary with any degree of certainty. A compromise line had to be established.

The difficulty was rooted in the original conflict between the Puritans and Cavaliers in 1654. When Lord Baltimore established Anne Arundel County in 1650, he fixed the southern boundary of that County by a line running from Lyon's Creek to Herring Creek. Later, on July 3, 1654, when he established Calvert County, he fixed the boundary "with the Creek upon the western side of Chesapeake Bay called Herring Creek." Lord Baltimore soon lost control of Maryland to the Puritans, and when the Puritan Assembly convened at the house of Richard Preston in Calvert County later in 1654, one of its first actions was to re-establish both Anne Arundel and Calvert under the names of Providence County and Patuxent County, respectively. The Act which established "Providence County" declared the bounds thereof to be Herring Creek, including all the plantations and lands unto the bounds of Patuxent County; that is, to a creek called Mr. Marsh's Creek, otherwise called "Oyster Creek."

This definition of the boundary line between the two Counties was sufficiently understood at that time. The location of Mr. Marsh's (Major Thomas Marsh, one of the prominent Puritan leaders of Anne Arundel County) property was then well known, but by 1822, the name of Marsh's or Oyster Creek had long since passed into disuse and was forgotten. Calvert County claimed that Marsh's Creek was a tributary of Herring Bay, whereas Anne Arundel County claimed that it was the same as Fishing Creek, which lies several miles to the south of Herring Bay.

Examination of the earliest land grants shows that the northernmost grant of land in Calvert County on the Chesapeake Bay side was Major's Choice, a grant in the year 1654 of 500 acres to Major Thomas Marsh. Describing this grant, the bounds were stated as beginning "at a marked Mulberry tree, standing by a little branch near the Bay side" (said tree being the northeast corner of "Upper Bennett") "and running north from said tree up the Bay side for a distance of two hundred and twelve perches to a bound tree standing near a Creek called Fishing Creek."

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The northern line of Major's Choice ran west from this point for a distance of three hundred seventy-five perches.

By 1822, both Mulberry trees were gone, and no stream could be identified as Marsh's Creek. The Marsh family had removed to Kent County and Major's Choice had been possessed by the Mackall family for many years.

The report to the Maryland Assembly the following year recommended a new boundary line. This new line starts at the mouth of a small creek, on the Bay side, the first creek situated south of Herring Bay, and runs west until it meets Hall's Creek, and after following Hall's Creek, runs northward with the eastern line of the tract of land known as Maidstone until it meets Lyon's Creek, and runs thence westerly with Lyon's Creek to the Patuxent River. Maidstone, which on the Rent Rolls had always been allotted to Anne Arundel County, became Calvert County territory. The line thus established is the present boundary line between the two Counties.

Rev. Mason Locke Weems, the first biographer of George Washington, was one of the historic personages identified with Calvert County during the first part of the nineteenth century. Both Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties have claimed "Parson" Weems as a native son. The Weems family of Maryland was founded by David Weems and James Weems, brothers who were descendants of a noble Scottish family, the Earls of Weyms. They settled in Maryland in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The wars between England and Scotland in the early eighteenth century caused many Scots to take refuge in America, including three Weems children, James, David, and Williamina, brought to America by their uncle, Dr. William Locke, about 1715. Dr. Locke settled near Herring Bay in lower Anne Arundel County, later moving to Prince George's County. Dr. James Weems and his brother, David Weems, in later life resided in Calvert County. David Weems was twice married, and Mason Locke Weems was a son of the second marriage. Some biographers of Mason Locke Weems have stated that he was born at Marsh's Seat in Anne Arundel County, but there are strong reasons for believing that his birthplace was in Calvert County. If Marsh's Seat is the same estate as Major's Choice, the old plantation of Major Thomas Marsh, the most northerly land grant of Calvert County on the Bay side, Mason Locke Weems may be claimed as a native of Calvert County.

It should be noted that date of the birth of Mason Locke Weems is usually given as 1759, and the Calvert County Debt Books for that year show that his father, David Weems, was then the owner of three tracts of land in Calvert County called Ringan, Gowerhouse, and Chew's Pur-

chase. These tracts were located near Lower Marlboro and constituted a tract of 470 acres of land. It is probable that Mason Locke Weems was born on this plantation.

Young Weems planned to become a physician and began the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. James Weems. He abandoned medicine later for theology, and after the American Revolution he and a fellow Calvert Countian, young Edward Gantt, went to England to study for the ministry of the Church of England.

They completed their theological studies in England, but both Weems and Gantt were informed that they could not be ordained as ministers of the Church of England without taking the oath of loyalty to the King. They were unwilling to do so. Weems then sought the advice of Benjamin Franklin, then in Paris, and was advised by Franklin to return to America and assume his ministerial duties without the benefit of ordination.

Weems returned to America but found it difficult to obtain a permanent position. The Church prior to the Revolution had been supported by public taxes, and its ministers were able to obtain regular salaries. The Revolution had ended public support of the Church, and the young minister found it difficult to obtain a salaried position. He preached for a time at St. James Church in Anne Arundel County and at All Saints Church in Calvert County. He was connected later with various churches in Virginia and the South, especially at Old Pohick Church where George Washington had worshipped.

Parson Weems became an itinerant clergyman, wandering from church to church, preaching and selling books. He had combined bookselling with preaching in order to earn a living. His first connection was as agent for Matthew Walsh, a Philadelphia book publisher. He began soon to write his own books. These were of a moralizing and inspirational nature, and among them may be mentioned "The Drunkard's Looking Glass" and "God's Revenge Against Gambling."

In 1800 Parson Weems published the first edition of his celebrated "Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington." This, the first account of the life of General Washington, achieved an enormous success. It was re-issued with revisions in numerous later editions. The celebrated story of the youthful George Washington who chopped down the cherry tree and afterwards "told the truth" to his father appears for the first time in the edition of 1806. The "cherry tree story" has been characterized by some as a fanciful invention of Mason Locke Weems, but from what we know of Parson Weems' character, it is not likely that he would have resorted to the fabrication of such an incident and represented it to have been true. Weems stated that he had learned the story of the cherry tree from "an aged woman, who formerly had been con-

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nected with the family of the father of George Washington."

Weems wrote also a life of General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, a life of Benjamin Franklin (1817) and a life of William Penn (1819). He died at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1825.

Another native son of Calvert County to achieve fame in the early nineteenth century was Governor Joseph Kent. He has been the only native born Calvert Countian to become a Governor of Maryland since the American Revolution.

The Kents are an old Calvert County family and can be traced back to the earliest settlers. The founder of the line was John Kent "of the Cliffs," who came to the County about 1665. One of his sons, John Kent, acquired part of Rockhold, a tract near Lower Bennett, part of Parker's Cliffs and Hawk's Nest, a tract of 173 acres adjoining Rockhold, patented by him in 1694. John Kent probably was a Quaker. The Kents of Rockhold belonged to the Quaker settlement on the Lower Cliffs for several generations.

Abraham Kent, a son of the first John Kent, married a daughter of William Wadsworth, the owner of Timberwell, a large plantation below Lower Marlboro. William Wadsworth, by his will dated December 20, 1710, devised this plantation to his grandson, Henry Kent, son of Abraham Kent. Timberwell in this manner passed to the Kents.

The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Timberwell was then owned by Daniel Kent, probably the son of Henry Kent, and there the future Governor, Joseph Kent, the son of Daniel, was born on January 14, 1779. Joseph Kent was educated at Lower Marlboro Academy. He studied medicine, and at the age of twenty began the practice of medicine at Lower Marlboro.

Joseph Kent pursued his medical career at Lower Marlboro for some years but about 1807 he removed to Bladensburg where the opportunities seemed greater. Young Kent soon became prominent in his new place of residence. He entered politics and was elected a member of Congress from Prince George's County in 1811. He was one of the Congressmen who voted for war with Great Britain in 1812. He changed his political affiliation after the war from the Federalist to the Republican Party and was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1821. While a member of Congress from Prince George's County, Kent was elected Governor of Maryland and served a three-year term in the Governorship during the years 1826-1828.

Governor Joseph Kent was a man of great energy and had a marked talent for finance and business. He became convinced that Maryland needed a railroad system to the west in order to compete with the States to the north, and he worked untiringly to interest the men of wealth of

Maryland in such a project. Governor Kent, after completing his term, joined with Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Governor Charles Ridgely and petitioned the Assembly of Maryland for authority to establish a railroad. They were granted a charter for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Governor Kent, together with Charles Carroll and several Baltimore bankers and merchants constituted the first Board of Directors. Much of the early success of the Baltimore and Ohio is due to the foresight and business acumen of Governor Kent.

Kent, however, was not content to remain aloof from the field of politics after having served his term of office as Governor of Maryland. He sensed the change which was taking place in political sentiment in Maryland, and again switched his party affiliation and rejoined the Federalists. He became a candidate for the Senate of the United States on the Federalist ticket and was elected to that office in 1833. He died in office in 1837.

The previous year, 1836, is a notable one in Calvert County history because in that year Roger Brooke Taney became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, an office to which as yet no other Marylander has attained. Taney, next to Chief Justice Marshall, whom he succeeded in office, is perhaps the greatest of the Chief Justices. Taney was a descendant of many prominent Calvert County ancestors, including Robert Brooke, the founder and first "Commander" of the County, as well as the first Michael Taney, the High Sheriff of Calvert County who defied Col. Jowles and John Coode in the days of the Revolution of 1689.

Roger Brooke Taney was born and grew up at Taney Place, the ancestral house of the Taney family at Battle Creek. He completed his law studies and after serving one term in the Maryland Assembly as a delegate from Calvert County, went to Annapolis to enter the practice of the law. Later he moved to Frederick, where he married Anne Key, a sister of Francis Scott Key, the author of our National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." Taney soon became the leading lawyer of Frederick and was called to Baltimore City, which offered a larger field for his abilities. Governor Joseph Kent in 1827 appointed him Attorney-General of Maryland. Although he had been a Federalist in his early days, Taney left the party and became a staunch supporter of Andrew Jackson. President Jackson appointed him Attorney-General of the United States in 1831, and in 1833 he became Secretary of the Treasury. Three years later he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Taney as Chief Justice administered the oath of office to eight Presidents of the United States, the first being Martin Van Buren, and the last being Abraham Lincoln. Taney was one of the ablest lawyers ever to sit on

the Supreme Court. Many of his opinions are landmarks of Constitutional law. He was a strict Constitutionalist and respected established legal principles. He did not believe that the Court should allow its decisions to be dictated by considerations of popular feeling or political expediency. His decision in the famous Dred Scott case, wherein he upheld the institution of slavery, brought him much abuse from the politicians and historians of the North. Taney, in this famous case, held that slavery was legally recognized by the Constitution of the United States and that the Northern States were without power to abrogate the citizen's property rights in slaves. The effect of this decision was to put an end to the possibility of freeing the slaves except with just and proper compensation to their owners, a method which the Northern Abolitionists were unwilling to employ. President Abraham Lincoln and the moderates of the northern party might have been willing to free the slaves by purchase, but the views of the radical wing of the North prevailed, thus making the Civil War inevitable.

After Taney left Calvert County to enter upon his legal career, his father and his brothers continued to reside at the old Taney homestead in Calvert County. Michael Taney VI, the older brother of Chief Justice Taney, was selected by his father to continue the management of the Taney plantation and to maintain the Taney tradition in the social and military life of Calvert County. He commanded a body of the Calvert County Militia in the War of 1812, with the rank of Major, later of Colonel. He was unable to prevent the British forces from landing and burning Huntingtown in the summer of 1814, but is said to have taken part in the successful defense of Prince Frederick.

Meanwhile, the father, Michael Taney V, was still living, and although well advanced in years was a man of great physical energy, still leading the life of a country gentleman and planter. In 1819 at the age of seventy years, old Michael Taney became the central figure in one of the best known events in Calvert County, the celebrated duel in which John Magruder, a much younger man, was killed by Taney. Despite his advanced years, Taney was still active and vigorous, riding frequently to the hounds and entertaining lavishly. His wife was living with Roger Brooke Taney at Frederick, so Michael Taney employed a widow, a Mrs. Dorsey, as his housekeeper. She brought with her a young daughter, Barbara Dorsey. During a "hunt" dinner at Taney Place, at which the party had imbibed heavily of egg-nog and other liquid refreshments, one of the guests, John Magruder, made some bantering remarks to Taney about the presence of the two women in his house. Michael Taney, like his ancestor, the first Michael Taney, who had defied Col. Henry Jowles and the leaders of the Revolution of 1689, was not a man to be trifled

with. He replied insultingly to Magruder, a violent quarrel followed, and the two men went to the front lawn to fight a duel. The antagonists selected pistols as weapons, but the guests were friends of both men, and wishing to avoid a serious ending to the affair, secretly removed the bullets from the pistols before handing them to the duelists. When the two men fired at each other, it became evident that the pistols had been loaded only with paper wadding. The guests laughed with glee, and the incident might have ended harmlessly had not Magruder taunted Taney with cowardice. Taney became greatly enraged and upon the duel being resumed with swords, fought in deadly earnest and ran his sword through Magruder's body. Magruder fell to the ground and was carried into the house bleeding profusely. It was soon realized that Magruder had received a fatal wound, and the guests, looking about for Taney, discovered that he had retreated into a secret passage in the house, and emerging by the riverside had fled across the river into St. Mary's County. He took refuge in Virginia. The relatives of Magruder were greatly outraged by the death of their kinsman and sought revenge upon Taney, but as the State of Virginia at that time would not enforce the laws against dueling, it was impossible to take any legal action against Taney. He remained in Virginia until his death from a fall from his horse a few years later.

Several versions of the Taney-Magruder duel exist, differing in details. The stump of the old tree under which the duel took place, as well as the secret passage by which Taney escaped, still exist and are shown to visitors to Taney Place.

Michael Taney VI, who should have succeeded his father as the head of the house of Taney, left Calvert County shortly after this incident and went west, perhaps fearing the wrath of the Magruders. He was living in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1830. The Taney plantation was acquired by Young Dorsey Hance after the death of the youngest brother, Dr. Octavius Taney, and it has remained in the possession of the Hance family to the present.

The Hances are descended from John Hance, one of the early Colonists who settled in Calvert County about the year 1659. John Hance married Sarah Hall, a daughter of Richard Hall, the wealthy Quaker of Hall's Creek. Two of the sons of John Hance married daughters of Richard Johns and were leaders of the Quaker community of the Cliffs. Benjamin Hance of Overton, a grandson of John Hance (Overton was a landed estate on the main highway between Huntingtown and Prince Frederick), became one of the wealthiest men of his day in Calvert County. His daughter, Mary Hance, was the wife of General James John Mackall, the greatest land owner of Calvert County. Young Dorsey

Hance, who acquired Taney Place, was a grandson of Benjamin Hance of Overton. Taney Place was one of those mansions dating from the early Colonial period which was enlarged at a later date by the construction of a full second story. The architectural style of Taney Place in its present state would indicate that the reconstruction took place in the nineteenth century, probably after it had been acquired by the Hance family. It is one of the finest and best preserved plantation houses in Calvert County and is situated on a hill commanding a magnificent panoramic view of Battle Creek at its junction with the Patuxent River.

The period of the 1820's was relatively uneventful in Calvert County, except for the boundary dispute with Anne Arundel County already mentioned. The accession of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States, 1825-1829, is noteworthy in that his wife was a native born Calvert Countian. She was Louisa Catherine Johnson, a daughter of Joshua Johnson of Calvert County, and a niece of Governor Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of the State of Maryland. Joshua Johnson was a planter and merchant of Calvert County who had mercantile interests in London, and while he and his family were in London his daughter married John Quincy Adams, then engaged in the diplomatic service of the United States.

The early history of Joshua Johnson is difficult to trace. He was a younger brother of Governor Thomas Johnson and was probably born at Brewhouse, the plantation of the Johnsons on St. Leonard's Creek. The Tax Assessment List of 1782 shows that Joshua Johnson was the owner of Preston's Cliffs, a plantation on the Bay side on the Lower Cliffs, originally granted to Richard Preston, the early Puritan leader of Calvert County. Preston's Cliffs was acquired by Captain Richard Ladd, who by his Will, probated February 10, 1691, left Preston's Cliffs to Christ Church as a residence for the ministers of that Church. It later passed again into private ownership. If Preston's Cliffs was the dwelling plantation of Joshua Johnson, it is probable that Louisa Catherine Johnson was born in the old farm house which still stands on the property near the Bay side.

John Quincy Adams, a son of John Adams, the second President of the United States, was one of the most conscientious public servants that the United States ever had. He held many diplomatic posts and served in the Senate of the United States. He became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President James Monroe. He took a leading role in the Annexation of Florida in 1820 and was in large measure the author of the Monroe Doctrine, which became the cornerstone of American foreign policy. At the end of President Monroe's second term, the leading candidates for the Presidency of the United States were Adams, Henry Clay,

and General Andrew Jackson. Jackson received 99 electoral votes at the ensuing election; Adams, 84 votes; Crawford, 41 votes; and Clay, 37 votes. No candidate had a majority, therefore decision was thrown into the House of Representatives. Henry Clay disliked Andrew Jackson, and threw his influence to Adams, who was elected on the first ballot. Louisa Johnson Adams, a daughter of Calvert County, thereby became "First Lady of the Land." Many distinguished members of the Adams family, one of the most talented family lines in all American history, are descended from President Adams and through his wife from the Johnsons of Calvert County.

The building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1829 and the opening of the Ohio Valley which followed caused a great emigration from Maryland into Ohio and the Middle West. This movement received additional impetus from the financial panic of 1837 and the period of hard times or "depression" which followed. Many persons faced with serious financial problems due to bad economic conditions went west to make a fresh start in new territory. Calvert County actually lost population in some of these years, and during the whole two decades from 1830 to 1850 the population remained almost stationary.

The accession of President Zachary Taylor to the Presidency of the United States brought to the White House the second of the two daughters of Calvert County to become the wife of a President. Captain Zachary Taylor, a young army officer, married Margaret Mackall Smith, daughter of Walter Smith of St. Leonard's and his wife, Ann, who was the youngest of the celebrated eight beautiful daughters of General James John Mackall of Godsgrace. Zachary Taylor commanded frontier troops and was engaged in sporadic warfare with various Indian tribes for many years. He commanded the American forces in the war with Mexico. His notable victories over the Mexican forces at the Battle of Palo Alto in 1846 and at the Battle of Monterey in 1847 made him a hero, and at the conclusion of the war he became a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Whig ticket. He was elected to the Presidency in 1849 but died in office the following year. The chief accomplishment of his term of office was the admission of California as a State in 1849. Sarah Knox Taylor, a daughter of President and Mrs. Taylor, married Jefferson Davis in 1835. If she had lived, Calvert County would have been represented in the White House of the Southern Confederacy. She died, however, after being married to Jefferson Davis for but a short time.

The second quarter of the nineteenth century was marked by a heavy movement of emigration from Calvert County to the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains. The County was fully settled at that time and

there were but few opportunities for advancement. Many Countians, especially younger sons, went west to Ohio, Kentucky and other states. A branch of the Monnetts went to Ohio and established important banking interests, becoming wealthy in the course of time. The old families nevertheless continued to be well represented in the County. In 1826 Mordecai Smith, John J. Brooke (later to become Judge of the County Court), Richard J. Somervell and George Bourne were elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly. Walter Smith of St. Leonard's retired as Judge of the Orphans' Court and was replaced by Jeremiah Baden. William S. Morsell continued to hold office as Clerk of the County Court, and James B. Dixon was Sheriff. The latter was replaced in 1827 by John D. Ward as Sheriff. In 1829 William Hance became Clerk of the County Court, a position he held until 1844. Representatives in the Assembly from time to time were Dr. Octavius Taney, John Parran, John Beckett, Thomas Billingsley, Samuel Turner, Joseph Reynolds, Richard Mackall, and James Dalrymple. Henry L. Harrison became Sheriff in 1830, thus following the tradition of his ancestor, Samuel Harrison, who had been Clerk of Calvert County a century before. We note during the decade of the 1830's such names in Calvert County's representation in the Assembly as Joseph W. Reynolds, James Kent (a brother of Governor Kent), Alexander Somervell, Uriah Laveille, George W. Weems, Nathaniel Duke, Augustus R. Sollers, John Parran, Daniel Kent, Thomas Ireland Hellen, Joseph Dalrymple, and James Allnutt. John Hutchins became County Sheriff in 1836, succeeded by James A. D. Dalrymple in 1839. Later in the same year Richard E. Ireland became Sheriff.

Augustus R. Sollers, the only Calvert Countian to serve more than one term in the Congress of the United States, was the political leader of the county at that time. He was born in Calvert County in 1814. His ancestor, John Sollers, was a County Commissioner of Anne Arundel County in 1665. He settled later in Calvert County on the Upper Cliffs. He was one of the Commissioners appointed for establishing the Church after the Revolution of 1689. Sabrett Sollers, a son, resided also on the Upper Cliffs. A younger son, William Sollers, settled in the lower County in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. Augustus Sollers, the son of James W. Sollers, was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket, serving in 1841-1843. He failed to be re-elected, but became a Delegate from Calvert County to the State Convention which adopted the new Constitution of the State of Maryland in 1851. He was again elected to Congress for the sessions of 1853-1855. He died in 1862. His son, Major Somervell Sollers, was a prominent officer in the Confederate Army, and after the Civil War served for many years as Clerk of the County Court.

About 1840 there was a reapportionment of the basis of representation in the Maryland Assembly, and Calvert County's representation in the Lower House was reduced to three delegates. Calvert County in that year was represented in the Assembly by James O. Dalrymple, Thomas Hellen, and George W. Weems. Others who served as delegates during the decade of the 1840's were James S. Morsell, Nathaniel Duke, Uriah Laveille, James G. Allnutt, Richard Hance, Daniel Kent, Thomas J. Grahame, Hatch D. Billingsley, John Turner, Basil S. Dixon, and George W. Weems, Jr.

The Methodist Church began to assume increasing importance in the life of the County, although the two Episcopal Churches, All Saints and Christ Church, continued to hold their historic positions. The beginning of Methodism in Calvert County dates back to April 8, 1777, when Francis Asbury preached to gatherings in the upper County, much as George Fox, the great Quaker leader, had done more than one hundred years previously. By 1781 Calvert County had an established Methodist congregation with a full-time minister, Nelson Reed, whose territory extended from the Severn River to Drum Point, embracing all of Calvert County and the lower part of Anne Arundel. The chief appeal of Methodism was to persons in modest circumstances of life, and converts to Methodism were about equally divided between the whites and negroes.

From 1810 to 1813 Francis Asbury preached in Calvert County, adding impetus to the movement. He complained like George Fox before him, of the coldness of the winter weather in Calvert County. The growth of Methodism seems, in its historical perspective, to have been a revival of Puritanism. The Methodists, like their Puritan ancestors, adopted a simple democratic church organization. They believed that the clergy should be under the control of the lay members of the Church. They advocated a strict observance of the Sabbath Day. The Methodists, in these respects, followed the pattern of their Puritan ancestors of the seventeenth century. Several Methodist churches were built about the middle of the nineteenth century. Holland Point M. E. Church at Hallowing Point, erected in 1837, and the Smithville Methodist Church built in 1840 were among these. The first Trustees of the latter Church were Cosmo Sunderland, George W. Weems, George W. Dowell, John W. Fowler, William H. Spicknall, Henry W. Tomlin, and William Boswell. The land for the Smithville Church site was donated by Fielder Bowie Smith. Other Methodist Churches were built in later years at various points in the County.

One of the notable developments in the first half of the nineteenth century in Calvert County was the establishment of the Weems Steamboat Line. The boats of the Weems line afforded the principal means

of commerce and communication between the City of Baltimore and the Counties of Southern Maryland. The Weems line was founded in 1817 by Captain George Weems, a grandson of David Weems, founder of the Weems family in Calvert. He was also a nephew of Parson Mason Locke Weems. There has always been an inborn love of the sea in the men of the Weems family, evidenced by the many sons of that family who have commanded ships, both in America and in Great Britain. The first steamboat of the Weems line was the little "Eagle" which cruised from point to point along the Chesapeake, stopping at the many "landings" to pick up or discharge freight and passengers. The Eagle blew up in 1824, and Captain George Weems nearly lost his life. A man of iron will and possessed of a strong constitution, he recovered his health, and in 1827 resumed operations with a new steamer, the "Patuxent," then the finest and most luxurious steamboat in Maryland waters. Captain Weems engaged a first-rate cook and supplied his ship with the best of food, thus establishing a pattern followed by his successors. The ships of the Weems line became famous for their bounteous and well-prepared cuisine. The "Patuxent" was replaced by the "Planter," in 1845, and later the "George Weems" and the "Matilda Weems" were added. These ships cruised the Chesapeake Bay as far south as Virginia and also maintained a regular schedule on the Patuxent River.

Captain George Weems had four sons who entered the service of his company. Captain Mason Locke Weems, the last surviving son of the founder, died and the Presidency of the Company passed to his son-in-law, Captain Henry Williams, who expanded the Company until it became one of the leading business corporations of Maryland. It operated a fleet of ten vessels and served all the tidewater Counties of the Chesapeake Bay area. The Company was sold in 1894 to the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad Company.

A notable figures associated with the long history of the Weems Steamboat Company was Captain James Russell Gourley. Captain Gourley, born in Ireland of Scottish descent, came to Calvert County and served under Captain Mason Locke Weems, later becoming Commodore of the entire fleet. His home, situated on a high point of land overlooking Hallowing Point, stands near the site of the mansion of Col. Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point, destroyed by the British in the War of 1812. The present house was built about 1830 by William Morton, who acquired the property from Levin Mackall after the War of 1812. It came into the possession of the Gourley family in 1891. In the twentieth century, the automobile and truck supplanted the steamboat as a means of transportation and travel. The steamboat no longer plies the waters of the Patuxent River, yet the romance of those bygone days still lingers and will not be forgotten.

Despite the invention of the steamboat, the newspaper, and other innovations of the early part of the nineteenth century, life in Calvert County, in many respects, retained much of its former character. An interesting picture of the daily life of a resident of the County about the middle of the century is contained in a diary kept by Rev. Lewis Sutton, a great-grandfather of the writer.

Lewis Sutton was born in Wicomico Parish, Northumberland County, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia on May 9, 1781. He came to live in Calvert County as a boy. There had been Suttons in Calvert County before him. Lewis Sutton settled near Huntingtown and purchased a plantation called Wolf Trap, situated on the road leading from Huntingtown to the Cliffs. He married Martha Dorsey, the eldest daughter of Philip Dorsey, Jr. and Barbara Broome Dorsey, his wife.

About 1810 he was appointed postmaster at Huntingtown, an office formerly held by his father-in-law, Philip Dorsey. Sutton had contracted smallpox in his youth, a misfortune which few persons of that era escaped. He was one of seven children, and was isolated by his frightened parents in the slave quarters in the care of a faithful old slave known as Mose, who had previously had smallpox and was immune to further contagion. The old slave nursed the boy, and in addition to ministering to his bodily needs, prayed for the boy's recovery long and faithfully. The boy recovered from the disease without ill effect, and upon being returned well again to his family, informed his parents that as he considered old Mose, a devout Methodist, the best Christian of them all, he would adopt the slave's religion. The reaction of his family, all Episcopalians, to this announcement has not been recorded, but Lewis Sutton's conversion to Methodism was a thoroughgoing one. He became not only a Methodist but, in later life, a minister of the Methodist Church. He preached at Huntingtown and later established a Church at Friendship, just across the Calvert County border in Anne Arundel County. The old brick church at Friendship, bearing the date "1830" in its front wall, was built by Lewis Sutton.

The portion of his diary which has been handed down to the present generation of his descendants covers the period from 1840 to 1847. On the first page of the diary, beginning January 18, 1840, Sutton notes that "Col. Joseph Harrison has sold his blacksmith shop at auction for $10.75. The ice and snow melt fast and made it sloppy and wet travelling." This complaint was frequently repeated. The next day he reports that "the people are a-carting ice for their ice houses. The ice is fine and thick, it looks almost as white as snow and five or six inches thick; most of them have their ice houses full from the first severe frost, and most of them will fill this spell, I expect, who have not." This important yearly

task was always entered in the diary, reminding us that until the introduction of electric refrigeration in the Twentieth Century, every rural family had its ice pond from which the ice was cut in winter and stored in an underground ice house to preserve food in warm weather. In the period covered by Lewis Sutton's diary, the ice houses were usually not completely filled until some time in February. In 1845, however, he notes that as a result of an early spell of severe weather, the ice houses were filled in two days. In February, 1840, he notes that the Bay is frozen and closed to navigation, except for one steamer. This was an unusually severe spell, as the diary states that, "it froze by the fire"; that "the vessel under the bed froze during the night," as did also the "ink in the ink-well." In the winter of 1846 he notes that the Bay again froze, so that vessels could not enter the Patuxent River. The most notable thing about the Maryland weather, then as now, was the great variety of it, the extremes of heat and cold, and the rapidity of the changes. The diary substantiates the present belief that winters in former days were more severe than in the middle of the Twentieth Century. The diary records eight snows in the winter of 1840, ranging from six to eighteen inches of snowfall. There were fifteen snows in 1841. There were only eight snows the next year, but it was extremely cold on Thanksgiving Day, 1842, with heavy sleet. The winter of 1843 was extremely severe, with seventeen snow storms, and on May 17 of that year, the Northern Lights were seen. In August of the same year the weather was extremely warm and sultry, and there was a severe outbreak of influenza with many persons ill and several deaths reported. The next winter was a severe one, and in January, 1844, the diarist reports, "They say the ice in the ground is two feet thick." In March, 1844, the Northern Lights were seen again. That following summer and the next the wells began to go dry "before the drought broke." The water shortages of the 1950's are nothing new. In 1846, in addition to the Bay freezing, the diary tells of "the greatest snow in years," for "it snowed for three days from the first to the third of March and the snow was twenty inches deep."

Other entries in the diary tell of the preaching of sermons, of weddings and funerals. The wedding of Sam Whittington to Miss Ann Wood is described in detail. This event took place during the great blizzard of March, 1846, and the wedding party had to be brought to the minister's house, as he could not get to the Church because of the snow. He says "the wedding people came about noon, got married, and went home in a sleigh, and seemed to be well pleased."

Let anyone who thinks "the virus" to be a new disease reflect in these statistics: In the seven years covered by the diary, twenty-nine separate illnesses are recorded in the Sutton household, consisting of the diarist,

his wife, and two unmarried adult children. All these are what we would call attacks of "the virus," or "grippe," or as the diary calls it, "the influenza." There were several general outbreaks or epidemics with widespread illnesses and several deaths in the community.

This simple, perhaps even monotonous, account of the daily life of the times is occasionally relieved by what might be called "news." There were during this seven-year period three murders, one of a father by his own son. "This is a wretched world of sinners, who are bent upon rum and destruction," is the comment of the diarist. Two runaways are reported, one of a colored servant girl, and the other of "the widow Ward's daughter" who, pursued by her mother "has run off to Baltimore with a man; no doubt she wants a husband of him." The diary also reports one divorce, one suicide, and one drowning. One of the Sutton grandsons shot off two fingers while hunting. Despite the fact that the automobile had not yet been invented, highway accidents were not unknown. Sutton reports two cases of death on the highway.

In each instance the fatal accident occurred while the driver was racing up the road, causing the carriage to run off the road and strike a tree. The drivers, no doubt, as Sutton observes, "had been drinking spirituous liquors." All this has quite a modern sound.

The roads of that period were not good and were likely to become impassible in bad weather. An entry for January 1, 1847, reads, "Dr. James Dorsey Sutton, (a son of Rev. Lewis Sutton) and his son Richard, started this morning for St. Mary's. He left his carriage sticking in the mud a few miles beyond Nottingham, in the road." The poor roads of that period necessitated that most travel be made on horseback. On one occasion, the diary reports that son Philip Dorsey Sutton borrowed his father's riding horse "Fox" for a trip to Baltimore to get a gun repaired. The diary notes that Philip made the return trip in one day. This sounds almost incredible for a horse and rider, as the distance is more than fifty miles. Trips to Baltimore were usually made by steamboat, the "Patuxent" of the Weems line being the favored vessel. These occasional trips to Baltimore were a great source of pleasure and are always mentioned in the diary with a sense of satisfaction.

If we should think of the life of a century ago as being less hectic and nerve-wracking than that of today, we are seemingly in error. Although the daily life recorded by the diary seems simple and peaceful, with its seasonal routine of planting, harvesting, and laying in of winter stores, yet we find the diary recording the constant happening of accidents, problems, and other situations tending to disturb the normal flow of life. Servants, even in those days of slaves, were hard to manage and undependable. Farm labor is described as scarce and unreliable. In conse-

quence, the getting of firewood, the mending of fences, the care of livestock, and even running the household were frequently serious burdens. "I have rheumatism and no servant," reads one entry, and another, "Confusion and disorder in arrangements in the house by reason of the sickness of Philip and a want of servants." In such times of crisis Dr. Thomas John Lawrence, the eldest son-in-law, sent over a load of wood, had the fence fixed, or supplied a servant. Other misfortunes mentioned in the diary: "My heifer died by poison"; on another occasion a breeding sow was shot by a neighbor. Once a pig was killed by a boy, and the greatest misfortune of all, "My horse Fox is gone. I fear he is stolen." The fluctuations of the weather during the tobacco season were a great cause of concern. Then as now, the erosion of the soil in times of heavy rainfall was a source of great concern. "The cornfield was again washed out by the storm" and similar entries reveal the constant problems of rural life.

The pleasant events of life of the period were the celebration of holidays, such as Christmas, Easter, and St. Valentine's Day; likewise, visiting and receiving visits from friends and neighbors. On one occasion, "We feasted on fish at the Scriveners." (Holly Hill, one of the most notable Colonial houses, then owned by the Scriveners, is situated on the road from Friendship to Herring Bay in Anne Arundel County.)

In summary, the picture of the daily life in Southern Maryland of a century ago shows that, aside from the lack of the mechanical devices of the twentieth century, our ancestors lived much as we do today.

As mid-nineteenth century was reached, Calvert County entered the last decade of an era, two centuries in duration, which was brought to an abrupt close by the Civil War in 1861. For the time being, however, the scene was prosperous and serene.

A Constitutional Convention was called in 1850 for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Maryland and for modernizing and improving governmental organization of the State. Calvert County was represented in this Convention by George W. Weems, James J. Dalrymple, John Bond, and Augustus R. Sollers. Important changes embodied in the new Constitution, adopted in 1851, were the abolition of imprisonment for debt; the protection of a wife's property from liability for debts of her husband; the reform of the Judicial System, whereby Judges of the higher Courts were elected by the vote of the people; the establishment of the City of Baltimore as a separate political entity; and the reapportionment of County representation in the Assembly on the basis of population. Calvert County had gained but little in population during the previous several decades, a time when the State as a whole was growing rapidly; its representation in the Lower House was reduced to two Delegates. Each County, however, became entitled to a State

Senator. The term of service was changed to two years.

The first election held under the Constitution of 1851 resulted in the election of Daniel Kent as State Senator. John Parker and Charles S. Parran were chosen for the House of Delegates. County officials elected were Nathaniel Duke, Clerk of the Circuit Court; Richard Mackall, Register of Wills; and Young Bowen, Sheriff.

In 1854-1855 James F. Bond was Calvert's Senator; the Delegates were James G. Allnutt and Campbell Grahame. James A. Bond was Senator in 1856-1857 and Joseph Wilson and George W. Dowell, Delegates. Thomas F. Grahame was Senator in 1858-1859, and Joseph Griffin and Daniel Magruder, Delegates. For the term 1860-1861, the last before the war, the Delegates were James T. Briscoe and Benjamin Parran. Daniel Kent became Clerk of the Circuit Court; William A. Parran, Register of Wills; and Thomas John Hutchins, Sheriff.

An interesting description of life in Calvert County in the period immediately prior to the Civil War is contained in a short article by General J. E. Chaney, which appeared in the Calvert *Gazette* of March 7, 1931. In this article General Chaney says, "Calvert County was at the peak of its prosperity in 1860. A number of the men were quite wealthy measured by the Standards of that day. Among them owning extensive plantations and holding of more than fifty slaves were, Nathaniel Duke, John Bond, John Parran, Nathaniel Broome, Alexander Somervell, James S. Morsell, James T. Briscoe, Richard Roberts, Jonathan Kent, James T. Chaney, Joseph Blake, Lewis Griffith, Henry Owings, Thomas Wilkinson, and the Smith family of Smithville."

During the decades prior to the Civil War, the Quakers seem to have left Calvert County. Nearly two centuries before, George Fox, the great Quaker preacher, visited Calvert County and established several Quaker communities on the Upper and Lower Cliffs. Some of the leading Puritans, such as Richard Preston, William Durand, and Captain William Fuller became converts to Quakerism. Prominent Quakers like the Johns family came to Calvert County from Virginia. The Quakers established a meeting house at St. Leonard's to serve the Lower Cliffs, and there were two meeting houses on the Upper Cliffs, one on the Dare's Wharf road, the other on the road leading from Huntingtown to Plum Point. These meeting houses are shown on Griffith's map of Maryland, published shortly before 1800. The slavery question became acute toward the middle of the nineteenth century, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania began to put pressure on the southern Quakers to abandon the ownership of slaves. Ultimately the Quakers forbid their members to hold slaves, on penalty of excommunication. Most of the Quaker families, such as the Johnses, Mackenzies, Harrises, and other families disposed

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of their slaves. It was found impossible to continue the life of a tobacco planter without slaves, and the Quaker families of Calvert sold their lands and moved to Baltimore or elsewhere. The meeting houses fell into ruin and disappeared. Today even their exact sites cannot be identified. The records of the Calvert County meeting houses, however, were removed to the Stony Run Meeting House in Baltimore City, thus preserving much material pertaining to the genealogy of a number of Calvert County families.

FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO THE END
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The American Civil War, or the War between the States, as Southern historians prefer to call it, ended the plantation system of Southern Maryland. This system was the product of more than two centuries of evolution and adjustment to the economic and sociological forces of the period. During the Colonial era and the years following the Revolution of 1776, the American Colonies, and later the United States, developed two distinct and contrasting traditions, symbolized by the Southern planter and by the Yankee trader. The center of the Southern tradition was in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas; that of the Northern tradition in the Massachusetts Bay Colonies. Both regions had been colonized by the same English stock, to a great extent of Puritan origin. Having first settled in Virginia, the Puritans who remained staunch to their religious practices were expelled in 1649 and took refuge in Maryland, settling largely in Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties. They spread to the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to the Counties immediately to the North. There remained, however, in Virginia and in the Carolinas a considerable body of the same Puritan stock who returned to the Church of England rather than give up the landed possessions which they had wrested from the wilderness. There is a constant recurrence of the same family names in the region of the Southern tradition as is found among the leading families of New England; such family names as Adams, Emerson, Lawrence, Bennett, Harrison, Wood, Sewall, Williams, Hopkins, Parker, Gray, Ward, Fuller, and many others, indicating a common Puritan origin in both North and South. Under the benign climate of the South and tempered by an admixture of the Cavalier class, the great tradition of the South gradually took form. This tradition is characterized by an aristocratic outlook, placing more esteem upon family tradition, personal honor, and integrity than on the acquisition and display of wealth. The Southern tradition places great emphasis upon the military virtues of personal courage and loyalty.

The Northern Puritans, though equally possessed of the Puritan virtues of honesty, courage, and personal integrity, stimulated by the rigorous

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New England climate, developed traits of untiring industry, both physical and intellectual, shrewdness and even restlessness, with emphasis upon individual aggrandizement or "success." The "Yankee" traits of keen business acumen, personal ambition and restlessness, are perhaps regarded by European writers as being those of the typical American. The Southern tradition is more subtle and less easily comprehended by outsiders.

There was a strong bond between New England and the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia in the early days of colonization. Prior to the American Revolution when the news reached Maryland of the British plan to "reduce" the Massachusetts Bay Colonies, the Marylanders displayed the greatest sympathy for the Northern Puritans. When, however, the two groups assembled in their common cause in the Continental Congress during the Revolution and in the Constitutional Convention afterwards, it became apparent that they had evolved along separate lines during the century and a half of Colonial history. Concealed at first by the necessity of cooperation for mutual defense, there was soon manifest a strong spirit of rivalry between the Yankees and the Southerners for the control of the new nation, with the New Englanders displaying great jealousy toward the Virginians and Marylanders, who furnished the greatest number of political and military leaders.

This spirit of jealousy became intensified during the years preceding the Civil War, and displayed itself in the form of an ever growing opposition to the institution of slavery. Negro slavery had originally existed in the North as well as in the South, but because the negroes were of little economic value in the Northern industrial establishments and were physically not well able to endure the Northern climate, slavery ceased to exist in the North and became confined to the agricultural states south of the Mason and Dixon line. The first negroes were imported as indentured servants, similar in status to the white indentured servants, and upon completing their period of servitude, negro servants had become entitled to freedom. It was soon found that the negroes were too primitive to maintain themselves when freed and thrown upon their own resources. Therefore Virginia and later Maryland enacted laws establishing permanent servitude for negroes, unless freed by their masters. Thus, a system evolved whereby the negroes were provided with housing, food, and supervision, in return for their labor. They were treated with reasonable kindness and given sufficient care in all but exceptional cases, especially as they constituted a very valuable property and source of wealth to their owners. This system in several respects is analogous to our "social welfare" systems of the present day, whereby the poorest class of our population is provided for at public expense, and supervised and controlled by State or County welfare departments. The slave sys-

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tem was not ideal but was a practical solution of a problem which existed in many parts of the world. The evil of the system was that it prevented the negro from improving his condition, except very gradually. It also placed the property-less white man at a disadvantage, as he was compelled to find a market for his labor in competition with slave labor.

New England traders and seafaring men participated to a great extent in the bringing of negro slaves to America, but the Yankees assumed no responsibility for the system which they had helped to create. They opposed any suggestion for the liberation of the slaves by purchase of their freedom with Federal funds. Owners of the slaves could not afford to make a gift of freedom. The issue was left to be determined by force of military power.

Voices had been raised in opposition to slavery, even in Calvert County. Men such as Dr. Octavius Taney, the brother of Chief Justice Taney, had endeavored to better the lot of the negro and to seek a solution of the problem. Others in the County like Cosmo Mackenzie had freed their slaves and gone to Baltimore City to engage in commerce, rather than to continue the ownership of slaves. Such solutions were practical only in isolated cases. Both planters and slaves were entangled in the system. Not everyone could sell out and go to the cities.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 found Calvert County strongly allied to the Southern cause. Most of the young men of the County enlisted in the Armies of the Confederacy and fought with the same courage and skill which their ancestors had always displayed in time of war. Calvert County was occupied by the Union forces, who established a military camp at the mouth of Battle Creek where an arsenal was built, as well as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. The site of the prison camp has given the name "Prison Point" to the narrow point of land where Battle Creek joins the Patuxent River, although there is a tradition that such name is actually of much earlier origin, deriving from the early jail which had been erected at "Battle Town," the early seat of the County Court House and Jail, originally established by Robert Brooke.

Brooke Place Manor, directly across the Creek from the Union Camp, became the site of counter-espionage by Southern sympathizers. On dark nights boats departed from the Brooke estate bound for Virginia with medicines and supplies for the armies of General Robert E. Lee in Virginia. Such vessels sometimes were intercepted by the Union men, and naval engagements between the Union blockaders and the Southern blockade runners were not infrequent. This is a story whose full details have never been made known, but it is among the traditions of Brooke Place Manor. The importance of the Chesapeake Bay as an avenue of

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supplies to the Union armies opposing General Lee was recognized at an early date by the Union authorities. Sufficient naval and land forces were maintained in the area to prevent any encroachment by the Confederacy.

The liberation of the slaves by President Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation in 1863, although applicable only to States comprising the Southern Confederacy and hence not including Maryland, precipitated a crisis in Calvert County. Thereafter, the negroes refused to work, and the plantations began to go out of production. The cultivation of tobacco requires a large labor force at certain times, such as the planting period and the harvest period. The work is relatively light at other times. It became impossible to plant or harvest the normal tobacco crops with the available white labor and with such negroes then willing to work for wages, and many of the plantations were compelled to cease production. When the war ended in 1865, many of the planters realized the difficulty of their position and left the County to seek a new livelihood in Baltimore, Washington, or elsewhere. Fertile fields were abandoned and became overgrown with underbrush and trees.

Other families continued the struggle to maintain their historic plantations on a reduced scale by their own labor, and for the most part they succeeded. The negroes began to learn that freedom did not mean idleness and began to work again, either for their former masters or in cultivating their own fields. Relations between whites and negroes in Calvert County were always characterized by good feeling. No resentment was ever displayed by the slaves toward their former masters, and Calvert County never experienced anything like the rule of "carpet baggers" and ex-slaves which characterized the first two decades following the war in some parts of the South. The writer, whose Calvert County ancestors settled in Baltimore City after the war, recalls the custom of former slaves of his grandmother's family, the Lawrences, coming to his home upon periodic occasions such as Christmas. They entertained the writer, then a boy, with tales of the old days, describing amusing or interesting incidents of plantation life before the war. Such relationships between the two races were quite normal and usual.

President Abraham Lincoln's celebrated Emancipation Proclamation was, in fact, a mere piece of political propaganda. It proclaimed that all slaves in states resisting the Union on January 1, 1863 were declared "free." This Proclamation was designed to appease the extreme abolitionists of the North, and perhaps to accomplish the defection of one or more of the southern States from the Confederacy, for the purpose of retaining its slaves by withdrawing from the Confederacy. The purposes of the Proclamation could not be put into effect in the States which were

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then successfully resisting the Union forces. The Proclamation did not apply to the slave-holding states such as Maryland, which were not members of the Southern Confederacy. President Lincoln was not an extremist and seems to have favored freeing the slaves by purchase. Purchase was the only legal way in which emancipation could have been achieved under the Constitution of the United States. Lincoln had previously proposed to purchase all the slaves in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and the District of Columbia at the price of $400 per slave, and suggested such action to Congress. This suggestion was not favorably received by the Congress.

Maryland was then under the political control of elements favorable to the North, and a plan was put forth to call a new Constitutional Convention to adopt a new Constitution under which slavery would be abolished. The calling of such a convention required the approval of the Maryland Assembly, whose members would be selected at the next election. Governor Bradford of Maryland promptly established regulations designed to exclude all Southern sympathizers from the polls. He instructed the election judges to interrogate all voters coming to the polls and to exclude those from voting who might be considered to be sympathetic to the Confederacy or who disapproved of the abolition of slavery with compensation to the owners.

The newly elected Maryland Assembly met on January 6, 1864, and before the end of that month had passed an enactment calling for a State Convention to frame a new Constitution of Maryland with slavery abolished. The election which followed to select delegates to the Convention was a travesty of democracy. Only a small minority of the eligible voters consisting of persons believed to favor the abolition of slavery were permitted to vote. The Twentieth Century has seen the same sort of elections held in the Fascist and Communist nations of Europe. The City of Baltimore, with a total voting population of more than 40,000 persons, permitted only slightly more than 9000 ballots to be cast. The Convention was composed almost entirely of delegates known to be favorable to abolition of slavery without compensation. The only opponents to the program were to be found among the delegates from the Counties of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at Annapolis on April 27, 1864. Calvert County was represented by James T. Briscoe, John Turner, and Charles S. Parran. The Convention adjourned September 6, 1864, having framed and adopted a new State Constitution. The most important provision of this Constitution was Article XXIII, which abolished slavery and declared all slaves to be free. No compensation was provided for the owners. There were approximately 4600 slaves in Calvert

County, and the financial loss suffered by their owners may be estimated at about three million dollars. The new Constitution contained provisions to prevent persons who had served in the Confederate Army, or who had sympathized with or aided the cause of the Southern Confederacy, from voting or holding office. Other provisions were designed to curb the liberty of the press and to enlarge the scope of quartering soldiers in private homes. A special form of oath of allegiance to the State and nation was required of all persons presenting themselves to the polls, and it was provided that the votes of any County not exacting such oath should be rejected. Provision was made for absentee voting by soldiers in the Union Armies.

The minority element in the Convention issued a formal protest against the adoption of the new Constitution, characterizing it as wholesale robbery, and pointing out that it made no provision whatsoever for the care or welfare of the former slave population. The slaves were declared free but were thrown entirely upon their own resources with no consideration for their welfare. The practical effect of this was that the former masters assumed the expenses of feeding, housing, and clothing their former slaves to prevent them from starving, until such time as the ex-slaves could become self-supporting.

Despite all precautions to prevent the Southern sympathizers from voting, the Constitution received an unfavorable vote at the hands of the citizens of Maryland in the referendum election held in October, 1864. Absentee votes of soldiers out of the State were included, and the Constitution was found or declared to be adopted by a bare majority of 375 votes. In this manner, emancipation was accomplished in Maryland.

The Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 5, 1865, ending the war. A period followed in which the Southern States were occupied by Union troops, and "Reconstruction Governments" were established under Northern military control. Maryland had not joined the Southern Confederacy, but it was well known that the vast majority of citizens had sympathized with the South. For this reason, the military control of Maryland, which had been established during the war, was continued after the termination of the fighting. The people of Maryland were deprived of their civil rights and were restricted from voting by the obnoxious oath test prescribed by the Constitution of 1864. The period of Northern military control did not endure for long in Maryland. The innate spirit of tolerance and the traditional willingness of the native Marylander to solve a problem by compromise and adjustment, characteristics derived from Anglo-Saxon ancestors, soon prevailed. Military control ended early in 1866; although the extremists of the radical Northern sympathizers desired to

continue their enforced minority rule, the majority of their party desired to resume the ways of peaceful living with all their fellow citizens and to forget the ill-feeling brought about by the war.

A Convention had been held in Baltimore on January 24, 1866 to repeal the Registration Law which had disqualified three-fourths of the citizens from voting. Calvert County sent two delegates to this Convention, James T. Briscoe and Lewis Griffith. The Convention issued a Proclamation declaring the Registration Law to be odious and oppressive in its provisions, unjust and tyrannical in its administration, and calculated to keep alive the memory of differences which ought to be forgotten, and that sound policy, enlightened statesmanship, and positive justice, demanded its immediate repeal.

This Proclamation laid the foundation for the repeal of the unjust Registration Law and the return to "the path of democracy." The conservative elements began to rally their forces against the extremists. The withdrawal of military rule in Maryland followed, and at the gubernatorial election of November 6, 1866 sanity prevailed; Oden Bowie of Prince George's County, a Southern Marylander of the best traditions, was elected Governor of the State. The following year, 1867, a new State Constitutional Convention was called to eliminate the oppressive provisions of the Constitution of 1864. Calvert County was represented in this great Convention by John Parran, Charles S. Parran, and John F. Ireland. A new Constitution was framed under which the right to vote was restored to all persons declaring their loyalty to the United States. The Constitution was ratified by vote of the people in September, 1867. The Constitution of 1867 proved to be of such excellence that it has endured with but few additions to the present day.

The adoption of the Constitution of 1867 terminated the turmoil of the Civil War and ushered in the modern era. The industrial age of America was at hand, and Calvert County, prostrated by the loss of most of its wealth and of its labor force, was faced with the problem of reestablishing its economic organization on a new basis. The County lacked capital and natural resources for the establishment of manufactures, and like the rest of the South, remained dependent on agriculture and experienced a period of difficult times. National policy favored the industrial regions with high tariffs and other measures designed to raise the cost of manufactured articles, without giving corresponding protection to agriculture. The Southern planters were placed at a great disadvantage. It became exceedingly difficult to obtain labor to work the larger plantations, and men who had been trained to direct the labor of others on the great plantations were compelled to limit their planting to such fields as they could cultivate by their own labor, or with such slight

assistance as was available. Many families left their plantations to seek a new life in the great cities, and much of the agricultural land of Southern Maryland went out of production.

Calvert County had no resources for the establishment of manufacturing, but the County had one resource to which it turned, namely the fishing grounds of the Chesapeake Bay. The early colonists made little use of the abundant supplies of seafood to be found in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River, except for local use and consumption. The first large-scale commercial fishery was established in the Southern part of Calvert County by one Captain Isaac Solomon in 1867. Captain Solomon, a native of Philadelphia, chose the site soon to become known as Solomon's Island, and later merely as "Solomon's," as the location for his fishery. Solomon's Island was then a plantation of the Somervell family, owned by Alexander Somervell and known as Somervell's Island. The island originally had been part of Eltonhead Manor and had been known as "Bourne's Island." Captain Solomon recognized the natural advantage of the site, with its excellent harbor and ready access to both the Bay and the Patuxent River, and built the first oyster cannery establishment. He married a daughter of Alexander Somervell and occupied an old house standing in the island from early days. Soon Patuxent River oysters were being shipped all over the eastern seaboard, and the first little fleet of oyster and fishing boats grew rapidly in numbers. Many of the men who operated the boats and the cannery came from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and as they established homes for their families, a new community grew up at Solomon's.

The fishing fleet at Solomon's by 1880 exceeded five hundred vessels. Nearly all of these ships were locally built at Solomon's. The great shipbuilding activity arising from the construction and maintenance of these vessels led to the invention, in Calvert County, of the Chesapeake Bay's most distinctive craft, the Bugeye. The usual type of Chesapeake Bay small sailing vessel originally was the sloop or pungy. The pungy was in many respects a smaller version of the famous "Baltimore Clipper." It adopted the lines of the clipper and possessed the same features of speed and excellent sailing qualities. Both the clipper and the pungy were narrow-hulled and of deep draft. The excessive draft of the pungy rendered it somewhat unsatisfactory for oystering, especially in shallow water. and its narrow hull limited the capacity to carry cargo.

The new type of vessel, or bugeye, which developed in Calvert County, was evolved by changing the pungy into a wide shallow-draft vessel, which could readily sail over the oyster bars, and which had a large carrying capacity. It retained the good sailing qualities of the pungy. It was equipped with two masts, and, like the pungy, with a clipper type

bow. The bugeye, a type of vessel which became so typical of the Chesapeake Bay, was a creation of Calvert County. A smaller, single-masted version of these vessels, known as the skip-jack, was also developed. Both bugeye and skip-jack are equipped with centerboards to compensate for their shallow draft when going to windward. To a considerable degree, however, the design of these vessels derives from the earliest known vessel of the Chesapeake, the Indian log canoe. Many of the early ones were built of logs joined together and hollowed out in the same manner as the Indians and earliest settlers had built their vessels.

The bugeye spread all over the Chesapeake Bay area. Similar vessels were constructed in all the tidewater Counties of Maryland. Solomon's, however, continued to maintain its position as an important shipbuilding center, and in recent years has established a great reputation for the building of yachts and motor boats. The firm of M. M. Davis and Sons, at Solomon's, achieved a national reputation for the building of such vessels. Another development of the oystering industry at Solomon's was the invention of deep water oystering tongs. These are in general use for oystering in waters too deep for the employment of the more usual hand-operated tongs, and were invented by the late Charles L. Marsh, of Solomon's.

The Patuxent River at Solomon's is quite deep, often exceeding a depth of one hundred feet. It affords anchorage for ocean-going vessels of the largest size. The development of the oyster packing and shipbuilding industries at Solomon's called attention in the great national advantages of Solomon's as a harbor for ocean-going vessels. In order to make use of such a harbor, the construction of a railroad to connect the harbor with the up-state territory was required.

A part of Eltonhead Manor, extending along the Patuxent River in the vicinity of Drum Point, was purchased by Frederick Bareda, a wealthy Peruvian, shortly after the Civil War. The Bareda family was engaged in the guano trade, and Frederick Bareda was the agent of the family in the United States. Bareda became enthusiastic over the natural advantages of Solomons and spent large sums of money in developing his property. He built also a large residence on the high cliff near Drum Point. This house, built in the late Victorian style, was an architectural monstrosity. It is said, however, to have been the first house in the County to have been equipped with a bathroom and plumbing facilities. Bareda spent money lavishly developing his property but suffered financial ruin in the Wall Street panic of 1873 and was forced to abandon his plans. Plans had been made, in the meantime, for the construction of a railroad with a terminus and town site on Bareda's property at Drum Point. The possibility of constructing the Drum Point Railroad con-

tinued to be discussed for many years after the failure of Bareda, but it was impossible to raise the necessary capital for such a hazardous venture. A portion of the roadbed was actually constructed, but the rails were never laid.

Apart from these ventures at Drum Point, the remainder of Calvert County continued relatively unaffected by the new era of industrial progress. The County lacked good roads, and retired more and more into a quiet, self-contained existence. The old County families held on, and stubbornly maintained their social and political position throughout the post-Civil War period. John C. Parker became State Senator in 1868, and the Delegates to the Lower House were James A. Bond, and Jesse Dalrymple. Colonel Somervell Sollers, a veteran of the Confederate Army, was elected Clerk of the Court. Benjamin T. Sedwick became Register of Wills, and Sterling Smith became Sheriff. All these men were representatives of families which had settled in Calvert County in the 1600's. Others holding office in the decade following 1870 were Henry Owings, Nathaniel Duke, Basil Dixon, and Charles F. Gantt.

On March 3, 1882, Calvert County suffered a major disaster. A fire broke out in Prince Frederick about three o'clock that afternoon. The Court House and most of the town were totally destroyed. The greatest loss was the County Court House, which burned to the ground with all its priceless contents of deeds, wills, and court records, dating back to the early Colonial period. There is a legend that the fire was started in the County Jail by a disgruntled prisoner, but all investigation as to the origin of the fire proved fruitless. Some witnesses agreed that the fire seemed to start in the new Methodist Church, which recently had been completed and was to have been dedicated the following Sunday. This Church was located at the upper end of the town, and as there was a high wind blowing, the fire spread with great rapidity. Building after building went up in flames. The fire soon spread to the parsonage, which stood close by, and from there to the law office of Joseph A. Wilson. The next building to catch fire was that of the Calvert Journal, the County newspaper. This building contained the law office of Charles S. Parran, who was also one of the editors of the newspaper. Next to go was an office building owned by Judge Magruder but then occupied as the law office of Mr. John B. Gray. The high wind blew flames and burning shingles which soon set fire to the store of J. W. Shemwell. This building had been, in early days, the inn of Prince Frederick. Kerosene contained in the storeroom became ignited and gave great impetus to the flames. The principal hotel of Prince Frederick at the time of the fire, was the Brentwood Hotel, the largest hotel in Southern Maryland. It, too, was soon consumed by the flames. It is said that this building was

burned to the ground in twenty-five minutes. The only object of furniture to be saved was an old grandfather clock which was carried out of the building by George P. Dorsey. This clock stopped at 4:10 p.m., showing that at that time the fire had lasted only about one hour.

The County Court House was soon in flames. The fire was communicated to it from the parsonage, and persons who witnessed the event stated that the whole roof of the Court House seemed to burst into flames at one time, and in a short period the blazing roof timbers fell into the interior of the building. While the roof was blazing, Col. Somervell Sollers, the Clerk of the Court, entered the ground floor by a window and endeavored to save the records. He succeeded in removing the ledgers containing the Land Records commencing from the year 1868 and the Court Dockets commencing at 1873. All the remainder of the Court dockets, wills, deeds, and records of Court cases dating from the earliest Colonial period, were totally destroyed.

The Baltimore *Sun* of March 9, 1882 contains the following comment upon the fire:

"Mr. Somervell Sollers, Clerk of the Circuit Court, was in his office at the Court House and saved some papers, but with these exceptions all the County records were lost. Every book and paper in the County Commissioner's Office and in the office of the Register of Wills were burned up.

"In the Clerk's Office, all the original papers were lost, and a great many records running as far back as 1650, and many papers of great interest, relating to the early history of the County.

"These records and papers were invaluable, and their loss will cause inconvenience and expense that will be felt for many years."

When the great fire was over, there were only four buildings left standing in Prince Frederick, of which the only two of consequence were those of J. W. Shemwell and of George F. Dowell. Red-hot bricks of the chimneys and foundations gave out intense heat, and burnt trees fell smoldering across the main street. This great disaster was soon followed by another, although lesser misfortune. At the edge of the town there was an Episcopal rectory, which the County authorities leased after the fire to serve as a temporary Court House. The few records saved from the destruction of the former Court House were stored there, and one term of Court was held in the rectory. Nearly four months passed, when on June 27, 1882, fire broke out in this temporary Court House. At two o'clock in the morning, the rectory was totally destroyed by fire, and not a single record or document saved from the previous fire survived this second conflagration. Calvert County lost all its records prior to 1882 in these two fires.

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The Court House which was destroyed on March 3, 1882 was the fourth Court House which Calvert County had had in its long history. The first Court House had been erected at Battletown, or Calvert Town, as it was later called, on a site selected by Robert Brooke. This building was used until the County Seat was moved to Prince Frederick about 1725. Although of frame construction, this first Court House at Calvert Town served the County well, and it is noteworthy that in 1698 the Maryland Assembly reported favorably upon its condition. A report entered in the records of the Assembly of that year states: "The records of Calvert County are kept in a very good Court House, in which no ordinaries (inns) are kept, nor is there any chimney."

The second Court House of Calvert County was started in 1726, but was not fully completed until after 1731. This Court House was destroyed by fire in April, 1748. The Maryland *Gazette* of April 20, 1748 described that event as follows:

"Wednesday evening last, a fire happened in a public house belonging to Mr. John Wood at Prince Frederick Town in Calvert County, which entirely consumed the same with most of the furniture. The fire, in the meantime, communicated thereof to the Court House, which was adjacent, and could not be prevented from laying that commodious building in ashes, but by diligence of the people, the greatest part of the Records were saved."

Calvert County promptly built a new Court House, which served its purpose until the War of 1812, when it was burned and destroyed by a British Raiding Party on the night of July 19, 1814. The Records were removed from the burning building and saved, the British being driven off by the Calvert County militia.

The fourth Court House was of brick and was completed in 1818. This structure served Calvert County until 1882, when it perished in the great Prince Frederick fire. The fifth Court House which was erected shortly after 1882 was actually a rebuilding operation, as the brick walls of the Court House of 1818 withstood the fire, only the roof and interior being destroyed. The rebuilt Court House lasted until 1915. It then had become too small for the needs of the County. Calvert County's sixth Court House, which is the present one, was erected in 1915, and its front lawn marks the site of the previous Court House.

A new Prince Frederick was soon rebuilt on the ashes of the former town. The Clerk of the Court suggested that deeds and other papers pertaining to the ownership of land be brought to the Clerk's office in the new Court House for recordation. A small number of such legal documents were brought in and recorded. The earliest of these, however, dates back only to 1812. The loss of all records pertaining to the Co-

lonial history of Calvert County was a great misfortune, and has been a serious obstacle to research in historical and genealogical matters.

Fortunately, the Land Office at Annapolis has extensive records pertaining to Calvert County. The Land Office has preserved the original Rent Rolls of the province of Maryland and in addition the early land grants and deeds of Calvert County, as well as those of the other Counties have been preserved. These records cover the earliest period of Calvert County to about the year 1725, when the Rent Rolls were discontinued. Data as to land ownership and the like pertaining to the later Colonial period are contained in the Debt Books, beginning about 1753 and continuing to the time of the American Revolution. After the Revolution, it became the practice for the Court Clerk of each County to record and preserve all original deeds and other instruments affecting ownership of land. It was the duty of the Court Clerk to prepare a short extract of each such paper and send it to the Land Office at Annapolis. The Land Office by these means has preserved a large number of extracts of Calvert County land documents dating from the Revolution to about 1830, but for the period from that time to 1882 the Land Office has very little material. It is said that at the time of the destruction of the Court House in the great fire of 1882, Colonel Sollers, the Clerk of the Court, had completed the work of compiling the extracts of the deeds and other land documents for the previous half century and was preparing to have them sent to Annapolis. These extracts had not been removed from the Court House prior to the fire, and when the Court House burned the extracts shared the same destruction as the original records.

The period following the great Prince Frederick fire to the close of the century, was relatively lacking in events of interest. Life was quiet and uneventful. Like most of the old South, the thoughts of the County were oriented back to the golden age "before the war," which had been destroyed by the great struggle of 1861-1865. The era of scientific and industrial development which was then dawning in the great cities of the North had little influence upon the life of the average Calvert Countian of the post-Civil War period. The planters continued to cultivate their tobacco fields as in years before, despite low prices for their product. Some slight progress was made in road building, but the development of adequate County roads had to await the invention of the automobile in the next century. The principal means of transportation continued to be the steamboat and the small sailing vessel.

Calvert County's representatives in the Lower House of the Assembly in 1882-1883 were James C. Chaney and George W. Dowell. The Sheriff was Thomas F. Howard. Edward H. Ireland became State Senator in 1884 and the Delegates to the Lower House were James C. Chaney and

Thomas Parran. One of the most prominent men in the political life of the County at that time was James T. Briscoe, who, after holding numerous offices in Calvert County, became Secretary of State under Governor William Hamilton, 1880-1884. John Sedwick, a representative of an old Puritan family, became Clerk of the Court in 1886. William H. Dowell was Register of Wills; and Thomas Parran and Francis Gantt served in the Assembly.

Judge John Parran Briscoe became Chief Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland in 1890, a position which also made him a member of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the highest Court in the State. Judge Briscoe served as Chief Judge of the Seventh Circuit and as a Judge of the Court of Appeals until 1923. Few judges have served for so long a period and with such great distinction as did Judge Briscoe.

Judge Briscoe was born in 1853 on the plantation of his father, James T. Briscoe, near Lower Marlboro. The father had come to settle in Calvert County as a young man. He was born in St. Mary's County, where the Briscoe family had been represented since the arrival of the Ark and Dove in 1634, which brought a Dr. John Briscoe as one of the first settlers of Maryland. James T. Briscoe served as a delegate to the Maryland Assembly for several terms and was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and Secretary of State for Maryland under Governor William T. Hamilton, 1880-1884.

His son, Judge John Parran Briscoe, was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy and at St. John's College in Annapolis. He studied law at the law school of the University of Maryland. He returned to Calvert County to enter upon a legal career which brought him great fame and distinction. He was elected as State's Attorney for Calvert County in 1879, a position which he held until his elevation to the Bench in 1890. Judge Briscoe was not only noted for his legal learning, but also for his devotion to the highest ideals. He was one of the organizers of the Maryland Bar Association and served as President of that organization in 1905. He was active also in the affairs of the American Bar Association and served on some of its most important committees, including its Judicial Section, of which he was Chairman from 1921 until his death in 1924. His distinguished career as a lawyer and judge makes Judge Briscoe a worthy successor to Judge Benjamin Mackall of the Maryland Court of Appeals, Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, and other great jurists whom Calvert County has contributed to the State and nation. Memorial services were held by the Court of Appeals of Maryland on May 15, 1925. Several of the most eminent lawyers of the Maryland Bar spoke on the character and career of Judge Briscoe. None sums up the life of the great Judge better than the address of Mr. John B. Gray, Sr., the leader of the Calvert

County Bar of that period. The memorial addresses of these distinguished lawyers are contained in Volume 147 of the reports of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

One other noteworthy event took place in Calvert County in the closing decade of the nineteenth century. This was the establishment of a weather station at Solomon's in 1892, a joint undertaking of the United States Weather Bureau and the Maryland Weather Service. It was placed under the charge of Dr. William Henry Marsh, who succeeded Dr. Virgil Lawrence as the physician of the Solomon's area. Under Dr. Marsh much valuable work in the study of weather conditions in Southern Maryland was accomplished.

CALVERT COUNTY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The opening years of the twentieth century brought little change in the life of Calvert County. The County had not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of the Civil War. It continued to depend on tobacco growing and fishing. Oxen were still used extensively. There was, however, an increased activity in lumbering. Calvert County is natural forest country and still possessed stands of timber. With its ready access to water transportation, Calvert County lumber began to find a ready market in Baltimore.

The great floating drydock "Dewey" was brought to the Patuxent River for testing in 1905. This drydock was designed for the use of the American Navy in the Philippines. It was built at Sparrows Point, Maryland, and before being towed across the Pacific Ocean, it was necessary to make extensive tests as to its seaworthiness. The only harbor deep enough and large enough to conduct the necessary tests of this large drydock, capable of accommodating the largest battleships, was on the lower Patuxent River. The tests were made in Calvert County off Drum Point and, after its qualities had been proven, the Dewey was towed across the Pacific Ocean to Manila Bay.

In 1911 Thomas Parran of Calvert County was elected to the United States Congress on the Republican ticket. It is difficult to elect a man to office from a small county in competition with candidates from more populous districts. Thomas Parran had the necessary abilities and became the first Calvert Countian to be elected to Congress since the days of Augustus R. Sollers (1853-1855). Thomas Parran was born in 1860, a member of one of Calvert County's most distinguished families. He was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy, and at an early age became active in the field of statesmanship. He represented Calvert County in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly in 1884-1888 and in 1889 became Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore. In 1892-1894 he was the County's State Senator, and from 1897 to 1901 he was Index Clerk of the United States Congress. He was Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from 1901 to 1907, a post of honor and distinction. He was elected in 1911 to the 62nd Congress of the United States. After serving

in Congress, he retired from active political life and devoted the remainder of his long life to banking interests and farming, and to serving in the capacity of "elder statesman." He died in 1955 at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Soon after the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Calvert County began to feel the stimulus of the changing modern world. Many of the young men of the County went to Baltimore to work in the booming war plants. When the United States entered the war, Calvert Countians enlisted in large numbers in the Army or Navy. The men of Calvert County rushed to the colors in such numbers that more Calvert Countians served in this war than the total of those who had served in all the previous wars of American history. The service of these men has been commemorated by the fine war memorial erected in front of the Court House at Prince Frederick.

Calvert County again entered upon a new period of vigorous growth. Modern automobile highways were constructed. The first was the new State highway which traversed the entire County from its northern boundary to its extreme southern tip at Solomon's. For the first time in its history, Calvert County began to experience the benefits of good land transportation and communication with the great cities of Baltimore and Washington. The automobile age was at hand, and after nearly three hundred years of isolation, except for water transportation, Calvert County acquired a ready means of access to the outside world. The County was opened up by this new means of rapid overland transportation, and a new era of development began. Prince Frederick with its convenient location in the center of the County, began to grow rapidly. A fine new County high school was built nearby, followed by the erection of a motion picture theatre, a County library, and more recently, by a new and modern hospital. The completion of the main highway was followed by the construction of hard-surfaced lateral roads, affording access to the more remote areas of the County. A modern Court House was built at Prince Frederick in 1915, and many new town and farm houses were constructed throughout the County.

One of the institutions in which Calvert County takes great pride is the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory. This was erected at Solomon's in 1922 to study the marine life of the Chesapeake Bay. Under the able direction of Dr. Reginald V. Truitt, the Laboratory has made studies of fish, oysters, and other marine life of great value to the people of Maryland. The Laboratory has also championed the cause of conservation of the marine life of the Bay. The modern building in which the work is conducted was erected with State funds in 1932. The name of the Laboratory in 1939, was changed to "Department of Research and Edu-

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Some Historic Houses of
Calvert County

The photographs which follow depict some of the historic houses and churches in Calvert. With the exception of the one of Bond Castle, they were taken by the author. Some were distant "telephoto shots" taken from the roadside.

Calvert County is rich in houses dating from the Colonial period and it was not possible to include a picture of all of them. In addition to those appearing on the following pages there are others of importance and some, now in disrepair, which could be restored to their early fine estate. Many of the homes illustrated were built on a modest scale in the late 1600's and enlarged at a later period.

The three maps were prepared under the direction of the author.

MAIDSTONE

Maidstone, in the extreme northern part of Calvert County, was granted to Colonel Samuel Chew, one of the early Puritan settlers. It was the seat of the Chew family for many generations. Chief Justice Samuel Chew of Delaware was born here. His son, Judge Benjamin Chew, was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania after the American Revolution. Maidstone was in Anne Arundel County territory during the Colonial era, but was allotted to Calvert in the settlement of the boundary dispute of 1822–1823. The old frame house which marks the site of Maidstone was built by Samuel Chew, Jr., about 1680.

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HIGHLAND

This plantation house stands on a tract called Highland granted to Thomas Smith in 1670. It was built, probably by Fielder Bowie Smith, about the end of the Eighteenth Century. It stands in sight of the main highway near Smithville or Dunkirk.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

All Saints' Church, serving the upper County, was established in 1692 on land donated by Thomas Hilleary, carved out of a tract called Kemp's Desire. The present church is the result of several rebuildings, notably those of 1774 and 1857.

RED HALL

Red Hall, the ancestral seat of the Lyle family, was patented in 1667 by Ninian Beall and Captain John Bogue or Boage. It was acquired shortly thereafter by William Lyle. The old house was built in 1680 and retained by descendants of William Lyle until about 1815, when it was sold to Mordecai Smith.

HIS LORDSHIP'S FAVOR

Major Thomas Truman fought for Lord Baltimore against the Puritans and was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Severn and his lands and possessions confiscated by the Puritan government. After the Restoration of 1658 Lord Baltimore compensated Major Truman for his faithful services by the grant of 1000 acres, which were surveyed for Truman under the name of "His Lordship's Favor." The tract is situated on the Upper Cliffs and adjoins Upper Bennett and Letchworth's Chance. A large portion of it was acquired by Colonel Thomas Blake and possessed by his descendants throughout the Colonial period.

PATUXENT MANOR

Grahame House, or Patuxent Manor, lies just to the north of Lower Marlboro on land originally patented by Captain John Bogue. It was built by Charles Grahame and an iron fire back of the fireplace bears the date 1741. Its original beautiful panelling has been removed to the Patuxent Room at the duPont Museum at Winterthur, Delaware.

LETCHWORTH'S CHANCE

Thomas Letchworth, or Leitchworth, patented Letchworth's Chance in 1658, as reward for having transported ten persons to Maryland. Joseph Letchworth, the son of Thomas, sold the property to Samuel Chew and Richard Johns. The old house, which stands on a high hill overlooking Chesapeake Bay at Plum Point, is the result of several additions to the original structure probably built by Samuel Chew for his son.
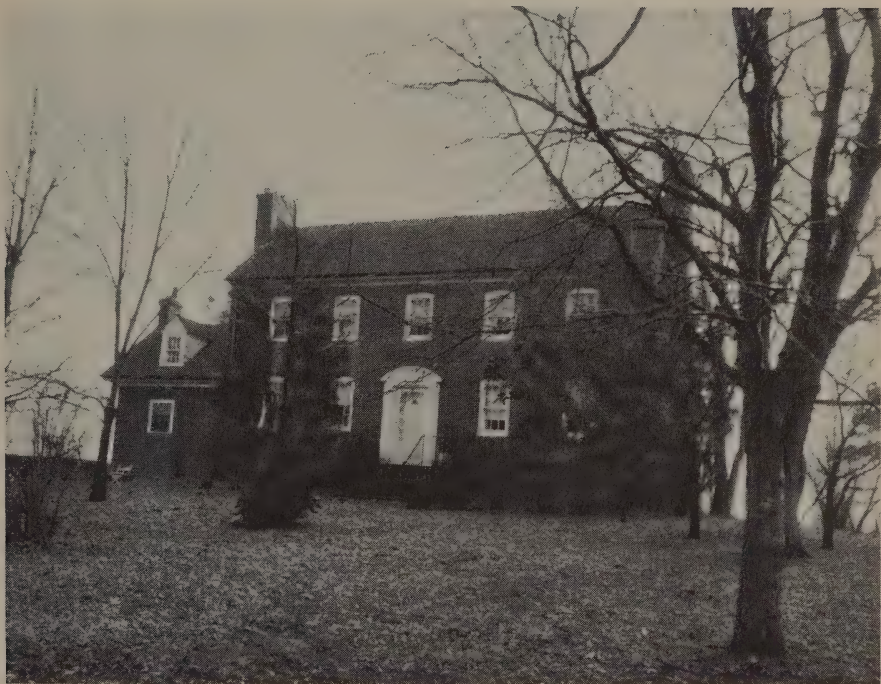
CORNHILL

The "Old Brick House" as it is sometimes called, stands on a tract called Cornhill granted to the early Quaker, Francis Billingsley, in 1663. It is located on the main ridge of Calvert County and rain falling in the front yard flows into the Bay, whereas rain falling into the back yard flows into the Patuxent River. One of the bricks of this house bears the date 1786 and the letters T.F., the initials of a member of the Freeland family who built it.

ISLINGTON

Islington, a tract of 400 acres, was patented by Richard Smith in 1663. It was partitioned, the portion east of the "Ridge Path" being acquired by John Lawrence and that on the west by John King. The old dwelling-house, containing a panelled living room, was probably built by John Lawrence in the last quarter of the Seventeenth Century. A large oak tree, estimated to be 250 years old, which stood in the front of the residence, blew down in the great hurricane of 1955. The house stands near the main highway about a mile north of Hunting Creek. It was the seat of the Lawrence family until shortly before the Civil War, when John Lawrence VI sold it to James Gibson.

GEORGE'S DESIRE, now called HUNTINGFIELDS

Huntingfields, which has recently been restored by Mr. Townsend Scott, stands on land patented by Griffith George. It later passed into the possession of the Ireland family. The oldest part of the house dates from the late Seventeenth Century. It is situated to the west of the highway north of Hunting Creek.

BERRY, or TANEY PLACE

Berry, a tract of 600 acres, was acquired by William Berry, a Puritan settler of 1652. His son, James Berry, sold it to Michael Taney, High Sheriff of Calvert County. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney was born here. A tree stump on the front lawn marks the site of the celebrated duel between Michael Taney V and John Magruder. Taney escaped from the house by a secret passage leading to the river. Examination of the structure indicates that it was originally one story and later raised to its present height. Taney Place was acquired by Young Dorsey Hance in the early Nineteenth Century.

BIGGER, or CEDAR HILL

Cedar Hill, the only remaining cross-form house in Calvert County, was built on a tract of 1000 acres assembled from earlier land grants by Colonel John Bigger, one of the leaders of the Protestant Revolution of 1689. Architecturally it is one of the most interesting houses dating from Colonial Maryland. It was long possessed by the Compton, Weems and Gantt families.

CHRIST CHURCH

Christ Church is said to have been established as early as 1670 on land called Prevent Danger, donated by Francis Mauldin. A brick building was erected in 1732 and this was enlarged in 1767 into substantially the present structure under the direction of Alexander Somervell and John Broome.

LAVEILLE HOUSE

Laveille House, with its French roof, is one of the most interesting buildings in Calvert County. It stands on a tract called Harwood and Letchworth. A portion of this tract was granted to Robert Harwood, who was an overseer for Robert Brooke, Esq. It was acquired later by the Tasker family, and then by Henry Broome. Tradition attributes the construction of Laveille House to Moses Parran Duke. Still later it became the seat of the Laveille family.

BROOKE PLACE MANOR

Robert Brooke, Esq., settled at Brooke Place Manor in 1650. The Manor is situated at the junction of Battle Creek and the Patuxent River. The Manor House was enlarged in the Nineteenth Century by the addition of a second story. The descendants of Roger Brooke, the son of Robert Brooke, retained possession of the Manor.

THE CAGE

William Parrott, an early Puritan, received the grant of The Cage in 1652, and probably built the brick dwelling, which is one of the oldest and most interesting houses in Calvert County. It stands on the shore of the Patuxent between Battle Creek and St. Leonard's Creek. Later, it was acquired by James Mackall. Since the American Revolution, it has been owned by the Parran family, descendants of Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the American Army during the Revolution.

MILTON'S LOT, or PATUXENT FARM

This fine brick structure stands on land granted to John Milton in 1682 and called Milton's Lot. The tract soon passed to David Hellen, one of whose descendants, another David Hellen, built the house shortly after the American Revolution.

JOHNSON'S FRESH or BREWHOUSE

This historic plantation house stands on a tract of land surveyed in 1652 for Captain Peter Johnson. It was patented in 1672 and renamed Brewhouse. Governor Thomas Johnson was born here on November 4, 1732. Louisa Catherine Johnson, niece of Governor Johnson and wife of President John Quincy Adams, perhaps was born here as her father, Joshua Johnson, owned Brewhouse in 1782.

Commodore Barney erected a battery of guns near this old house in 1814 to drive the British flotilla from St. Leonard's Creek. The property was acquired by Dr. Richard Mackall about 1830 and it is still owned by his descendants.

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MIDDLE FULLER, or BOND CASTLE

Middle Fuller, a tract on the Lower Cliffs below Parker's Creek, was patented by Captain William Fuller, who commanded the Puritan Militia at the Battle of the Severn. Later it was acquired by the Holdsworth and the Bond families, the latter of which named the plantation house Bond Castle. Because of its plan, that of a cross, it was of great interest to historians of architecture and is pictured in many books on Colonial architecture. Bond Castle fell into ruin in the early Twentieth Century.

PRESTON'S CLIFFS

This old plantation house stands on a tract of 1000 acres originally granted to Richard Preston. Captain Richard Ladd, who purchased it, left it by his Will to Christ Church. Later it was acquired by a branch of the Johnson family. Louisa Catherine Johnson, who married President John Quincy Adams, possibly was born here.

MIDDLEHAM CHAPEL

Middleham Chapel was established as a Chapel of Ease to serve the lower part of Calvert County. The present brick building, one of the most charming of the Colonial churches of Maryland, was erected in 1747. The church derives its name from Middleham, England, the ancestral home of the Holdsworth family, who, in 1699, donated the funds for the original chapel.

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PARRAN'S PARK

Parran's Park, marked by the old frame house standing in sight of the main highway near St. Leonard's, was the first grant of land obtained by Alexander Parran, founder of one of Calvert County's most historic families. The structure was badly damaged by fire in 1955.

MORGAN'S FRESH or HILL FARM

Hill Farm, which overlooks St. Leonard's Creek, is erected on land called Morgan's Fresh, patented by Captain Philip Morgan of the Puritan Militia and later possessed by the Day and Parran families. The oldest part of the house is believed to have been built in the late Seventeenth Century by a member of the Day family.

SPOUT FARM

Spout Farm was originally acquired by Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province of Maryland, who was killed in 1655 at the Battle of the Severn. Later, an English merchant, John Nutt, repatented it under the name of Nutt's Cliffs. It faces a cove of St. Leonard's Creek. It derives the name Spout Farm from the great spring which flows out of the hillside. Here in early days sailing ships took on water before crossing the Atlantic. Spout Farm was for many years possessed by Young Parran and his descendants. Later it passed to the Sollers family. The earliest part of the house was probably built by Young Parran, or possibly by his son John.

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PRESTON

Richard Preston, leader of the Calvert County Puritans, acquired a choice site on the lower Patuxent River near St. Leonard's Creek. This plantation he called Preston. He later acquired adjoining tracts called Preston's Neck and Neglect. This historic house, of log construction, is situated on a hill affording a magnificent view of the countryside. Here George Fox, the early Quaker preacher, visited Richard Preston and preached to the nearby residents. Preston was possessed later by the Ashcoms, the Parrans and the Turners.

PRESTON, now called CHARLESGIFT

This historic brick dwelling standing on the tract called Preston, is believed to be the very house where the Assembly met in the Puritan era, 1654 to 1658. It is identified as such because of its location near the shore of the Patuxent. It is an historical fact that when Lord Baltimore's men recovered the Provincial Records in a surprise attack it was from a house close to the bank of the river. Mr. Hulbert Footner, who restored this house to its early condition described his experiences in so doing in his book "Charlesgift."
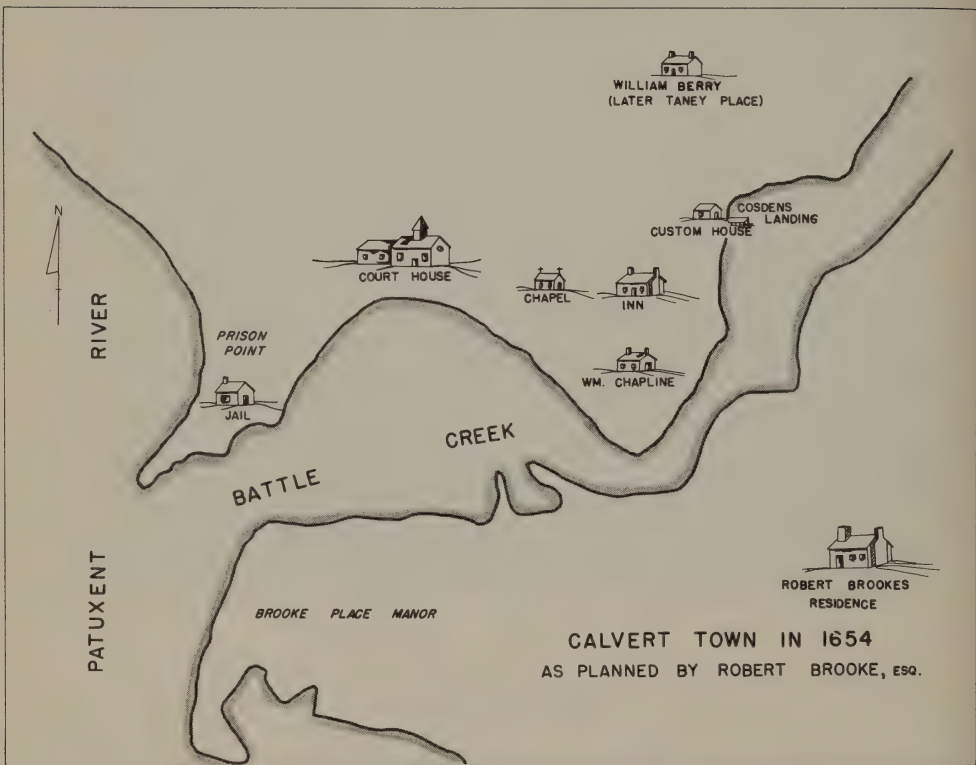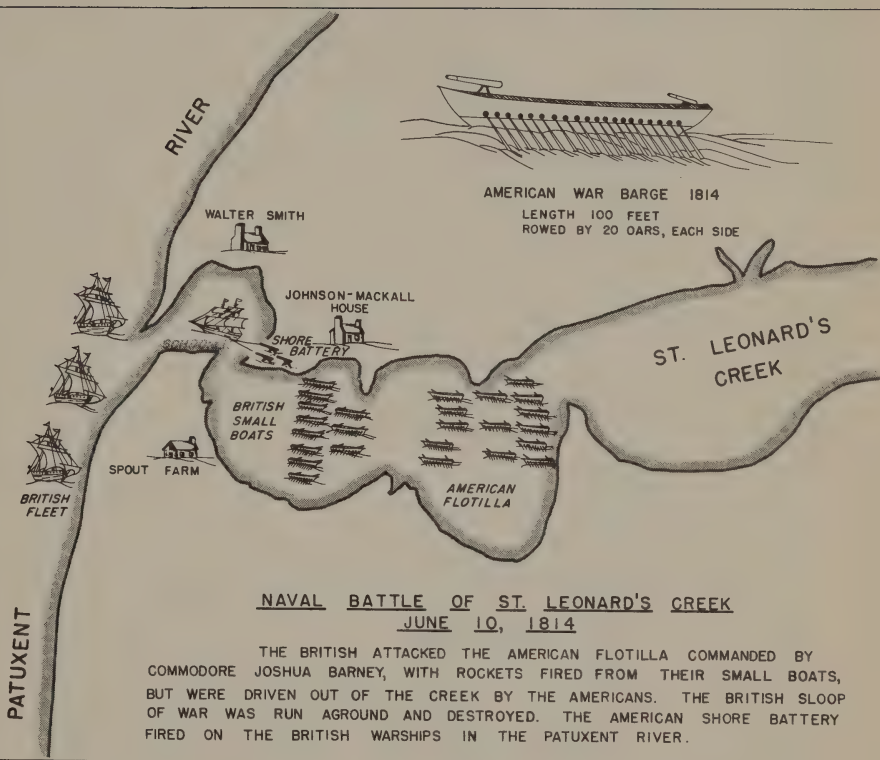
ELTONHEAD MANOR

Eltonhead Manor, a grant of 5000 acres to William Eltonhead, was the largest land grant in Calvert County. It was purchased by Captain Samuel Bourne, whose descendants possessed it for many generations. The manor house, which faced the mouth of the Patuxent River at Drum Point, was built in the late Seventeenth Century, probably by Captain Bourne. It is now in ruins but its panelled living room and stairway have been installed in The Baltimore Museum of Art.
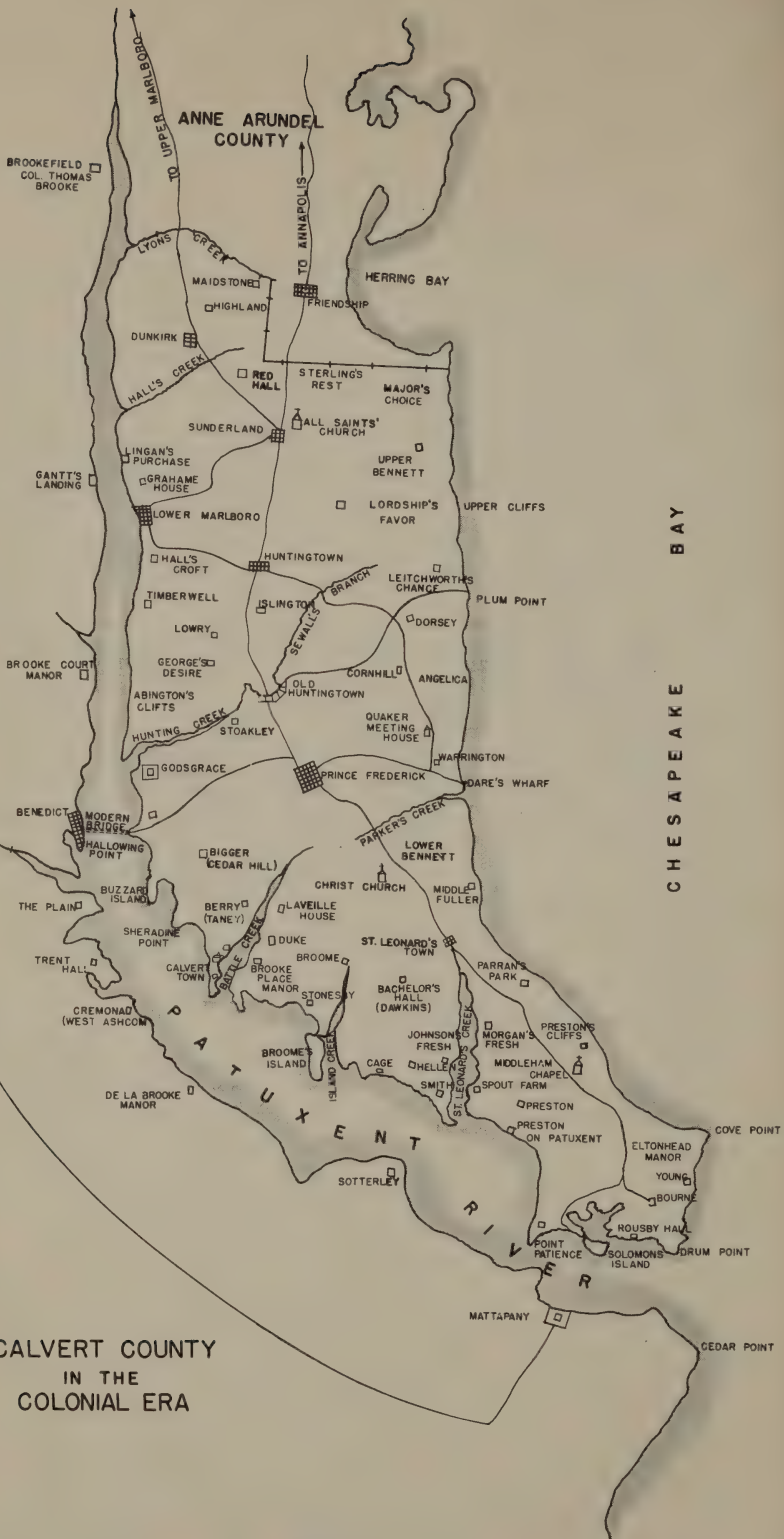
ROUSBY HALL

The western half of Eltonhead Manor was purchased by Colonel John Rousby at an early date. The third John Rousby died in 1750 without heirs and the property passed by Major William Fitzhugh, who married the Widow Rousby. Rousby Hall, on the Patuxent River near Solomon's Island, was damaged by the British in the American Revolution and was burned by them in the War of 1812. The present Rousby Hall, one of the most typical examples of Chesapeake Bay architecture, was rebuilt on the old foundations after 1814.

WILLIAM BERRY
(LATER TANEY PLACE)

COSDENS
LANDING

CUSTOM HOUSE

COURT HOUSE

CHAPEL

INN

WM. CHAPLINE

PRISON
POINT

JAIL

RIVER

BATTLE   CREEK

PATUXENT

BROOKE   PLACE   MANOR

ROBERT BROOKES
RESIDENCE

CALVERT TOWN IN 1654
AS PLANNED BY ROBERT BROOKE, ESQ.

AMERICAN WAR BARGE 1814
LENGTH 100 FEET
ROWED BY 20 OARS, EACH SIDE

RIVER

WALTER SMITH

JOHNSON-MACKALL HOUSE

ST. LEONARD'S CREEK

SHORE BATTERY

BRITISH SMALL BOATS

SPOUT FARM

AMERICAN FLOTILLA

BRITISH FLEET

PATUXENT

NAVAL BATTLE OF ST. LEONARD'S CREEK
JUNE 10, 1814

THE BRITISH ATTACKED THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA COMMANDED BY COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY, WITH ROCKETS FIRED FROM THEIR SMALL BOATS, BUT WERE DRIVEN OUT OF THE CREEK BY THE AMERICANS. THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR WAS RUN AGROUND AND DESTROYED. THE AMERICAN SHORE BATTERY FIRED ON THE BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE PATUXENT RIVER.

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CALVERT COUNTY
IN THE
COLONIAL ERA

cation," under the continued direction of Dr. Truitt. A modern dormitory for students and research workers has been added to the facilities in recent years.

Another development of benefit to Calvert County was the construction of the Patuxent River Bridge. Ferries had been established in the early colonial period to connect Calvert County with the western shore of the Patuxent River. About 1670 the Provincial Assembly granted George Beckwith an exclusive privilege of maintaining a ferry from Point Patience in Calvert County to St. Mary's County across the River. The rates charged were fixed by law, being about eight pence for a horse and rider. There was also a ferry at Hallowing Point for the mid-county people. The bridge was located in this central location, connecting Hallowing Point with Benedict across the Patuxent in St. Mary's County. The use of this bridge was somewhat restricted, because of an excessively high toll charge, but in 1956, by the efforts of Senator Louis L. Goldstein of Calvert County and others, the toll was abolished.

In 1939 the Second World War began in Europe, and in 1941 the United States entered the war. Calvert County again became a center of great activity. Early in 1942 the United States Navy recognized the great advantage of the waterfront areas of Calvert County for the training of the armed forces, especially for amphibious warfare. Large tracts of land were acquired along the Patuxent River front in the vicinity of Solomon's and of Point Patience. Amphibious landings were practiced by day and night along the shores of the Lower Cliffs. Sailors and marines were taught the art of landing from ships on an enemy coast. Hundreds of landing barges and similar craft were used in this work. The Lower Cliffs of Calvert County were ideal for training the men who were to lead the invasion of Europe, because of the similarity of the cliffs of Calvert to those of the coast of Normandy, where the invasion was planned to take place. The landing craft and their supply vessels kept Calvert County in a state of constant activity. As soon as one contingent of men completed its training, another group would be brought in to be trained.

A mine testing station was established at Point Patience. The great depth of the Patuxent River at this point rendered it especially suitable for the testing of mines and of anti-submarine depth charges. All fishing craft and other vessels were excluded from the area in order to maintain secrecy. Large numbers of dead fish would appear on the surface of the river following the underwater explosions, and it was feared that the fish resources of the Patuxent would be seriously affected or destroyed. Studies made by Federal and State conservation experts after the war have proven however that the destruction of fish by these underwater

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explosions had no permanent effect on the supply of fish.

The establishment of these two training bases in Calvert County and of the Patuxent Naval Air Test Station across the River in St. Mary's County, opposite Solomon's had a profound effect on the economy of Calvert County.

The trainees and the men in charge of them brought money to spend, and the County achieved a high degree of prosperity. Residents of the County obtained ready employment at high wages. There was a great increase in the value of real estate, and in the value of the commodities which the County produced for the Naval personnel. Ship building flourished, and many small craft, including non-magnetic mine sweepers of wooden construction, were built in the shipyards of the Patuxent River. The amphibious training base at Solomon's was discontinued after the war. Its buildings and facilities were purchased by the State of Maryland for the use of the Board of Natural Resources. The Testing Base at Point Patience was made permanent, as was the nearby Naval Air Station across the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County.

The termination of the Second World War marks the beginning of a new era in Calvert County history. The County had often enjoyed prosperity during its long history, but had always lacked what may be termed money capital. In the best days of the Colonial era, the wealth of the important men of the County was based on ownership of land and slaves. Even wealthy planters had little cash capital. There was little opportunity to accumulate wealth based upon investments in industry or finance. The planters were often indebted to the merchants of Europe, who took their tobacco and in turn supplied manufactured products, often at exorbitant prices. There was little flow of money into the County.

The old conditions which had prevailed for so long began to change. The establishment of the Naval bases during the war brought to the County a large number of men with money to spend. Money from the outside world began to flow into the hands of the people of Calvert County. The establishment of paved roads and the development of the automobile brought many visitors to Calvert County. They were attracted by the pleasant climate and beauty of the Bay and rivers and began to establish home sites, especially along the water front. For the first time in Calvert County's long history, it became possible to live in the County and earn a living elsewhere. The result has been that much of the County's water front land has been sub-divided into building lots, and summer or year-round houses have been erected in great numbers.

As mid-century was reached, the County found itself possessed of hundreds of new cottages and new residents, especially along the Bay front and along the main highway. New and pleasant communities like

Scientists Cliffs were created. Many of the County's native residents built new homes and established new occupations and industries based on supplying the needs of the newcomers. It is not possible to predict to what extent this trend will continue, but with constant improvement in the speed and safey of transportation, it is probable that in the years to come Calvert County will become one of the great resort and recreation areas of the nation. There will be many new homesteads and abundant facilities for outdoor sport and recreation. The new Countians will earn their livelihood in Washington and Baltimore.

The people of Calvert County began in 1954 to make plans for the celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of the County. Always proud of its traditions and of the achievements of the great men and women of its past, the County began to realize, more fully than ever, the importance of its historic position and the significance of its monuments of that history.

A group of leading citizens of the County met in 1953 and founded the Calvert County Historical Association. The purposes of this organization were to gather and preserve historical and genealogical data and to study the great cultural achievements of the past. The people of Calvert County began to realize how great a historic treasure was possessed in the old mansions and manor houses and that there was a need to mark them by appropriate road signs and to preserve them from the encroachments of the busy new world. The first President of the Society was Dr. Reginald V. Truitt. The Vice-President was Judge John B. Gray, the Treasurer Mr. Halvor H. Hellen and the Recording Secretary Mrs. Thomas B. Mackall. The Historical Society soon became a most important element in the cultural life of Calvert County.

Plans were also made for the celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Calvert County, which fell on July 3, 1954. A Committee with Mr. Edward T. Hall, editor of the Calvert *Independent*, as Chairman, was appointed and funds were appropriated to meet the costs of the celebration. The celebration was late in September, 1954, and the week from September 26, 1954 through October 3, 1954 was "Calvert Tercentenary Week." It was officially recognized as such by Proclamation of Governor Theodore R. McKeldin.

The celebration was opened on Sunday, September 26, 1954, with special services in all the churches. The next day was "Fisheries Industries Day," and was celebrated with trips to the fishing grounds and demonstrations of packing and canning methods. The Maryland Department of Research and Education opened its research laboratories to the public and displayed special exhibits devoted to the various phases of conservation. The following day was "Natural History Day," featur-

ing conducted tours to the famous fossil deposits of the Calvert Cliffs, and an exhibition of Indian relics at Scientists Cliffs. Wednesday, September 29, 1954, was devoted to a tour of old houses and churches, and many of Calvert County's most historic mansions were opened to the public. Replicas of the historic ships "Ark" and "Dove," which brought the first Colonists to Maryland in 1634, were constructed for this occasion. Setting sail from Solomon's, these modern copies of the famous old ships sailed up the Patuxent River to St. Leonard's where they discharged their passengers at "Johnson's Fresh," the birthplace of Governor Thomas Johnson, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Mackall. A celebration was held the same day marking the birthplace of General James Wilkinson at Hunting Creek.

The following day, Thursday, September 30, 1954, was notable for the re-enactment of one of the most famous events of Calvert County history. A session of the Assembly of Maryland was held at the house of Richard Preston, and representatives of the Maryland Assembly met in the same room in the same house where the Puritan Assembly of Maryland had assembled three hundred years before. State Senator Louis L. Goldstein of Calvert County took the part of Richard Preston, the Speaker of the original Assembly.

Friday, October 1, 1954 was designated "Agricultural Day." A fair was held at the Calvert County Fair Grounds near Prince Frederick, which displayed among other exhibits a historic exposition of methods of tobacco culture and marketing. Saturday, October 2, 1954 was devoted to parades and pageants. The celebration closed on Sunday with a great naval pageant at Solomon's.

One of the most interesting features of Tercentenary Week was the Historical Pageant, consisting of ten scenes from Calvert County History, which were re-enacted with Calvert Countians assuming the roles of their ancestors. This Historical Pageant was presented on the nights of September 30 and October 1, 1954, at the Armory at Prince Frederick. The famous events of Calvert County which were re-enacted were as follows:

"Captain John Smith Explores the Patuxent Shore"

"Issuing Land Grants, Robert Brooke Encourages Settlers to the New Country"

"Life at Old St. Leonard's"

"The Protestant Rebellion of 1689"

"The Establishment of the Colonial Church in 1692"

"The Inauguration of Governor Thomas Johnson"

"The Burning of Huntingtown in the War of 1812"

"The Wedding Reception of Margaret Mackall Smith and Zachary Taylor"

"Calvert Lives on Today"

Calvert County was visited by hundreds of persons during Tercentenary Week, not only from Maryland but from distant states. Many were descendants of the old County stock, whose forebears had left the County in bygone years to help build the American nation. As they visited the historic shrines and sites of their ancestors, both native Countians and the sons and daughters of these emigres could take great pride in the achievements of their ancestors.

Although the old Southern Maryland plantation life is yielding before the impact of the modern age, the traditions and ideals of Calvert County are strong and will be guideposts for the generations to come. Possessed of a pleasant climate and a magnificent location on the Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River, Calvert County is a land greatly endowed with natural advantages. Its soil is the natural habitat of the tobacco plant, and three hundred years of cultivation have resulted in the perfection of a unique type of tobacco for which there is a world-wide demand. It seems certain that while adapting itself to new conditions, the County will continue to preserve its distinctive character. With three centuries of historic growth and tradition behind it, Calvert County awaits with pride and confidence the centuries to come.

FOREWORD TO THE GENEALOGICAL SECTION

The Genealogical Section which follows consists of short historical sketches of one hundred and thirty Calvert County families. It is not the purpose to set forth genealogical tables but rather to give accounts of early settlers and their descendants from generation to generation. The births, marriages, and deaths recorded in these brief family histories are taken from various sources, especially Mackenzie's "Colonial Families of America," a work which records many Calvert County families. Some families have been the subject of special books, such as those which record the histories of Taney, Monnett, Gantt, and Broome-Mackall. Other Calvert County genealogies have been published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Several families, such as those of Lawrence, Sewall, and Chaney, have had their genealogies compiled privately by professional genealogists. These, where known to the writer, have been consulted.

As to the majority of Calvert County families, no published historical or genealogical accounts exist, and this book is perhaps the first attempt to construct the histories of such. The method which has been employed in compiling such data is as follows: The list of "Early Settlers Before 1680" at the Hall of Records at Annapolis was first consulted. This list contains the names of all the earliest settlers who received grants of land from Lord Baltimore, and of some who were brought to Maryland as indentured servants. All early wills listed in Baldwin's "Calendar of Wills" and the Index of Maryland Colonial Wills by Magruder have been examined. The Rent Rolls, copies of which are in the Hall of Records and in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society, contain the names of later comers and of the representatives of the second or third generations of descendants of the earliest settlers. The Tax List of 1733 contains the names of the following generation. From 1753 to the American Revolution, the annual Debt Books contain the names of all land owners of the County during those years. After the Revolution there is the Tax List of 1782, which the Hall of Records possesses, and the Tax List of 1786, which is at the Maryland Historical Society. The records of Calvert County are missing from the published volume of the United States Census of 1790 but appear in the Census of 1800.

If a family owned the same landed estate from generation to generation, the same family name continuously appears on the records and can

be traced from early grant to the Rent Rolls to the Debt Books and to the Tax Lists of 1782 and 1786. Thus a concise history of the family can be prepared. Such findings have been checked, whenever possible, with the Records of Wills, Estates and litigation. Church records are a further source of information. The Anglican or Established Church was the religion of nearly all the inhabitants of Calvert County, except for the Quakers and a few Catholics, such as the later Taneys. The records of Christ Church and All Saints Church, if complete, would give a record of births, marriages and deaths among the leading families. Christ Church has quite good records for the eighteenth century although there are some lacunae. Copies of these church records are kept at The Maryland Historical Society. The Vestry Book of All Saints Church is also preserved there. The records of births, marriages and deaths in All Saints Parish were lost, it is said, in a fire which occurred at the home of one of its ministers. The Quaker records are now preserved at the Stony Run Meeting House in Baltimore.

The loss of the Court Records of Calvert County in the fire which destroyed the Court House has made it difficult to follow the same method of investigation into the nineteenth century. There are some records of County land conveyances of this period at the Land Office in Annapolis but they are incomplete. For this reason only a few family histories have been extended into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Calvert County Historical Society is now engaged in compiling such data by submitting questionnaires to the living representatives of the old families. Many of such genealogies already exist in Mackenzie and other published sources.

It is of interest to note that a large number of Calvert County families were either Puritans or Huguenots. Although some of the Puritans were of the middle or "Bourgeois" class which was then rising to power throughout Europe, many of the Puritans were of the English gentry. This fact is established by the existence of seals on the signatures attached to wills and other early documents, and by the mention of seal rings in early wills. No one should fail to be proud of Puritan ancestry. The Puritans have given our country its most characteristic virtues. The qualities of self-reliance, independence, love of liberty, industry and thrift, combined with religious devotion and the desire to improve the moral and material condition of the oppressed, virtues which we now think of as being typically American, are precisely those of the early Puritans. The Huguenots were, of course, the Puritans of France. They were, for the most part, men of education and of the same social level and background as the English Colonists. They possessed the same qualities of character as the English, with whom they readily mingled and intermarried. The

same is true of the early Quakers, who represented a "left wing" element among the Puritans.

Life in Calvert County has been characterized by great social stability. Those families which acquired wealth in the earliest days were usually able to maintain their social position, whereas those whose earliest members were less successful found it difficult, in later generations, to improve their position. The ideal which all strove to maintain was the life of the English landed gentleman. Success in business or trade did not necessarily bring with it a social prestige in the Colonial era.

ABINGTON

John Abington, one of Lord Baltimore's important office-holders, settled in Calvert County shortly after 1650. His landed estates in Calvert County were Abington's First, a tract of 400 acres, near Eltonhead Manor, surveyed in 1650; Abington's Cliffs, or Abington Manor, surveyed in 1658, a grant of 1000 acres on the cliffs of the Patuxent River above Hunting Creek and Dowdswell, a grant in 1663 of 1000 acres on the east of Abington Manor. John Abington was High Sheriff of Calvert County in 1659. He was one of the few persons granted the privilege of trading with the Indians. The bartering of European articles with the Indians for furs was very profitable, and only persons enjoying the especial favor of Lord Baltimore were permitted to engage in it. Abington was also licensed to keep an Indian for the purpose of hunting wild cattle, another privilege granted only to a select few. It was against the general policy of Lord Baltimore to permit the Colonists to have Indian servants. John Abington's estates were inherited by his nephew, Andrew Abington, and in turn by John, the son of Andrew. The Will of John Abington, of London, Merchant, dated 1694, which was witnessed by Richard Harrison and George Lingan, of Calvert County, directed that his estates in Maryland be sold, and the proceeds sent to relatives in England. Abington Manor was then purchased by Col. William Holland and Samuel Chew of Anne Arundel County, and Dowdswell by Richard Harrison. Abington's Cliffs later became known as Holland's Cliffs.

Ref.—Will of John Abington of London, Merchant—1694.

ALLNUTT

William Allnutt, the first of his line in Calvert County, appears as a settler about the year 1700. He married Sarah Mears Talbot, daughter of John Mears, of the Cliffs, and widow of John Talbot. The Allnutts were members of the Quaker community of the Upper Cliffs. William Allnutt died in 1742, leaving two sons, William and James. William Allnutt (2nd) appears on the lists of the Debt Book for 1753 as the owner of part of Truman's Chance and part of Agreement. His brother, James Allnutt, owned the remaining portion of Agreement. Zacheus Allnutt,

the son of William Allnutt (2nd) married a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Bond. He appears as a prosperous planter on the Assessment Tax List of 1782. His plantation was comprised of portions of Brooke's Partition, Hogsdown, and Small Reward, all located near the site of modern Huntingtown. In 1783, John and Charles Allnutt were the owners of Truman's Chance.

Refs.—*Descendants of Richard and Elizabeth Ewen Talbott,* by Ida M. Shirk, Baltimore, 1927.
Will of William Allnutt—1742.

ASHCOM

John Ashcom, of Berkshire, England, came to Calvert County in 1649 and received a grant of 300 acres of land at Point Patience, in consideration of having transported himself, his wife, four sons, and six servants to the Province of Maryland. He patented Hallowing Point in 1653, a grant of 400 acres. Later he was granted West Ashcom, on the Western Shore of the Patuxent River, then in Calvert County but since 1696 in St. Mary's. This is the site now called Cremona. John Ashcom resided at Point Patience, where he built the fine old brick plantation house with four free-standing chimneys, which, greatly altered by subsequent owners, is still in existence. It is now the property of the United States and is used as the residence of the commanding officer of the Patuxent Naval Base. John Ashcom died in 1684, and devised Point Patience to his son, Nathaniel. Point Patience, one of the finest locations in Calvert County, was divided between Nathaniel Ashcom, Jr., and Mary Ashcom Parran, who married Alexander Parran in 1693.

After the death of Nathaniel Ashcom, Jr. in 1721, later generations of Ashcoms resided at West Ashcom in St. Mary's County. Point Patience became the dwelling plantation of the eldest branch of the Parran family. Hallowing Point, the third of the Ashcom landed grants in Calvert County, was sold by John Ashcom, and after being the property of Jeremiah Sheridine, it was acquired by Benjamin Mackall. It was the dwelling plantation of this branch of the Mackalls during most of the eighteenth century. Hallowing Point in 1891 was acquired by Thomas Biscoe Gourley and Henrietta Ashcom Gourley, his wife. In this manner, Hallowing Point, after more than two centuries, returned to the possession of descendants of its original grantee, John Ashcom, Gentleman.

Refs.—Will of John Ashcom—1684.
Will of Nathaniel Ashcom, Jr.—1721.

The Beall family is of very ancient origin, said to be descended from priests of the ancient Phoenicians, who established a trading post in Scotland about 500 B. C. Wherever the Phoenicians established a trading base, they brought a priest of their god, Bel, the Baal of the Bible. The name of Bel or Beall was bestowed upon the descendants of the priests of Baal who remained in Scotland, when the Phoenician traders departed.

Col. Ninian Beall, founder of one of Maryland's most famous families, was one of the great romantic figures in the early history of Calvert County. Born in Scotland in 1625, he was taken prisoner by Oliver Cromwell's men at the Battle of Dunbar in 1648. Ninian Beall, like many other Scottish prisoners, was transported to the American Colonies and sold as a seven-year indentured servant. His services were purchased by Richard Hall of Calvert County, and he was fortunate in acquiring the kindly Quaker for his master. He enlisted in the Calvert County Rangers, after serving his time with Richard Hall. His skill as an Indian fighter and his ability to deal peacefully with the Indians, brought him rapid promotion. He became the commanding officer of the Rangers with the rank of colonel. Beall acquired several land grants in Calvert County, Ringan, Soldier's Fortune, Callerider, and Cooper, all in the vicinity of Lower Marlboro, also several large land grants between Upper Marlboro and the Potomac River, in territory which was taken from Calvert County and given to Prince George's County in 1691. Rock of Dumbarton, a very large estate, which included nearly all of the area of the present town of Georgetown, was one of Beall's possessions. He married Ruth Moore, daughter of Ralph Moore, and had a large family. Ninian Beall served also as second in command on Lord Baltimore's private yacht, which was used as a patrol boat on the Potomac River. His commanding officer was Captain Charles Coode, of St. Mary's County, and despite the fact that the two men were totally different in temperament and character, a strong friendship developed. When Coode was plotting the movement to overthrow Lord Baltimore, which led to the Revolution of 1689, Beall joined him, and in the military campaign which followed, Beall was second in command. He conducted the siege of Mattapany, forcing the Council to surrender unconditionally.

Beall was a devout Presbyterian and the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Southern Maryland. He donated the land at Upper Marlboro on which the first Presbyterian church was built. In 1705 he presented a set of Communion silver to this church. This historic silver is now in the possession of the Hyattsville Presbyterian Church, successor to the

original church at Upper Marlboro. Beall was High Sheriff of Calvert County in 1692 and later represented Prince George's County in the Maryland Assembly. He died in 1717 at the great age of 92 years. He was buried at his home plantation, Rock of Dumbarton, and later when the growth of Georgetown required it, his body was removed elsewhere. It was then discovered that Beall was a giant of a man six feet seven inches in height, with fiery red hair. Rock of Dumbarton was inherited by his son, Col. George Beall, who married a daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke. Younger children of Ninian Beall married with the Belts, Edmondsons, Magruders, Offutts and other families of Scottish descent. The history of the later Bealls relates to Prince George's County rather than to Calvert.

Refs.—For a more detailed account of the Beall family, see the section on Beall in Richardson's *Sidelights of Maryland History*, Vol. II. See also—*Colonial Families of the United States*, by Fielder M. M. Beall, Washington, 1929.

BERRY

James Berry, one of the leaders of the Puritans who left Virginia to settle in Maryland in 1649, was the founder of the well-known Berry family of Southern Maryland. In 1653 James Berry obtained title to a large plantation of 600 acres called Berry, on the north side of Battle Creek, near the Patuxent River. It was across Battle Creek from Brooke Place Manor. James Berry was a man of prominence and served as one of the Commissioners and Judges for Calvert County, then called "Patuxent County." His son William Berry married a daughter of Richard Preston. The family plantation was sold by James Berry to Michael Taney. It became the residence of the Taneys for six generations. Berry, sometimes called Taney Place, was purchased from the last of the Taneys by Young Dorsey Hance, after 1800. It is still possessed by the Hance family. An early map of Calvert County shows Berry situated on a high hill overlooking Calvertown, the ancient County seat of Calvert County. The Berry family resided in Calvert County for only two generations. Later generations of the Berrys are settled in Prince George's County, where James and William Berry acquired large landed estates, and in Baltimore County. James Berry, the eldest son of William Berry, settled in Talbot County, where he died in 1699. He left a legacy to the Quaker Meeting House in Calvert County.

Ref.—Will of James Berry—1699.

Records show that John Bigger, the father of Col. John Bigger of Calvert County, was transported to Maryland in 1652 by Captain John Boage of Patuxent Manor. This John Bigger is said to have been a horse trader and was a man of ability. He gave his two sons good educations and left them landed estates. The two sons, Col. John Bigger and Captain James Bigger, were both active in the Revolution of 1689. Col. John Bigger served under Col. Henry Jowles in the forces which overthrew Lord Baltimore's government. When Col. Jowles became Chancellor under the Royal Government of Maryland, Col. Bigger took his place as commanding officer of the Calvert County Militia. What chiefly interests us about Col. John Bigger is that he assembled, out of several separate parcels, a tract of land in Hunting Creek Hundred comprising 1000 acres, which he had resurveyed and patented under the designation of "Bigger." This estate is marked by the fine old brick plantation house now called Cedar Hill. Since the destruction of Bond Castle, Cedar Hill is the only house built in the plan of a cross still standing in Calvert County. Col. John Bigger died in 1717, and it is not probable that he built the house, which architectural historians date as having been built about 1730. The house was built most probably by Thomas Compton, from whose descendants Cedar Hill passed by marriage to the Gantt family. The grave of Dr. Thomas Compton Gantt, who lived in the first part of the nineteenth century, is to be found in the burial grounds of Cedar Hill. Col. John Bigger left no sons, and his estates were inherited by his daughters who lived in Prince George's County. One of his daughters married a Head, and a grandson of Col. Bigger bore the curious name of Bigger Head. Later generations of the Maryland Biggers are descended from Captain James Bigger, the second son of the first John Bigger.

Refs.—Will of John Bigger—1675.
       Will of John Bigger—1714.

BILLINGSLEY

Francis Billingsley, a Puritan from Virginia, settled in Anne Arundel County in 1652. In 1656 he transported his younger brother, Thomas, from Virginia. Although of Puritan stock, the Billingsley brothers became Quakers after the Restoration of 1658 and moved to Calvert County, settling in the Quaker community on the Upper Cliffs. Francis Billingsley acquired several land grants in 1663, all in the region of the Upper Cliffs. These were called Cornhill, Expectation, Deer Quarter, and Addition to Deer Quarter, a total of about 950 acres. Thomas Bil-

lingsley settled at Jamott, a tract on the Bay front granted originally to the early Puritan, William James. Wills and other early records show that the Billingsleys were related or connected by marriage to the Ewen, Clare, Roberts, and Richardson families. Later generations of the Billingsleys are to be found in Prince George's County, rather than in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Billingsley—1673.
Will of Francis Billingsley—1695.

BLAKE

Captain Thomas Blake, founder of the Blake family of Calvert County, came to America from Galway, Ireland, prior to June 20, 1671. He was a descendant of Sir Richard Blake, one of the knights who aided King John of England in the conquest of Ireland in 1185, and who received large grants of land in Northern Ireland for his military services. Captain Thomas Blake was a Justice of Calvert County and fought in the Indian wars with Col. Casparus Hermann. He was one of the early vestrymen of All Saints Church. He was High Sheriff of Calvert County in 1700-1702. Captain Blake was twice married. By his second wife, Jane Sutton Isaac, he had a son, Richard Blake, who married Susanna, daughter of William Nichols, also one of the first vestrymen of All Saints. The Blake family resided at Lordship's Favor, one of the larger estates of the upper County, and also held parts of the adjoining tracts, Upper Bennett and St. Edmund's. Thomas Blake II, son of Richard, married Elizabeth Heighe, daughter of James Heighe of the Cliffs. Their daughter Susanna married Benjamin King, from which marriage the King family of Calvert traces its descent. Thomas Blake III married Mary Smith, daughter of William Hamilton Smith and Barbara Bond Smith, his wife, and by inheritance from his mother acquired a large part of Hall's Craft, the ancestral plantation of the Smiths of Upper Calvert. Richard Blake had a second son, Joseph Blake, who married Mary Heighe, and their son, Col. Joseph Blake, of Upper Bennett, was a distinguished officer and soldier during the American Revolution. He enlisted in the Continental Army in 1776 and rose to the rank of Colonel. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Benson Blake. The Blake family lived in Calvert County from the early period into the Twentieth Century.

Ref.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Blake."

The Bond family is a widespread one which had several branches in Maryland, probably traceable back to a common ancestor in England. The Bond family of Calvert County was founded by Thomas Bond, who like many other of the earliest settlers, was a Puritan turned Quaker. His son Richard Bond, who died in 1719, was the ancestor of the Bonds of Upper Calvert County. Richard Bond was a Quaker and married Elizabeth Benson Chew. She was a daughter of Thomas Smith, of Highland, in the Upper County, and was the widow of Benjamin Chew. The Rent Rolls show that Richard Bond was possessed of 105 acres of Islington. His son, Richard Bond, Jr., acquired parts of the adjacent estates, Hogsdown, Mitcham, and Brooke's Partition. Another son, Thomas Bond II, went to London to study medicine, and thereafter settled in Philadelphia, where he became one of that town's leading physicians.

The Bond family of lower Calvert County is descended from John Bond, a son of the first Thomas Bond. He married Ann Holdsworth and settled on the Lower Cliffs below Parker's Creek. The ancestral estate of this branch of the Bond family was at Middle Fuller, and was known as Bond Castle. The old plantation house was one of the architectural masterpieces of Calvert County. It was built in the form of a cross, in the English Medieval style, and was of great interest to students of architecture. It was in existence until recent years.

Judge Duke Bond of Baltimore (1926-1941) although born in St. Mary's was the son of Thomas Bond of Calvert County.

Refs.—*Ancestral Records and Portraits*, Vol. II, pp. 690-691, "Bond."
Maryland Historical Magazine, March, 1948, "The Maryland Cross Dwelling," by Henry Chandlee Forman.
Will of Richard Bond—1719. Will of Elizabeth Bond—1725.

BOTELER

The Boteler family was identified with the early history of Calvert County. Charles Boteler, who married Alice, widow of William Phillips of Calvert County, was Deputy Surveyor of Calvert County in 1675, when Col. Baker Brooke was Surveyor. Edward Boteler, son of the Deputy Surveyor, married Ann Lingan, daughter of George Lingan, one of the early Justices of Calvert County. The name of Charles Lingan Boteler appears on the Rent Rolls as owner of Bachelor's Fortune, a plantation near Lower Marlboro, formerly the property of George Lingan. The will of Edward Boteler, Gentleman, dated 1718, shows that in addition to his residence plantation, he owned two town lots in Lower Marlboro, which he devised to his daughters, Martha and Elizabeth. His

son, Edward Lingan Boteler, whose name appears on the tax list of 1733, inherited Bachelor's Fortune. He was the last of his family to spend his life in Calvert County. His son, Henry Boteler, removed to Western Maryland, and in the American Revolution served as a Captain in the Continental Army.

Refs.—*Ancestral Records and Portraits*, Vol. II, p. 593, "Boteler."
Will of Edward Boteler—1718.

BOURNE

The Bourne family of Calvert County is identified with part of Elton-head Manor, where the Bournes resided for many generations. Edward Eltonhead, as a reward for his services to Lord Baltimore in the Puritan Wars, was given a grant of 5000 acres of land extending from Drum Point to Solomon's, the largest estate ever created in Calvert County. He returned to England in 1658 and allowed the patent of the Manor to lapse, as he was unable to fulfill the required conditions that he transport fifty persons to Maryland at his own expense, one person for each hundred acres of land. Later, Henry Sewall conveyed the eastern half of the Manor to Samuel Groome of Middlesex, England. The western half was acquired by Col. John Rousby. Groome seems to have been a speculator in Maryland lands, and he sold his portion of the Manor to Captain Samuel Bourne, who came from England and settled there in 1680. The will of Samuel Bourne (1693) divided the Manor between his sons, Samuel and Thomas, and his daughter Rebecca, the wife of William Young, subject to the life estate of his wife. The estate, however, was heavily indebted to his father, Thomas Bourne, of London, who came to Maryland and claimed the lands in satisfaction of his son's indebtedness. His grandchildren were permitted to purchase the estate after his death. The eastern portion of Eltonhead Manor was acquired by Jesse Jacob Bourne, a grandson of Captain Samuel Bourne, and it remained in the possession of his descendants for many generations. Other and smaller portions of the Manor were acquired by other grandchildren of Captain Samuel Bourne, such as John Clare, William Young, John Hance, and Thomas Billingsley, Jr. Most of these early generations of the Bournes and their kindred were Quakers.

Jesse Jacob Bourne appears on the Tax List of 1733 as owner of part of Eltonhead Manor. In 1750 Jacob Bourne is listed in the Debt Book as owning part of Eltonhead Manor. In 1783 Jesse Bourne was assessed for 1400 acres of Eltonhead Manor. He was one of the larger landholders of his period. George Bourne is listed on the Census of 1800 as

owning twenty-seven slaves, and William Bourne is listed as the owner of fourteen slaves.

Refs.—Will of Samuel Bourne—1693.
Will of Thomas Bourne—1704.
Will of Mary Bourne—1706.
Will of Elizabeth Bourne—1719.
Will of Jesse Jacob Bourne—1736.

BRISCOE

The Briscoes are descended from Dr. John Briscoe, one of the passengers on the Ark and Dove in 1634. Dr. Briscoe and his brother Philip settled in St. Mary's County. Later descendants resided in St. Mary's County and in Charles County. James T. Briscoe became established in Calvert County about the middle of the Nineteenth Century. He represented Calvert County in the Maryland Assembly and served as Secretary of State under Governor William Hamilton, 1880-1884. His son, Judge John Parran Briscoe, was one of the most eminent jurists of Calvert County's long history. He was Chief Judge of the Eighth Judicial circuit of Maryland and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He has a place beside Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Benjamin Mackall of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, as one of Calvert County's great jurists. Throughout its history, the Briscoe family has been noted for its distinguished lawyers and doctors.

Ref.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families of America*, Vol. III, "Briscoe."

BOWEN

The original ancestor of the Bowen family was David Bowen, who settled in Calvert County during the Puritan era. He received a grant of 300 acres of land in 1657 which he called "Bowen" or "Bowen's Neck," a tract which his descendants still possess. In 1665 he received 365 acres of land called Dividing Branch. Both of these tracts were situated on the north side of Battle Creek in Hunting Creek Hundred. David Bowen died in 1670, and by his will divided his lands between his sons David and Charles. David Bowen, Jr., who died in 1719, seems to have had no children, for he left his plantation to his wife Elizabeth for her life, and thereafter to his lawful heirs. His brother, Charles Bowen, died in 1712, leaving five sons, and by his will, Dividing Branch, evidently his home plantation, was divided equally between them. His eldest son,

Charles Bowen, Jr., died in 1738 and is described in his will as being of Baltimore County. The Debt Book for 1750 shows four Bowens living in Calvert County, Abraham, David, James, and Isaac Bowen, each of whom owned a portion of Dividing Branch. The occurrence of Biblical given names is a strong indication of Puritan origin. In 1782 Dividing Branch was owned by Abraham, David, James, and Jesse Bowen. Charles Bowen is listed in 1800 as the owner of eight slaves. He was living on the old plantation at that time and was the wealthiest of the Bowens then living, judging by his slave holdings. At the time of the Tercentenary Anniversary of Calvert County in 1954 there were more Bowens living in Calvert than any other Colonial family. Perry G. Bowen, Jr., Esq., of the Calvert County Bar, was the fourth President of the Calvert County Historical Society.

Refs.—Will of David Bowen—1670.
   Will of David Bowen, Jr.—1719.
   Will of Charles Bowen—1712.
   Will of Charles Bowen, Jr.—1738.

BRASHEARS (BRASSEUR)

The Brashears family is of Huguenot origin, the French version of the name being Brasseur. Benois (Benjamin) Brasseur settled in Virginia in 1653 and came to Maryland in 1658. He was a man of sufficient importance to be naturalized as a citizen of Maryland by a special proclamation of Lord Baltimore. The Archives of Maryland record that, "Whereas Benjamin Brashears, late of Virginia, has sought leave to inhabit as a free denizen, to purchase land, I do hereby declare that said Benois Brasseur, his wife and children, to be full denizens of this our Province, and that he be held, treated, reputed and esteemed as one of the faythful people."

Benois Brasseur settled on the extreme Upper Cliffs of Calvert County. He called his plantation Brashear's Purchase, but died before he received the patent to it. He was magistrate of Calvert County in 1661. He transported his wife and seven children from Virginia, as well as other persons, including one Thomas Sterling. Benois Brasseur died in 1663, and his widow, Marie, or Mary, married Thomas Sterling. The Brasseur lands were patented to Thomas Sterling in right of his wife, the widow of Brasseur, under the name of Sterling's Nest. This large plantation adjoins Major's Choice and Upper Bennett.

Later generations of Brashears are descendants of Robert, the eldest son, who left Calvert County and settled in Prince George's County. Susanna Brasseur, the third daughter of Benois Brasseur, was the second

wife of Mareen Duvall, the early Huguenot who settled at Middle Plantation in Anne Arundel County. Many distinguished Marylanders of later generations, including three officers of the Army of the American Revolution, were descendants of this Duvall-Brasseur marriage, which united two French Huguenot lines.

Benjamin Brasseur, Jr. died in Calvert County in 1675. He left his entire estate to his sister Martha. Captain John Cobreath of Calvert County married a daughter of Robert Brasseur, and the wife of Mark Clare was also a Brasseur.

Refs.—H. W. Newman, *Mareen Duvall of Middle Plantation*, pp. 26-27.
J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*, p. 318.
Will of Marie Brasseur (Sterling), dated 1663, probated 1685.

BROOKE

Robert Brooke, an English gentleman of distinguished ancestry, accompanied by his wife, ten children, and twenty-eight servants, settled in Maryland in 1650 at the invitation of Lord Baltimore. He was "the first to settle on the Patuxent." Lord Baltimore had requested his assistance in forming a new County, and Robert Brooke was appointed "Commander" of the County, which on July 3, 1654, was given the name of Calvert County. Brooke organized the first government of Calvert County and selected the site of its County seat at Battletown, later called Calvertown. Brooke was also a member of the Governor's Council. When the Puritans took over the government of Maryland and Virginia, Brooke advocated a policy of compromise. He continued to serve as President of the Council organized by the Puritans and became Acting Governor of Maryland. He thereby incurred the displeasure of Lord Baltimore, who instructed Governor Stone to issue a proclamation removing him from office. Brooke died at Brooke Place Manor in 1655, probably suddenly, as he left no will.

Col. Baker Brooke, his eldest son, married Lord Baltimore's niece, Ann Calvert, a daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert. He was one of the most important men of his period. For many years he served as a member of the Council, and as Presiding Judge of the Provincial Court. He also held the important position of Surveyor-General of Maryland. He resided at De la Brooke Manor, on the Western shore of the Patuxent River. This was then Calvert County territory, but in 1696, it was given to St. Mary's County.

Major Thomas Brooke, the second son of Robert Brooke, also held many important civil and military offices in Calvert County. He reor-

ganized and trained the Calvert County Militia. He was one of the Commissioners and Justices of Calvert County, and held also the important position of High Sheriff. He married Eleanor Hatton, a niece of Secretary Thomas Hatton. His eldest son, Col. Thomas Brooke, exceeded his distinguished father in importance. He was a member of the Council for many years, and like his grandfather, Robert Brooke, became President of the Council. He was the Acting Governor of Maryland in 1720. Col. Thomas Brooke resided at Brookefield, on the upper Patuxent, in territory which was separated from Calvert County in 1696, and made a part of Prince George's County. Brookefield had belonged to Major Thomas Brooke, who marked its boundaries with stone markers bearing the initials "T.B." The crossroads village of T.B. derives its curious name from one of these markers found nearby.

Charles Brooke, the eldest son of Robert Brooke by his second marriage, inherited Brooke Place Manor. He died unmarried; the main portion of the Manor was acquired by his brother, Roger Brooke. The Brooke family continued to own Brooke Place Manor until recent years, there being several generations of Roger Brookes at the Manor, as well as John Brookes. Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Admiral Roger Brooke, who achieved fame in the First World War are descendants of Roger Brooke. James Brooke, a grandson of the first Roger Brooke, was born at Brooke Place Manor in Calvert County, but by his marriage to Deborah Snowden, daughter of Nicholas Snowden, a wealthy Quaker, acquired vast tracts of wilderness land along the upper reaches of the Patuxent. He settled on these lands and developed them into lucrative properties. He became the founder of the Brooke family of Montgomery County. In 1955 the Descendants of the Lords of Maryland Manors placed a large stone and bronze marker by the roadside, marking the entrance to Brooke Place Manor. Appropriate ceremonies were held at the site of the grave of Robert Brooke, from whom so many distinguished men and women have descended. More than forty descendants of Robert Brooke were present on this occasion. The author of this book, Charles Francis Stein, a Brooke descendant, was the speaker.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Brooke."
  Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. I, 1906, "The Brooke Family," by Dr. Christopher Johnston.
  Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XIX, 1924, "A Chart of the Brooke Family," by F. B. Culver.
  Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXIX, 1934, "The Brooke Family," by Ellon Brooke Culver.

MICHAEL BROOKE

There were two Brooke families in Calvert County in the early days. Michael Brooke, a Puritan, and no kin of Robert Brooke, was one of the early settlers. He was a son of John Brooke of Yorkshire, England. He was one of the Puritan Commissioners governing Calvert County in 1655 and 1656. He represented Calvert County in the House of Burgesses in 1657-1660. His death occurred in 1663, and his widow, described as the "relict of Michael Brooke of St. Leonard's Creek," married Henry Trippe of Dorchester County. Michael Brooke left a son, Dr. John Brooke, an early physician of Calvert County. He removed to Dorchester County about 1673. He died in 1693, survived by a daughter.

Ref.—Elias Jones, *History of Dorchester County*, pp. 284-285.

BROOME

The family of Broome or Brome, as the name was first spelled, is descended from the French Counts of Anjou. The name Broome is derived from the broome plant, a sprig of which was worn by Fulk, Count of Anjou and last Crusader King of Jerusalem. Plantagenet is the French word meaning the broome plant, and the Plantagenet Kings of England represent a branch of the same family. According to Mackenzie, the Broomes of America, which include early settlers in New York and the Carolinas, as well as in Maryland, are descended from a branch of the family who settled in Shropshire, England. Sir William de Broome was standard bearer to King Edward III of England. The first John Broome came to the Colony of Maryland at the invitation of Thomas Cornwaleys, it is believed, who commanded the Colonial Militia in the days of Governor Leonard Calvert. The Broome and Cornwaleys families married in England. His son, known as Col. John Broome of Foote, was born in Calvert County about 1656. He commanded the infantry of Calvert County. He was called to England in 1689, entrusted with important state papers to be returned to Maryland, including secret instructions to the Governor and Council of Maryland to proclaim the overthrow of the Stuart kings and to announce the accession of William III as King of England. Col. Broome died on shipboard as he was about to sail for America, and the transmission of the messages was greatly delayed. The failure of the government to proclaim the accession of William III was used as the ground for rumors that the government of Maryland was disloyal to the new King. This caused great unrest among the people and was one of the factors contributing to the uprising of 1689, whereby John Coode, Col. Henry Jowles, Ninian Beall, and others

overthrew the Governor and Council and established the era of the Royal Governors.

It was Col. John Broome II who acquired the Broome's Island plantations which bear the family name. Col. Broome acquired also the adjacent property called Island Neck, originally acquired by the son of Captain Peter Johnson. These properties have been in the Broome family for many generations.

Col. John Broome III, 1680-1738, held many civil and military offices. He was a Burgess in 1712, High Sheriff of Calvert in 1714, and a Justice of Calvert County from 1731 to 1738. He married Ann Hooper, daughter of Henry Hooper II of Calvert County, and was survived by eight children. His eldest son, John Broome IV, 1703-1747, like his father, also held important civil and military posts. He is said to have been admitted to the practice of law at the early age of nineteen years. His wife was Ann Gantt. Col. John Broome V, 1727-1797, commanded the Calvert County militia in the French and Indian Wars. He won great distinction in the frontier warfare in Western Maryland which ensued after the disastrous defeat of General Braddock in 1755. He received vast grants of wilderness land in Western Maryland for his services. His brother, Henry Broome, 1730-1772, married Ann Dawkins, daughter of William Dawkins. Their son, William Dawkins Broome, was a lawyer. He represented the County in the Lower House of the Assembly. There was also a daughter, Barbara Broome, who married Philip Dorsey, Jr., "gentleman justice of Calvert County." Many prominent doctors, lawyers and judges of later generations are descended from this line.

John Broome VI, 1749-1778, served on the Committee of Safety for Calvert County during the American Revolution. His wife was Elizabeth Heighe Gantt. Other members of the Broome family of this generation were Dr. James Mackall Broome, second son of John Broome V, founder of the St. Mary's branch of the Broome family. Thomas Broome, the third son, moved to Montgomery County and became the ancestor of the Broomes of Montgomery County.

John Broome VII, 1775-1842, commanded a company of militia during the War of 1812. He is said to have organized this company of militiamen, and to have fed and equipped them at his own expense. The British attacked the Broome plantation near Broome's Island in August, 1814, and destroyed the plantation by fire in reprisal.

The establishment of the fishing settlement at Broome's Island was due to Nathaniel Broome, who cut the timber and sold lots for residential purposes after the Civil War.

Mr. John Parran Broome, who represents the present generation of

his family in Calvert County, was the second President of the Calvert County Historical Society.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Broome."
Kenneth W. Mackall, *The Broome-Mackall Family.*

CATTERTON

The Cattertons have lived in Calvert County from the earliest days. Land Records show that Michael Catterton was transported to Maryland in 1659. In 1677 he received an original land grant called Catterton's Lot, near the south side of Hunting Creek. This tract was acquired later by Col. John Bigger and resurveyed as part of the 1000-acre tract called Bigger. The Rent Rolls show that about 1714 John Catterton owned 75 acres of Barbery's Delight, and Michael Catterton owned 172 acres of Morocco. Both tracts were in Hunting Creek Hundred, and these Cattertons were probably the sons of Michael Catterton, the immigrant. Subsequent generations of Cattertons are found living near Lower Marlboro. The Debt Book of 1750 shows that a Michael Catterton was the owner of 175 acres of Lingan's Purchase. The Assessment List of 1782 lists a Michael Catterton, probably a son of the preceding, and the owner of part of Lingan's Purchase and of the adjoining plantation, Aldermason. There still are Cattertons living in Calvert County. One of the strains of tobacco which has been developed for use in Southern Maryland is known as the Catterton variety of broadleaf.

Ref.—*Land Records and Tax Lists.*

CHANEY

The Chaneys, who have given their family name to Chaneyville in the extreme upper part of Calvert County, are descended from Richard Cheyney or Chaney, who came from Kent County in England to settle in Anne Arundel County about the year 1658. The name "Chaney" is derived from the French "Chesne" meaning "Oak," and the Chaneys are probably of French Huguenot descent. Richard Chaney settled at Chaney's Resolution, on the South River, near the Stockett brothers, John Jacob, and others who were not Puritans, but Royalist sympathizers and members of the Church of England. Thomas Chaney, a grandson of Richard Chaney the immigrant, was the first of his family to settle in Calvert County. He purchased Lingan's Purchase in Calvert County in 1774. He and his son, Thomas Chaney, Jr., took the oath of allegiance in 1776 before Judge William Ireland of Calvert County. James Thomas

Chaney, 1813-1888, the son of Thomas Chaney, Jr., was Judge of the Orphans Court of Calvert County. His son, Dr. Thomas Morris Chaney, was a prominent physician of the upper part of the County. Dr. Chaney, in 1898, was appointed Health Officer of Calvert County, a position which he held for some years. He died in 1910. His son, General James Eugene Chaney of Washington, D. C., has written various articles on the history of Calvert County. He, and Lieutenant King, made the first airplane trip to Calvert County, piloting their plane over the County and landing at the Chaney plantation, near Chaneyville in 1918.

Ref.—H. H. Newman, *Ancestry of Dr. Thomas Morris Chaney*, Washington, D.C., 1955.

CHAPLINE

William Chapline was one of the Puritans who settled in Calvert County about 1651. He was a son of Captain Isaac Chapline of the Royal Navy, and his mother was Mary Calvert Chapline, a sister of the first Lord Baltimore. His brother John Chapline settled in Talbot County. William Chapline's plantation consisted of several grants, known as Chapline and East Chapline, situated on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek near Spout Farm. He received also the grant of Cedar Branch on Battle Creek, a property later acquired by the Bowen family. William Chapline died in 1669 and left his home plantation to his son, William Chapline, Jr., and lands in Dorchester County to his daughter Elizabeth. William Chapline, Jr. was one of the signers whose names appear on the Petition addressed to his Majesty, King William III in 1689, on behalf of the Protestants of Maryland. The descendants of William Chapline, Jr. left Calvert County, moving to Prince George's County and Western Maryland. His grandson, Col. Joseph Chapline, was one of the first Justices appointed when Frederick County was organized as a new County in 1748. He represented Frederick County in the Lower House of the Assembly for many years.

Refs.—Will of William Chapline—1669.
Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Chapline."
H. D. Richardson, *Sidelights on Maryland History*, Vol. II, pp. 61-64.

CHEW

Col. John Chew, a Puritan who came to Virginia in 1622, was the first of the Chews in Maryland. He settled on the West River in 1650 and died there about 1658. His son, Col. Samuel Chew, 1634-1676, lived at

Maidstone, a land grant in Anne Arundel County, which was allotted to Calvert County in settlement of the boundary dispute after 1822. Col. Samuel Chew also owned Sanetly, a tract of land adjoining Maidstone, but lying in Calvert County. Maidstone is marked by the old house which still stands just below the northern boundary of Calvert County. It was built by Col. Samuel Chew or his son Samuel Chew II. Col. Samuel Chew married Ann Ayres, a Quaker, and many of the Chews of later generations were Quakers. Samuel Chew II, 1660-1718, acquired a tract of Calvert County called Poppinjay. Situated not far from Maidstone, Poppinjay was later the residence of Nathaniel Chew, son of Samuel II. Samuel Chew III, 1683-1736, the eldest son of Samuel Chew II, married Mary Harrison, daughter of Richard Harrison, of Anne Arundel County. The Harrisons were allied by marriage with the Hollands, and the Hollands, Harrisons, and Samuel Chew purchased the landed estates of the Abington family situated on the cliffs of the Patuxent River above Hunting Creek. William Holland and Samuel Chew divided Abington between them, and Richard Harrison took the adjoining tract, Dowdswell. Abington was held by the Chews for several decades, but eventually William Chew, probably a grandson of Samuel Chew III, sold out and founded the Chew family of Baltimore County. Samuel Chew III, shortly after 1700, purchased half of Letchworth's Chance, on the Upper Cliffs of Calvert near Plum Point. This was the residence of his son, Samuel Chew IV, who was probably the builder of the old house, which stands at Letchworth's Chance, commanding a superb view of Plum Point and the Chesapeake Bay. This plantation was occupied by the Chews until after 1800. The Assessment List of 1733 lists Samuel Chew as the owner of twenty-nine slaves, making him one of the wealthiest men of the County. The Debt Book of 1760 shows that Richard Chew owned 1406 acres of land, including parts of Letchworth's Chance, Upper Bennett, Sterling's Lot, and Robinson's Rest. His son, Major Richard Chew, 1753-1801, married Margaret Mackall, one of the eight beautiful daughters of James John Mackall. He was a Major in the Army of the Revolution. This branch of the Chews were among the largest land holders and slave owners of Calvert County throughout the eighteenth century.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Chew."
    H. D. Richardson, *Sidelights on Maryland History*, Vol. II, pp. 65-67.
    Maryland Historical Magazine, June, 1935, "The Chew Family," by Francis B. Culver.

CLAGETT

The Clagetts are often regarded as a Prince George's County family, but are of Calvert County origin. They descend from Captain Thomas Clagett, an English gentleman and Naval Officer, who settled on the shores of St. Leonard's Creek shortly after 1670. Captain Clagett's plantation, Clagett's Delight, was situated on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek, east of the Preston plantations. Captain Clagett was a man of wealth and acquired several other large plantations, including Weston in Prince George's County, purchased from Christopher Rousby; Croome; and Greenland and Goodlington Manor on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Captain Clagett was twice married, his first wife, Mary, was the widow of Richard Hooper. He died in 1703, leaving Weston to his son Thomas. This plantation is still owned by his descendants. Croome, inherited by his son Edward, was the birthplace of Bishop Thomas J. Clagett, first bishop of the Episcopal Church. Captain Clagett's son, Charles Clagett, born in 1692, received his Calvert County lands. He was the child of the second marriage. Charles Clagett is listed on the Tax List of 1733 as the owner of seven slaves, and the Debt Book of 1753 shows him the owner of tracts called Blinkhorn and Foxes Road, plantations near St. Leonard's Creek. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Howe, a Calvert County planter. Charles Clagett was the last of the family identified with Calvert County, except that Bishop Thomas J. Clagett as a young man was the Rector of All Saints Church for several years.

Refs.—Will of Captain Thomas Clagett—1703.
     Bowie, *Across the Years in Prince George's County*, "Clagett," pp. 118 et seq.

CLARE

The Land Records show that Mark Clare was transported to Maryland in 1651, probably as a child, for he did not receive a grant of land until 1663, when he obtained Clare's Hundred, a grant of 100 acres on the Upper Cliffs of Calvert. It is probable that his wife was a Brashears. He was a witness to the will of Robert Brashears. He was the Executor named in the will of Captain John Cobreath "of the Cliffs," whose wife was a daughter of Robert Brashears. The will of Mark Clare was probated in 1700. John Lawrence of Islington was one of the witnesses, and John Hunt, who married Clare's daughter Elizabeth, was the Executor. Mark Clare also owned 200 acres of Lordship's Favor. John Clare, probably the son of Mark, married a daughter of Samuel Bourne of Elton-

head Manor. Elizabeth Bourne, widow of Samuel, by her will dated 1719, left a portion of her estate to her grandson, John Clare. His descendants continued to hold ownership of a portion of Eltonhead Manor throughout the eighteenth century. The Tax Assessment List of 1782 shows John Clare to be the owner of 510 acres of Eltonhead Manor. The census of 1800 lists a John Clare living in the same locality, and possessed of twenty-four slaves.

Ref.—Will of Mark Clare—1700.

COBREATH

Captain John Cobreath settled in Calvert County about 1658. His landed estates were Dunvin, granted in 1663, and Good Luck, granted in 1679. Both of these tracts were situated on the eastern side of Sewall's Branch of Hunting Creek. His wife is believed to have been of the Huguenot family of Brashears (Brasseur). Captain John Cobreath died in 1688, and by his will left his estates to his sons, John and Aaron. The Tax List of 1733 shows a John Cobreath living on the Upper Cliffs. His descendants removed from Calvert County, settling in Baltimore County.

Ref.—Will of Captain John Cobreath, of the Cliffs—1688.

COURSEY

The family of Coursey, or de Courcy, although identified in later years with the Eastern Shore of Maryland, had its American origins in Calvert County. Col. Henry Coursey, the founder, was an English gentleman in the service of Lord Baltimore, and was one of his Lordship's most loyal supporters during the era of the conflict between the Cavaliers and the Puritans. Col. Coursey and Luke Barber were sent by Governor Stone to make peace with the Puritans, prior to the Battle of the Severn. Their mission was not successful. When Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province of Maryland, was killed in the Battle of the Severn, Col. Henry Coursey was chosen to fill his place. He was mentioned in a letter which Lord Baltimore sent to Oliver Cromwell recommending Col. Coursey as a man of ability, honor, and integrity. Col. Coursey was possessed of a plantation on the Patuxent River below Hallowing Point, called Coursey. This came into possession of the Gray family. After the Restoration of 1658, Lord Baltimore appointed Col. Coursey as Clerk of Calvert County. He also granted him 1000 acres of land for his loyal services. Col. Coursey resigned as Clerk of Calvert County in 1661 and

settled on his estates on the Chester River near Queenstown. Coursey's Creek, one of the boundaries of this estate, is now known as "Corsica Creek."

Ref.—Richardson, *Sidelights on Maryland History*, Vol. II, pp. 81-84, "de Courcy."

COX

James Cox, one of the original Puritans who settled in Anne Arundel County in 1649, was the first of his family in Maryland. He was a member of the House of Burgesses during the Puritan regime. It is probable that he was closely related to Henry Cox, the first of the Cox family in Calvert County. Henry Cox obtained land grants in the upper part of Calvert County, including Cox's Reserve in 1663, Coxcomb in 1663, The Ridge in 1665, Cox's Freehold in 1665, and Lyon's Creek in 1671. Later grants were Little Land in 1694, Meadows and Refuge in 1696, and Cox's Enclosure in 1702. Thomas Cox, who was probably a brother of Henry, settled at Cox's Choice, a grant of 500 acres on the Patuxent River. When Lower Marlboro was laid out as a port of entry in 1683, it was named Cox Town because it stood on the land of Cox. The name was changed to Marlboro after the victory of the Duke of Marlboro at Blenheim in 1704. The will of Thomas Cox, dated 1675, shows that he died without leaving issue. The will of Henry Cox, "Gentleman," probated in 1719, mentions his wife Sarah and sons Henry and John. The will of Henry Cox, Jr., dated 1734, mentions his son Henry Cox III; another son, Young Cox; and his brother-in-law, Parker Young. The land holdings of the Cox family were situated in Lyon's Creek Hundred. Although seldom holding office, the Cox family is one of the oldest families living in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Cox—1675.
　　　Will of Henry Cox, Gentleman—1719.
　　　Will of Henry Cox, Jr.—1736.

DALRYMPLE

In the early Colonial period the name Dalrymple was frequently written "Derrumple." James Dalrymple, of Scottish origin, was an immigrant of the year 1672. He married a daughter of Thomas Sterling, a fellow Scot, and settled on the Upper Cliffs of Calvert. At the time of the Rent Rolls, William Dalrymple, the son of James Dalrymple, the immigrant, owned parts of St. James, Alexander's Hope, Lowrey's Chance, and other tracts on the Upper Cliffs. He received an inheritance of five hundred

acres of land in Baltimore County from Thomas Sterling, his grandfather. William Dalrymple was succeeded by his son John, whose name appears on the Tax List of 1733. John moved to the lower part of Calvert County. His will, dated 1744, shows that he was the owner of Foxes Road, probably purchased from the heirs of Charles Clagett. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that John Dalrymple and William Dalrymple were the owners of portions of Foxes Road and Lower Bennett, and William Dalrymple (probably the third of that name) appears as the owner of the same tracts on the Tax List of 1782. The census of 1800 lists William Dalrymple as the owner of nineteen slaves. Later generations of the Dalrymples were connected by marriage with the Mackall, Dawkins, and Parran families.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Sterling—1685.
      Will of John Dalrymple—1744.

DARE

The Land Records show that James Dare came to Calvert County in 1670. He is believed to have been a descendant of Captain William Dare, who commanded the ship which brought the first English Colonists to America, under Sir Walter Raleigh, and whose daughter, Virginia, was the first child of the Anglo-Saxon race to be born in America. James Dare settled on the Lower Cliffs and became a prosperous land owner. The Rent Rolls show that his son, Nathaniel Dare, was the owner of Hooper's Cliffs, a tract of 675 acres. Nathaniel Dare increased the family holdings by acquiring Dare's Addition and part of Hodgkin's Cliffs, bought from the Dixon family. Nathaniel Dare's wife was a daughter of Thomas Clevely, one of the early settlers on the Lower Cliffs. The Clevelys were French Huguenots, of a family also represented in New Jersey and New England. The name is sometimes rendered "Clewell." Alethea Dare, a daughter of Nathaniel, married Walter Smith of St. Leonard's. Nathaniel's sons, Nathaniel II, Gideon Dare, and Clevely Dare, resurveyed their land holdings into a large tract, which they called "Gideon and Clevely's Right." This tract was subdivided between later generations of their descendants. Dare's Landing, which is situated on the Cliffs near Parker's Creek, was owned in 1782 by Thomas Clevely Dare. This tract came down to him from the first Nathaniel Dare, who at the time of the Rent Rolls, owned parts of Warrington, Sampson's Dividend, and Device. Dare's Wharf was situated on the tract called Warrington, originally owned by Captain Sampson Waring of the Puritan Militia. Gideon Dare married Susanna Parrott Parker, a daughter of

George Parker. He lived on the lower Cliffs. His daughter, Susanna, was the wife of Captain James Somervell. Later generations of the Dares married with such families as Sollers, Parran, and Williams.

Refs.—Will of Nathaniel Dare, Gentleman—1747.
Land Records and Tax Lists.

DAWKINS

The Dawkins family of Calvert County are descended from Joseph Dawkins, an immigrant of 1656. It is probable that he was a Puritan and a relative of William Dawkins, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals. The Dawkinses are an old Oxfordshire family, and have produced many military and naval figures in England. Joseph Dawkins received land grants called Bachelor's Hall, a tract of three hundred acres adjoining Stonesby, and Joseph's Reserve, a tract near St. Leonard's Creek. Joseph Dawkins married Mary Hall, a granddaughter of William Edwin, one of the passengers on the Ark and Dove in 1634. William Edwin and Mary Whitehead were the first persons to be married in Maryland. Joseph Dawkins died in 1685, and by his will divided his lands between his wife and his two sons, Joseph and William. The widow was given the Dawkins seat at Bachelor's Hall; Joseph Dawkins received Joseph's Reserve; and William Dawkins was given Joseph's Place. Joseph Dawkins, Jr. died in 1715 and left his lands to his sons, James, William, and Joseph. William Dawkins, the younger son of Joseph Dawkins the immigrant, died in 1726 and by his will divided his dwelling plantation between his sons, Bennett and William. Bennett Dawkins died in 1728, and by his will left his interest in Smith's Purchase "where my mother now lives" to his mother. Smith's Purchase is a tract lying just below Island Neck. The Tax List of 1733 shows James Dawkins as possessed of twelve slaves, and William Dawkins and his son, William Dawkins, Jr., as possessed of ten slaves. These slave holdings indicated considerably more than average wealth for that period. William Dawkins, the son of Joseph Dawkins the immigrant, married Ann Smith, a daughter of Captain Richard Smith of St. Leonard's. Their son, William Dawkins, married Dorcas Mackall, a daughter of James Mackall, Jr., the owner of The Cage and Stonesby. Ann Dawkins, a daughter of William Dawkins, Jr., married Henry Broome, who acquired the plantation of the Tasker family on Battle Creek where the old Laveille House now stands. William Dawkins Broome, the son of Henry Broome and Ann Dawkins, his wife, was a prominent lawyer, and represented Calvert County in the Maryland Assembly for many years. His sister, Barbara Broome, was the wife of Philip Dorsey, Jr. A later descendant of William Dawkins, Jr.

was James Dawkins, 1793-1826, who married Mary Parran, daughter of Judge Young Parran. Their son, Young Parran Dawkins, was a Judge of the Orphans Court of Calvert County. He was the father of Judge Walter Ireland Dawkins of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, 1916-1936. A man of distinguished appearance, Judge Dawkins' portrait is hung on the walls of the Court House in Baltimore.

Refs.—Will of Joseph Dawkins—1685.
Will of William Dawkins—1746.
Mackenzie, *Colonial Families,* Vol. V, "Dawkins."

DAY

The Day family is of Puritan origin. John Day, the founder, settled in Anne Arundel County in 1652. Shortly thereafter, Robert Day settled in lower Calvert County. Robert Day received a grant of land called The Angle, a tract of one hundred acres, in 1659. Later he purchased the tract on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek called Morgan's Fresh, in recent years known as Hill Farm. This estate, which commands a magnificent view down St. Leonard's Creek, had originally been the seat of Captain Henry Morgan of the Puritan Militia. The old house has been renovated and is now one of the most notable relics of the late seventeenth century in Maryland. Architectural historians attribute its building to 1670-1680. It was probably built by Robert Day, who lived until 1697. Robert Day left Morgan's Fresh to his sons Thomas and Daniel, and the nearby tract called Felton to his son Robert Day, Jr. The latter died in 1721 and left his "lands near St. Leonard's Creek" to his sons Robert and William, and to his son William, his lands near the plantation of Alexander Parran. These last named lands were, presumably, the tract called Elisha Hall's Resurvey, which lies between St. Leonard's Creek and Parran's Park, the seat of Alexander Parran. The Tax List of 1782 shows Elisha Hall's Resurvey still in the possession of Day descendants. There is a tradition that the Days are descended from William Eltonhead, Lord of Eltonhead Manor, through a marriage early in the Colonial era.

Refs.—Will of Robert Day—1697.
Will of Robert Day, Jr.—1721.

DIXON

The Dixons are a family of Quaker origin, with representatives in Calvert County and in Talbot County on Maryland's Eastern Shore. They are also represented among the Quakers of New Jersey. Robert Dixon

came to Calvert County in the period of Quaker immigration following 1660, and settled on the Lower Cliffs. He attended the Quaker Meeting House at St. Leonard's Town. The Rent Rolls list John Dixon as the owner of Hodgkin's Cliffs, which adjoined the estate of Nathaniel Dare, and William Dixon is listed as the owner of Gary's Chance, the early seat of the Quaker, James Gary, at whose house the Quaker missionary, George Fox, stayed. James Ellis and Matthew Dixon are listed as residents of the Lower Cliffs on the Tax List of 1733. Ellis Dixon is shown on the Debt Book of 1753 as owner of Hodgkin's Cliffs, and in 1782 Henry Dixon is listed as owning tracts called Middlesex and Foxes Walk, also on the Lower Cliffs. The Dixons have continued to reside in Calvert County for nearly three centuries. Basil Dixon represented Calvert County in the Maryland Assembly in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. William B. Dixon was Clerk of Calvert County Court from 1864 to 1868, when he was succeeded by Col. Somervell Sollers. His son, Dr. Basil Dixon, was a prominent physician of the Lower County, and several anecdotes about him are told in Hulburt Footner's book, *Charlesgift*. This book also tells how Footner bought Charlesgift, the old house where the Puritan Assembly met at the home of its Speaker, Richard Preston, from the last of the Dixons.

Refs.—Will of Robert Dixon—1695.
Will of Robert Dixon, Jr.—1712.

DORSEY

The Dorseys were Puritans. The first of them to come to Maryland was Major Edward Dorsey, one of the original group who settled on the Severn River in 1649. The exact relationship between the Dorseys of Anne Arundel County and Calvert is not known. The Dorseys of Calvert County were kinsmen of the great Puritan leader, Richard Preston. They are mentioned in his will and referred to as his kinsmen. There were three brothers, Ralph, John, and James Dorsey, and like Edward Dorsey of Anne Arundel, they came to Maryland from Virginia. Ralph and John Dorsey removed from Calvert County to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but James Dorsey, the youngest of the three brothers, remained in Calvert County and founded the Calvert County branch of the Dorseys. It is probable that James Dorsey, like his kinsman Richard Preston, became a Quaker. Some of his descendants were Quakers and attended the Quaker Meeting House on the Upper Cliffs. Other Dorseys, notably Philip Dorsey, son of James Dorsey, and his descendants, were members of Christ Church. James Dorsey was a youth when Richard Preston

died. He later acquired lands called Bennett's Desire, situated on the road leading from Huntingtown to Plum Point, a tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Francis Billingsley. James Dorsey had long life. He came to Calvert County in 1668 and lived until 1723. He was twice married, his first wife being Rebecca, and his second wife, Martha. Their surnames are not known. He had six sons and a daughter, Rebecca Talbot. James Dorsey, Jr., the eldest son, inherited Bennett's Desire, which at the time of the American Revolution was given the name of Bunker Hill. The Debt Book of 1750 shows that the lands of James Dorsey were Bennett's Desire, part of Robinson's Rest, Deer Quarter, and Garden. Philip Dorsey, the younger son of James the immigrant, owned Young's Mount and Young's Fortune, tracts near the head of Battle Creek. He was born in 1705 and attended Christ Church. Philip Dorsey's first wife was Ann Allen, daughter of Charles Allen, a planter of Calvert County. He had a son, James, and three daughters. By his second wife, Martha, surname unknown, by tradition a daughter of Col. James Duke, he had a son, Philip Dorsey, Jr., born in 1759. Philip Dorsey died in 1774, leaving his lands to his second wife. His older brother, James Dorsey, Jr., died in 1758, leaving a numerous family. The Tax List of 1782 shows that the sons of James Dorsey, Jr. divided his lands as follows: Daniel Dorsey received Garden; Francis Dorsey received Bennett's Desire; James Dorsey III received part of Robinson's Rest; and John Dorsey received Deer Quarter and a part of Robinson's Rest. Philip Dorsey, Jr. inherited the lands left to his mother, but in later life he lived near Huntingtown. During the American Revolution, he took the Oath of Allegiance before Judge William Ireland, although but nineteen years of age. He married Barbara Broome in 1783, a daughter of Henry and Ann Dawkins Broome, his wife. He was a gentleman justice of Calvert County and was postmaster of Huntingtown. He was a candidate for the Assembly in 1806, but the election resulted in a tie vote. Several sons of Philip Dorsey, Jr. attained distinction including Dr. William Dorsey and Judge Walter Dorsey of Calvert County. One of his daughters, Martha, was the wife of John Lawrence, and one of their sons, Major William Lawrence, won great honor in the War of 1812. Judge Charles F. Stein, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, 1921-1936, was a descendant of Philip Dorsey, Jr. through the Lawrences. A contemporary of Judge Stein on the Bench of Baltimore City was Judge Walter Ireland Dawkins, also a descendant of Philip Dorsey, Jr., Alethea Dorsey, a daughter of Judge Walter Dorsey, married Young Parran Dawkins, and became the mother of Judge Walter I. Dawkins. Judge Walter Dorsey married Ann Sedwick Ireland, and their son, Philip Henry Dorsey, settled in St. Mary's County. In 1956 his grandson, Philip Dorsey, became the Judge of the

Circuit Court of St. Mary's County, after a distinguished legal and political career.

Ref.—*Maryland Historical Magazine*, March, 1948, pp. 75-78, "The Dorsey Family of Calvert County," by Nannie Ball Nimmo.

DOWELL

The Dowells are originally a family of Anne Arundel County, who removed to Calvert County in the eighteenth century. The first representative of the Dowell family in Calvert County was John Dowell, listed on the Tax List of 1733 as a resident of Lyon's Creek Hundred. John Dowell and Philip Dowell are listed in 1733 as owning parts of Lingan's Purchase, near Lower Marlboro. Later generations of Dowells became prominent as lawyers, and Arthur Dowell, Esq., the present representative of his family in Calvert County, served for many years as State's Attorney. The Dowell House at Prince Frederick is one of the two houses of the town which survived the great fire of 1882.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

DUKE

Richard Duke was one of the Colonists who came to Maryland with the Ark and Dove in 1634. He settled at St. Mary's, was a member of the Council. Later he returned to England. There is a tradition that when Richard Duke returned to England, he left a son, James Duke, in Maryland who became the ancestor of the Duke family of Calvert County. This James Duke married Mary Dawkins, a daughter of the first Joseph Dawkins. He received a grant of land known as Short Come Off in 1673. James Duke had a grandson, James Duke III, born in 1680. It is probable that the James Duke, first of the Duke family of Calvert County, was a son of the first Richard Duke, as his birth must have been prior to 1640 for him to have had a grandson in 1680. James Duke received a grant of land called Mary's Dukedom, in 1681 and a grant called Mary's Widower in 1686. James Duke was known as Captain James Duke and was a staunch supporter of Lord Baltimore at the time of the Protestant Revolution in 1689. Captain Duke's plantation was situated near the south side of Battle Creek in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. He died about 1692. His son, James Duke II, married Martha Mackall, a daughter of the first Benjamin Mackall. The Rent Rolls show that James Duke II owned Rich Level, a tract of 300 acres near Brooke Place Manor. His daughter, Martha, married William Gray. James Duke left Rich

Level to his son Benjamin Duke in 1731; to his grandson, Samuel Rowland, he left Short Come Off. His son, James Duke III, was left the portion of Brooke Place Manor which had been purchased from Robert Brooke II. James Duke III, 1680-1754, was a Justice of Calvert County from 1731 until his death, and was "of the Quorum" from 1734. He is said to have been the first of his family to be born a Protestant. He was a vestryman of Christ Church for many years. James Duke III was twice married. His first wife was Martha, surname unknown, and his second wife was Esther Parran, by whom he had a son, Moses Parran Duke, who is said to have built the old house near Battle Creek now called the Laveille Place. Uriah Laveille married one of the daughters of Moses Parran Duke. James Duke IV married Mary Broome, and had a son, James Duke V, 1765-1825, a prominent planter of his day. The latter married Rebecca Somervell, a daughter of Alexander Somervell. The Tax List of 1782 shows that James Duke V owned a portion of Brooke Place Manor and a plantation on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek, consisting of Fishing Creek, East Chapline, and other tracts. Moses Parran Duke was the owner of a plantation of more than 500 acres, consisting of part of Brooke Place Manor and adjacent tracts called Howard and Letchworth and Miles End. James Duke VI, 1797-1846, lived at Brooke Place Manor. His wife was Anne Maria Laveille. James Duke VII, 1828-1901, studied law at Dickinson College and removed to Alabama. He was an officer of the Confederate Army. After the war, he returned to Calvert County, the land where his ancestors had lived for so many generations.

Ref.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Duke."

EWEN

William Ewen of "Patuxent River" immigrated to Calvert County in 1651. He was probably a brother of Captain Richard Ewen, a leader of the Puritans of Anne Arundel County. The seat of William Ewen was on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek, where he received land grants, Fishing Creek in 1651, and East Fishing Creek in 1659. He was a neighbor of other prominent Puritans such as William Chapline, Henry Morgan, and Richard Preston. William Ewen died in 1675, and by his will left his estates to his wife for life, and thereafter to John Edmondson of Talbot County. Captain Richard Ladd and John Edmondson were his Executors.

Ref.—Will of William Ewen—1675.

Col. William Fitzhugh, of Virginia, married the young widow of John Rousby III and thus came into possession of the extensive land holdings of the Rousby family at Eltonhead Manor. He was one of the wealthiest men and greatest landholders of Calvert County. He sat in the Maryland Assembly and was a Justice. The British burned Rousby Hall in the American Revolution. His son, Col. James Fitzhugh, commanded the militia of Eltonhead Hundred during the War of 1812. In consequence, the British again burned Rousby Hall, this time totally destroying it. The present Rousby Hall was built on the foundations of the former house after the war. Rousby Hall is one of the best examples of the distinctive Chesapeake Bay architectural type of house. An interesting legend is told of Col. Fitzhugh. On one occasion he was challenged to a duel by William Droughton, a hot-headed young man of St. Mary's County. The duel was set for the next morning at the nearby Old Spout Farm, on St. Leonard's Creek. Col. Fitzhugh, as the challenged man, had the choice of weapons, and he announced that his choice of weapons would be divulged at the time of the duel. The next morning, when the challenger and his seconds arrived at Spout Farm, they found Col. Fitzhugh and his party gathered around a large pot of boiling beans. The seconds then handed each antagonist a bean shooter, such as children use, and announced that the duel would be fought with hot beans at ten paces. A shout of laughter went up, and the meeting ended with a convivial breakfast.

Ref.—Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country* (1929 edition), pp. 170-171.

FOWLER

The Fowlers are a Puritan family represented among the Puritans of New England as well as in Maryland. John Fowler arrived in Maryland in 1658 and William Fowler in 1664. There were Fowlers both in Calvert County and in Anne Arundel. Joseph Fowler, perhaps a son of William Fowler, died shortly after 1700 and left Tillington, an estate near Hunting Creek, to his sons, Joseph and George. George Fowler is listed as the owner of Tillington in the Debt Book of 1753. The Fowlers are still among the residents of Calvert County, after approximately three centuries since the arrival of their founding ancestor.

Ref.—Will of Joseph Fowler—1700.

Robert Freeland settled in Calvert County in 1659, thereby founding a family which has resided there for three centuries. Relatively little is known about him, except that he settled on the Upper Cliffs, and that he was in all probability a Quaker. Some of his descendants were Quakers; the will of Sarah Allnutt, dated 1744, mentions "Robert Freeland, a Quaker." Robert Freeland died about 1695. He left no will, but his son, Robert Freeland, Jr., administered upon his estate. Robert Freeland, Jr. married Sarah Holland, a daughter of Thomas Holland, a wealthy planter and merchant of Anne Arundel County, who owned several estates in Calvert County. Robert Freeland, Jr., acquired extensive land holdings in the right of his wife and also purchased additional tracts on the Upper Cliffs. The Freelands became among the greatest landholders of Calvert County. The Debt Book of 1753 shows Robert Freeland, probably the third of that name, owned 2556 acres of land, the tracts being parts of St. James, Lordship's Favor, Robinson's Rest, Letchworth's Chance, Deer Quarter, Dorsey's Folly and Mackall's Force. His will, probated in 1756, gave his lands to his sons Robert and Francis. There are two old plantation houses built by the Freelands in the eighteenth century still standing in Calvert County, one on the road which follows the crest of the ridge connecting the road from Huntingtown to Plum Point, and the other on the road from Prince Frederick to Dare's Wharf. One of the bricks of the house first mentioned is marked with the date 1786 and the initials T. F. These are said to be the initials of Thelbert Freeland. This house stands on a tract called Corn Hill which was a grant to the early Quaker, Francis Billingsley. The other Freeland house is located about a mile to the east of Corn Hill on a tract called Truman's Chance. One of its bricks bears the date 1789 and the initials R. F., being the initials of the builder, Robert Freeland IV. In 1956 this house was in bad condition, but the brick walls were standing. Several of the Freelands held public office, including Peregrine Freeland, who sat in the Lower House of the Assembly for a number of terms. Frisby Freeland owned Mackall's Force, Rich Bit, and Lowry's Rest in Hunting Creek Hundred. He is listed on the Census List of 1800 as the owner of fifty-six slaves. The Freelands were among the most prosperous families in the Upper County, and the tradition of their interest in horse racing and other social activities of the Colonial era still persists.

Ref.—Will of Robert Freeland—1756.

The Gantt family is among the most notable of Southern Maryland. They are said to be descended from Gilbert de Gantt, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. The name Gantt is derived from the town of Ghent, or Gand, in Flanders. The Gantts of Maryland are descended from Thomas Gantt, born in 1615, who settled on the Patuxent River in 1660. He was the son of Roger Gantt of Portland Regis, Staffordshire, England. Thomas Gantt was granted a landed estate of 350 acres on the western shore of the Patuxent River, approximately opposite the town of Lower Marlboro, called Myrtle Range. In later years it became known as White's Landing. Dispatches and letters from Virginia to the Government of Maryland at Annapolis were sent to White's Landing, where they were ferried across the River to Lower Marlboro, and thence by stage coach to Annapolis. The Gantts must be considered as a Calvert County family, as Myrtle Range was within the boundaries of the County until the annexation to Prince George's County in 1696. The Gantts moved across the Patuxent River about 1750, settling on the plantation formerly held by the Tasker family near Lower Marlboro. Thomas Gantt espoused the cause of the King against Lord Baltimore in the Revolution of 1689. He was a Justice of Calvert County and "of the Quorum." His wife was Mary Grahame, of a Scottish family. His son, Edward Gantt, who married Anne Baker, died young but left a son, Thomas Gantt II, who became one of the leading men of his day. He was a Justice of the Quorum in 1715. He married Priscilla Brooke, a daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke and his second wife, Barbara Dent. His daughter, Anne Gantt, married Col. John Broome, IV. One of his sons, Dr. Thomas Gantt, born in 1710, was a physician. He served on the Committee of Safety during the American Revolution, was Clerk of Calvert County in 1776. He was one of the founders of Lower Marlboro Academy, the first school of Calvert County. He was also a founder of the famous South River Club, the second oldest existing social club of America. Dr. Thomas Gantt married Dorothy Taney, daughter of Michael and Dorothy Brooke Taney, and had several children, among which were his sons, Thomas and Edward Gantt. His son, Thomas Gantt IV, born in 1736, was chairman of the Provincial Council in 1776, a member of the Association of Freemen, and a signer of the Declaration of Rights. He married Susanna Mackall, one of the eight beautiful daughters of the celebrated General James John Mackall of Godsgrace. One of their children was Elizabeth Heighe Gantt, who married John Broome VI. Two sons, Benjamin and Richard settled in the South. The Gantts of Virginia, however, are descended

from John Gantt, the fourth son of Dr. Thomas Gantt. He married Priscilla Waring of Prince George's County, and settled in Virginia, where he left many distinguished descendants. Reverend Edward Gantt was the second son of Thomas Gantt IV. He was born in 1738 and was ordained a minister of the Church of England in 1770. He was the rector of Christ Church from 1785 to 1796, leaving to become the Chaplain of the United States Senate. Captain Edward Gantt, born in 1714, was the younger son of Dr. Thomas Gantt and Dorothy Brooke Taney, his wife. About 1750 he purchased the estate of the Tasker family, known as The Ordinary, near Lower Marlboro. He was Captain of the Calvert County Militia in 1752 and held the same rank in the Continental Army in 1776. He was a vestryman of Christ Church and later of All Saints Church. His wife was Elizabeth Wheeler of Charles County. His sister, Elizabeth Gantt, married Reverend Samuel Clagett, and his daughter, Mary Gantt, married her cousin Reverend Thomas John Claggett, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church. Medicine and the ministry have always had a strong appeal to the Gantts. Reverend Edward Gantt, a son of Captain Edward Gantt, was a minister of the Church of England. His wife was Ann Compton, a daughter of Thomas Compton (or Crompton) and Ann Bond Compton, his wife, who inherited the thousand-acre plantation of Col. John Bigger, one of the show places of Calvert County, known in recent years as Cedar Hill. Reverend Edward Gantt had a son, Dr. Thomas Compton Gantt, a prominent physician of his day. He died about 1830, and his tombstone may be found in the old burial ground at Cedar Hill. His wife was Susanna Gray. The Gantt family has continued to be represented in Calvert County in the twentieth century.

Refs.—*The Genealogy of the Gantt Family,* by Charles S. Gantt. (This work was issued in typewritten manuscript form in 1937. The Maryland Historical Society and the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore have copies.)
Mackenzie, *Colonial Families,* Vol. I, "Gantt."

GARY (GAREY)

John Gary, one of the early Puritans, settled in Calvert County in 1651. His landed estate of 600 acres, called Gary's Chance, was situated on the Bay front, just below Parker's Creek. John Gary became a Quaker, and meetings were held regularly at his house until after his death. His widow, Judith, married Dr. Peter Sharp, and later they moved to Dorchester County. John Gary's descendants are associated with the history of the Eastern Shore.

Ref.—Land Records.

GEORGE

Griffith George, who settled in Calvert County in 1663, was probably related to the George family of Virginia. He settled in Lyons' Creek Hundred, his plantation, George's Desire, being located about a mile north of Hunting Creek, just west of the present Route 2 highway. His plantation was adjacent to The Ridge of the Wilson family, and to Islington, of the Lawrences. Griffith George died in 1680 and left his lands to his daughter Sarah, the wife of Robert Rouse. George's Desire later came into the possession of the Ireland family. The site of this plantation is marked by the very interesting old plantation house, which has been restored in recent years by Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Scott IV of Baltimore. It is now called "Huntingfields."

Ref.—Will of Griffith George, 1680.

GIBSON

John Gibson, the original settler, was in Anne Arundel County about the year 1658. Either he or his son, also known as John Gibson, moved to Calvert County. The will of Col. John Bigger of Calvert County in 1717, mentions "my kinsman John Gibson." The Tax List of 1733 lists a John Gibson living in Lyons' Creek Hundred and possessing twelve slaves. The Debt Book of 1753 shows a John Gibson as owner of a tract called Spittle. This is situated near the site of modern Huntingtown on the road leading to Lower Marlboro. James Gibson was the owner of Spittle in 1782 and of part of the adjoining tract, Newington. Present day representatives of the Gibson family are still living in the same area of Calvert County where their first ancestors settled nearly three hundred years ago.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

GODSGRACE

The Godsgrace family of Calvert County, which has given its name to Godsgrace Point at the mouth of Hunting Creek, is descended from John Godsgrace "of Patuxent River," who settled at Godsgrace Point in 1652. John Godsgrace was a Puritan, and probably related to the Bagby family of Virginia. His lands on the south side of Hunting Creek were resurveyed in 1701 as a tract of 837 acres, under the name of Godsgrace's Level. John Godsgrace, probably a son of the original settler, died in 1723, leaving a will mentioning several children. A son, John Godsgrace, Jr., continued to live on part of the family estate until his death about

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1743. The other children sold their landed holdings and moved to Baltimore County. Their lands were acquired by General John James Mackall. Godsgrace, the home of General Mackall, was one of the finest plantations in Calvert County. The old brick plantation house, the residence of General Mackall and his eight beautiful daughters, is described in the book "Early Days of Washington" by Sally Somervell Mackall. The old house was burned and destroyed by the British forces under Admiral Cochburn during the War of 1812.

Refs.—Will of John Godsgrace—1723.
Will of John Godsgrace, Jr.—1743.

GRAHAME

The Grahame family of Calvert County is the only one of that name in Maryland to use the final "e" at the end of its name. Charles Grahame, the first of his line to come to Maryland, was born in Scotland about the year 1721. It is said that he came to Maryland with his older brother, David Grahame, who had married a Miss Hyde, a niece of Lord Baltimore. David Grahame came to Maryland at the invitation of Lord Baltimore to fill the position of Surveyor General of Maryland, a position which his younger brother, Charles Grahame, was given in 1750. Charles Grahame settled in Calvert County near Lower Marlboro. He built a fine brick house known as Patuxent Manor or Grahame House, on a site originally granted to Captain John Bogue. The old mansion was built between 1740 and 1750. The fine interior panelling of the house was purchased by Mr. Henry du Pont a few years ago and installed in his Colonial museum at Winterthur, near Wilmington, Delaware. Charles Grahame sat in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for many years, and in 1765 he was one of the Committee sent to the Colonial Assembly held in New York for the purpose of drafting a Bill of Rights for the Colonies. He was the first State Senator from Calvert County after the Revolution, when the first free Government of Maryland was established. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in which the supreme governing power was vested. He had several children. His son, Asenath Grahame, inherited his lands in Calvert County, and another son, Major John Colin Grahame, received lands in Frederick County, where he settled. Major Grahame married Anne Johnson, a daughter of Governor Thomas Johnson. His fine mansion, known as Rose Hill, still stands not far from the town of Frederick.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

The Gray family of Calvert is descended from John Gray, who settled in Maryland about the year 1662. John Gray was probably of the same Puritan stock as the Grays of New England. And like the Grays of the North, the descendants of John Gray of Calvert County have been distinguished for many generations, especially in the professions of law and medicine. The career of the first John Gray has not been revealed in all details, but it seems probable that he settled near the head of Battle Creek, where the Grays have been established ever since. His wife was Alice, the daughter of Dr. Peter Sharp, of Sharp's Outlet, on the Lower Cliffs. Thomas Gray, George Gray, and William Gray, whose names appear on the Rent Rolls as landholders in the Battle Creek area about 1714, were no doubt his sons. The Land Records show that George Gray received a grant of Gray's Addition at the head of Battle Creek in 1705, and that in 1707 William Gray received a grant of 150 acres called Gray's Resolution, near the land of Mauldin. Thomas Gray also lived in the same vicinity. George Gray owned lands on the Patuxent River near Sheradine Point, the tracts which he owned being called Coursey and Hazard. The Tax List of 1733 bears the names of John Gray, Thomas Gray, and another John Gray, who had a son George Gray. The Debt Book of 1753 shows Thomas Gray as owner of Gray's Addition, and Wooton, near the head of Battle Creek. John Gray, Sr. is listed as owner of Hazard on the Patuxent below Hallowing Point, and another John Gray was the owner of Norwood, a tract on the Lower Cliffs fronting on the Bay. It is difficult to trace the Grays through the various generations because of the loss of the County Records in the fire at Prince Frederick in 1882. There were, however, at least three branches of the Gray family living at separate localities in Calvert County. First was the branch of the Grays living on the Patuxent River near Sheradine Point. These were represented by George Gray, probably a son of the original settler, John Gray. George Gray had a son called John Gray, Sr. in the Debt Book of 1753. He had a son, George Gray, listed on the Tax List of 1782, and also another son, William Gray. In the next generation, Dr. John Gray lived near Sheradine Point. His house was destroyed by the British forces under Admiral Cochburn during the War of 1812. John B. Gray, Esq., an eminent lawyer of his day, and his son, Judge John B. Gray, Jr., Judge of the Circuit Court for Calvert County at the present time, represent later generations. Another branch of the Grays lived near the head of Battle Creek for many generations. A third branch of the family settled on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert. Gray's Creek, a small stream which runs into Chesapeake Bay, marks the site of the residence of this

branch of the Grays. John Gray of Norwood on the Lower Cliffs appears on the Debt Book for 1753, and the same plantation, plus two lots in St. Leonard's, was listed as owned by John Gray, probably a son of the previous John Gray, in the Tax List of 1782.

Refs.—Rent Rolls, Debt Books, and Tax Lists.
Will of Dr. Peter Sharp—1672.

GRIFFIN

Samuel Griffin, who came to Calvert County in 1651, was the founder of a family which resided in Calvert County until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when the last representatives removed to Baltimore. Samuel Griffin settled on a tract of 350 acres called Welchpool, which he received as an original grant. This tract is located on the Patuxent River just below the Anne Arundel County border. The early date of this grant indicates that Samuel Griffin was one of the early Puritan settlers in Calvert County. Thomas Griffin and Samuel Griffin, probably grandsons of the original settler, are listed in 1733 as residents of Lyons' Creek Hundred. The Debt Book of 1753 shows a John Griffin as owner of Welchpool and several adjacent tracts. The Griffin family divided into two branches about this time. The younger branch of descendants of Samuel Griffin settled on the Lower Cliffs, where they intermarried with such families as those of Bourne, Hellen, and Young. This branch of the Griffins attended Middleham Chapel, where records of their births and marriages are to be found.

Ref.—Rent Rolls, Debt Books, and Tax Lists.

HALL

There are two families of Hall in Southern Maryland. The Halls of Anne Arundel County are descendants of Reverend Henry Hall of St. James Church at Herring Creek. The Halls of Calvert County are descendants of Richard Hall, who was established in Calvert County in 1663. He was not so strict a Quaker as to abstain from holding public office. He represented the County in the Provincial Assembly from 1666 to 1670 and from 1674 to 1685. He was one of the greatest landowners of his time. His dwelling plantation, Hall's Hills, was situated in the upper County on Hall's Creek. He acquired much of the lands which now lie along the main highway, such as Hall's Hills, Hall's Park, Hogsdown, Spittle, Thatcham, Mitcham, Aldermason, Defense and Newington, a total of 3071 acres. Richard Hall was the plantation owner to

whom the famous Ninian Beall was apprenticed during his period of servitude as a Scottish prisoner of war. Richard Hall died in 1688 and left Hall's Hills to his eldest son, Elisha Hall. Other tracts were divided among his numerous children. His daughter, Rachel, married Col. Walter Smith, the younger son of Attorney-General Richard Smith of St. Leonard's. Walter Smith resided at Hall's Craft, a large plantation near Lower Marlboro.

Elisha Hall married Sarah Hooper, a daughter of Col. Henry Hooper. Elisha Hall patented a tract of land near the head of St. Leonard's Creek, which he called Elisha Hall's Resurvey, located midway between Parran's Park and Morgan's Fresh. Elisha Hall devised Hall's Hills to his son, Richard Hall II, 1690-1739, who married a daughter of Aquilla Johns. Their daughter, Sarah, married Richard Harrison, Jr. Their son, Richard Hall III, inherited Hall's Hills. His heirs sold Hall's Hills to William Chew, to whom the Halls were connected by ties of marriage. Descendants of Richard Hall continued to live in Calvert County, and to take an active part in its social and civic affairs to the present day, including Senator Edward T. Hall, who is also the Editor of the *Calvert Independent*. Richard Hall III had a younger son, Col. Elisha Hall, who settled in Cecil County on a tract of 2000 acres on the Susquehanna River. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Susquehanna Battalion of Militia in the Revolution. His son, Elisha Hall, Jr., of Cecil County, was a Major in the same Battalion when only twenty-one years old. Numerous Halls of Cecil, Harford, and Baltimore Counties are descended from this line of the Hall family.

Ref.—*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. VIII (1913), pp. 291-301, pp. 381-382, "The Halls of Calvert County," by Dr. Christopher Johnston.

HANCE

The Hance family has resided in Calvert County for approximately three centuries, and is still producing leaders in its public and civil affairs. John Hance, the founder, came to Maryland about 1659. There were Hances among the early Quakers of New Jersey. John Hance and John Winnall received a grant of 100 acres of land in Hunting Creek Hundred in 1663 called Copartnership. John Hance received a land grant in 1666 which he called Hance's Lane. He purchased tracts called Newington and Neglect. John Hance died in 1709, leaving his estates to his wife, Sarah, a daughter of Richard Hall. His sons, John and Benjamin Hance, inherited his estates after their mother's death.

Benjamin Hance "of Overton," the son of the second John Hance, was one of the great land owners of Calvert County. His wife Mary, was a

daughter of Col. Francis Hutchins. He resided at Overton, a plantation on the east side of the main highway between Huntingtown and Prince Frederick and also owned Parker's Cliffs, Warrington, Agreement, Bussey's Garden, Tillington, Hance's Lane, and Chittam, holdings of more than 1500 acres. The Tax List of 1733 shows that he owned 26 slaves. His daughter, Mary, married the celebrated General James John Mackall of Godsgrace. The Tax List of 1782 shows Samuel Hance, his son, owned most of the estates of his father. Samuel was followed by his son, Benjamin Hance, listed on the census of 1800 as the owner of twenty-one slaves. His son, Young Dorsey Hance, purchased the Taney plantation at Battle Creek. Taney Place is still in possession of the descendants of Young Dorsey Hance. Its most recent possessor, Benjamin Hance, Esq., who died in 1954, was one of the leaders of the Calvert County Bar.

Ref.—Will of John Hance—1709.

HARDESTY

George Hardesty was a Puritan from Virginia, who settled in Maryland prior to 1652. He was probably of French Huguenot origin. Shortly after his arrival in Maryland, he "transported" his wife Cecelia from Virginia. George Hardesty acquired land grants in the upper County, including Brandford, a grant of 150 acres, and Woolridge, a grant of 100 acres, both being described as lying on the south side of Land's Creek. He also acquired Hardesty's Adventure, a grant of 550 acres. George Hardesty had a daughter who became the wife of George Lingan, one of the leading men of the upper County, and a son George Hardesty, Jr., who is described as George Hardesty, Gentleman, in his will dated 1694. George, Jr., had six children, George, Thomas, Benjamin, Joshua, Caleb, and Cecelia, some of whom settled in Prince George's County. George Hardesty III died in 1726, leaving to his sons, George and Henry, his dwelling plantation called The Den, a large tract near Lower Marlboro. His brother or perhaps his cousin, Thomas Hardesty, lived nearby at Brooke's Discovery. The Debt Book of 1753 lists George and Henry Hardesty as owners of The Den, and shows William Hardesty at Hall's Reserve. The Tax List of 1782 shows Henry and Joseph Hardesty as owners of The Den, and Joseph Hardesty as owner of Alexander's Hope. The descendants of George Hardesty, Gentleman, still live near the lands of their ancestor.

Refs.—Will of George Hardesty, Gentleman—1694.
    Will of George Hardesty—1726.

William Harris was transported in 1662. His name indicates Scottish descent. Other Scottish prisoners of war appear in Maryland about the same time. His will, dated 1700, shows that he had settled upon the Upper Cliffs of Calvert. His dwelling plantation, Duran, lies on the Bay front above Parker's Creek, originally patented by William Durand, a ruling elder of the early Puritans who became a Quaker. William Harris left his dwelling plantation to his widow, Elizabeth, for life, and then to his eldest son, Richard. He left lands in Talbot County to his sons Joseph and Benjamin. Joseph Harris, the third son of William, died in 1725, leaving a will appointing Benjamin Hance and Isaac Johns as overseers with instructions to see that his sons were brought up as Quakers. Sarah Harris, the widow of Joseph, died in 1731, and in her will mentions her daughter Ann, the wife of Robert Roberts, and her daughter Hannah, the wife of John Clare. The Debt Book of 1753 shows William Harris, probably a grandson of the first William, owned Duran, and Joseph Harris owned Sampson's Dividend and other tracts in the vicinity of Parker's Creek. The Tax List of 1782 shows Duran as the property of William Harris. The census of 1800 shows a William Harris residing on the Upper Cliffs and possessing twelve slaves. The Harris family were among the most prosperous residents of Calvert County, a circumstance characteristic of the thrifty Quakers of the Upper Cliffs. William Harris, who at the time of the Tax List of 1782 owned Duran and other tracts of land comprising 575 acres, was also the owner of seventy cattle, the largest holding of cattle in the County. Benjamin Harris then owned Expectation, Whittle's Rest, and part of Parker's Cliffs, amounting to 358 acres, and Richard Harris owned Warrington and Agreement, a total of 256 acres. The Harris family continued to reside in Calvert County until about the time of the Civil War.

Refs.—Will of William Harris—1700.
Will of Joseph Harris—1725.

HARRISON

Richard Harrison, a member of a family of which the main branch was established in Virginia, settled in Anne Arundel County about the year 1651. He was a business associate of William Holland and was a prosperous merchant. When the Abington family sold their lands in Calvert County, their lands were acquired by Richard Harrison, Col. William Holland, and Samuel Chew. Richard Harrison, Jr., 1665-1716, was the first of his family to reside in Calvert County. He acquired Dowdswell,

William Holland took part of Abington Manor, and Samuel Chew took the upper part. The plantation of Richard Harrison, Jr. was inherited by his son, Samuel Harrison, who, by his will dated 1733, left his Calvert County lands to his son Samuel. The latter was Clerk of Calvert County from 1741 to 1749. One of his daughters married into the Catholic family of Hoxton, who lived across the Patuxent River at Brooke Court Manor. Soon Samuel Harrison was suspected of becoming a convert to Catholicism, which if true would disqualify him from holding public office. Samuel Harrison resigned the Clerkship in 1749 and was succeeded by Col. William Ireland. Margaret Harrison, daughter of Samuel Harrison, married David Weems, and the Weems family of Calvert County are descendants of this marriage. His daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, was the wife of William Calvert of Virginia, a Lord Baltimore descendant, and their daughter married John Lawrence of Islington. Samuel Harrison had several sons, William, Samuel, and Henry, all listed as land owners on the Tax List of 1782. The name of William Harrison appears on the census of 1800. Later generations of the family removed to Baltimore City.

Refs.—Will of Richard Harrison—1716.
Will of Samuel Harrison of Anne Arundel County—1733.

HEIGHE

Robert Heighe settled in Calvert County in the year 1663. He was a man of wealth, for he purchased land on the Upper Cliffs, called Beakley, a tract of five hundred acres north of Plum Point, originally granted to the early Puritan, Philip Thomas. Robert Heighe died in 1681 leaving his estate to his sons, James and Robert, and to his daughter, Elizabeth. His neighbor, Thomas Sterling, was the overseer. The sons, Robert Heighe, "Planter," died in 1721, and James Heighe "of All Saints Parish," died in 1725. James Heighe was known as Captain James Heighe and took the side of King William in the Revolution of 1689. He died in 1725, leaving his estates to his son, who was also known as Captain James Heighe, and to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Blake. Another daughter, Mary, was the wife of Sabrett Sollers. His daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Gantt, and many prominent descendants, including later Broomes and Gantts, trace their lines back to this marriage. Captain James Heighe was succeeded by his son, James Heighe, Jr., listed on the census of 1800 as the owner of 44 slaves, one of the largest holdings at that time. The Heighe family continued to reside in Calvert County throughout the nineteenth century. The last of this line in Calvert County was the late James M. Heighe, Esq., a well-known lawyer

who practiced both in Calvert County and in Baltimore City. He died in the 1920's at an advanced age. The writer remembers him well, a tall man of distinguished appearance, sitting at his desk in his law office on St. Paul Street in Baltimore, every inch a Southern Maryland gentleman.

Refs.—Will of Robert Heighe—1681.
Will of James Heighe—1725.

HELLEN

Nathaniel Hellen was transported to Maryland in 1671 by Captain Andrew Woodbury of Salem, Massachusetts. This was one of the instances where a shipowner brought settlers to Maryland in order to claim the lands to which he would thus become entitled. The Hellens are probably French Huguenots. Christian Hillan, a Huguenot goldsmith of London, was perhaps a representative of the same family, though there is no proof of this. Nathaniel Hellen had a son, David, who married Susannah Milton, the daughter and heiress of John Milton. Milton's Lot, the dwelling plantation of the Miltons, and later of the Hellen family, is situated on the Patuxent River near St. Leonard's Creek. Its site is marked by the fine old brick plantation house known as Patuxent Farm. The Rent Rolls show that David Hellen possessed Milton's Lot (probably in the right of his wife) and several adjacent tracts, Warren, Persia, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and Hooper's Neck. David Hellen died in 1718 and left Hooper's Neck to his sons John and Peter, Warren to his son William, and his "dwelling plantation" to his son Richard. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Richard Hellen owned Milton's Lot, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Trueswell, Rich Level, and Horse Range. Richard Hellen left his estates to his son David, listed on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of Milton's Lot, Persia, Trueswell, and Rich Level. This David Hellen is believed to have been the builder of the fine old plantation house previously mentioned.

There were numerous marriages between the Hellens and the Johnson family of St. Leonard's Creek. Benjamin Johnson, the second son of Thomas Johnson II, married a daughter of David Hellen. Their daughter Mary married Walter Hellen. Joshua Johnson, the youngest brother of Governor Thomas Johnson, had a daughter Nancy, who was the wife of the second Walter Hellen. Their son, Johnson Hellen, 1800-1867, settled in Washington, D. C., and became one of the leading men of that City. The Hellen family has resided in Calvert County for three centuries. Mr. Halvor H. Hellen was one of the founders of the Calvert County Historical Society in 1954 and was its third President.

Refs.—Will of David Hellen—1718.
Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, pp. 384-385, "Hellen."

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The Hilleary family is said to be of French Huguenot extraction, the name being Hilliere or Hilaire in French. There were Hillearys in the Huguenot settlement in Virginia. Thomas Hilleary settled in Calvert County circa 1658 and received a grant of land called Branford. All Saints, the historic old church of upper Calvert County, stands on land donated by Thomas Hilleary out of a tract called Kemp's Desire. Thomas Hilleary resided in later years on a tract of six hundred acres called Three Sisters, in Prince George's County near Hyattsville. He married Eleanor Sprigg, a daughter of Captain Thomas Sprigg. He died in 1697 and left a will dividing his Calvert County lands among his children. His son, Thomas Hilleary, Jr., received Branford, and part of Three Sisters. The Rent Rolls show Branford as possessed by him about 1714. The name of Thomas Hilleary appears on the Tax List of 1733. Elizabeth Hilleary, a daughter of Thomas the settler, married Robert Lyle. Another daughter, Frances, was the wife of James Wilson or of Josiah Wilson. She died in 1736, leaving a will which mentions her sons James and Josiah Wilson, her daughter Sophia, the wife of George Lawrence, and her daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William Ireland. Many prominent families of Upper Calvert County trace their ancestry back to Thomas Hilleary, the early Huguenot settler and benefactor of All Saints Church.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Hilleary."
　　　Will of Thomas Hilleary—1697.
　　　Will of Frances Wilson—1736.

HOLLAND

Francis Holland, a Puritan from Virginia, settled in lower Anne Arundel County in the early Puritan days. His son, Col. William Holland, together with Richard Harrison and Samuel Chew, purchased the landed estates of the Abington family in Calvert County about 1695. Col. Holland also purchased the 1100-acre plantation of James Thompson called St. James, situated in the upper County, about midway between the branches of Hunting Creek and Fishing Creek. Col. William Holland died in 1732, and left his plantation, "bought of John Abington," to his son William Holland. He left St. James and parts of Alexander's Hope and Lordship's Favor, which he had "bought of John and Aaron Cobreth" to his son Thomas Holland. Both branches of the Holland family continued to live in Calvert County throughout the eighteenth century. Thomas Holland died about the year 1742 and by his will left his lands

to his son Thomas Holland, Jr. His will also mentions his daughter Sarah, the wife of Robert Freeland, Jr., and his daughter Frances, the wife of Thomas Reynolds. The Hollands seldom held public office but were among the wealthier planters of Calvert County. William Holland, probably a great-grandson of Col. William Holland, is listed in the census of 1800 as the owner of twenty-two slaves, a substantial holding. He lived on the cliffs of the Patuxent River on his ancestral estates. Shortly before the Civil War, the last representatives of the Holland family left Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Col. William Holland—1732.
Will of Thomas Holland—1742.

HOLDSWORTH

John and Samuel Holdsworth settled in Calvert County circa 1678. They purchased lands on the Lower Cliffs. The Holdsworths were leaders in the erection of Middleham Chapel, as a Chapel of Ease to serve the lower County. They gave the name of their birthplace, Middleham, England, to the Chapel. John Holdsworth gave the Chapel a bell, which still hangs in the bell tower. The Rent Rolls show that Samuel Holdsworth was the owner of several tracts in the lower County, including Desart, German Quarter, and Foxes Den, all adjacent to Eltonhead Manor. John Holdsworth is listed on the Rent Rolls as the owner of four hundred acres of Lower Bennett. He had a daughter, Ann, who married John Bond. They built or added to the old house on the Cliffs known as Bond Castle, which stood on a tract called Middle Fuller, and adjoined Lower Bennett to the south. It was built in the form of a cross and was one of the architectural gems of Calvert County until its destruction a few years ago. One of its chimneys bore the initials J. B. and A. H., for John Bond and Ann Holdsworth.

Refs.—Rent Rolls.
Annie L. Sioussat, *Manors of the Patuxent*, p. 57.

HOOPER

Captain Henry Hooper "of Patuxent River" came to Maryland in 1651, accompanied by his wife, Sarah, three children, and three servants. He settled in Calvert County, where he received several grants of land, including Hooper's Cliffs, a tract which fronted along the Bay side of the Lower Cliffs, and Hooper's Neck, a tract on the Patuxent River below St. Leonard's Creek. Captain Hooper served in the Calvert County

Militia and was one of the gentleman justices of the County. He settled in Dorchester County in 1667, where he had acquired large land holdings, including the island called Hooper's Island. He died in 1676 and left most of his Calvert County land to his son, Henry Hooper II. The latter was born in 1643 and came to Calvert County with his parents as a boy. His first wife was Elizabeth Denwood. He also removed to Dorchester County. He died in 1720, leaving lands in "Calvert County where my father Henry Hooper formerly lived," to his son, Henry Hooper III. His daughter, Ann Hooper, married John Broome III. Henry Hooper III sold his Calvert County lands. Hooper's Cliffs were acquired by Gideon Dare, and Hooper's Neck by Walter Hellen. Certain members of the family probably remained in Calvert County. The Tax List of 1733 bears the name of Jacob Hooper, whose connection with Henry Hooper has not been established. A Jacob Hooper is listed in the Debt Book of 1753. He was the owner of Taylor's Joy in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. The Tax List of 1782 shows Abraham Hooper as the owner of the same property. There are still Hoopers living in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Captain Henry Hooper—1675.
      Will of Henry Hooper—1720.
      Elias Jones, *Revised History of Dorchester County*, pp. 350-354.

HOWE

William Howe, or Howes, was one of the early Puritan settlers, probably connected with the New England family of the same name. The Land Records show that he came to Calvert County in 1653 and received a grant of 250 acres near Hunting Creek called Poor Land. He was an attesting witness to a number of early wills. The Tax List of 1733 bears the name of another William Howes, probably a grandson of the original settler. The Debt Book of 1753 shows a Henry Howes owning several tracts in Hunting Creek. The family name disappears from the records of Calvert County after the American Revolution.

Refs.—Land Records.
      Will of Thomas Howe—1720.

HUTCHINS

The Hutchins family, one of Calvert County's best-known families, was founded by Francis Hutchins, who settled in Calvert in 1651. He sat in the Provincial Assembly from 1682 to 1689 and from 1694 to 1697. He took an active part in the Revolution of 1689 on the side of King Wil-

liam III, and his name was placed upon the list of the most important gentlemen of Maryland, which was sent to the King after Lord Baltimore's regime had been overthrown. He was appointed a Justice of Calvert County in 1691 and was one of the Commissioners chosen for the purpose of laying out Parishes. His seat was at Stoakley, a large plantation on the south side of Hunting Creek, which he acquired from the heirs of Captain Woodman Stoakley of the Puritan Militia of Calvert County. Part of Stoakley is still in the possession of descendants of Francis Hutchins. Francis Hutchins had a son and several daughters, all of whom married prominent men. His daughter Margaret became the wife of Abraham Johns, another daughter, Priscilla, married Richard Johns II. Elizabeth Hutchins married Roger Brooke II, and Mary, the youngest daughter, married Benjamin Hance of Overton, whose plantation, Overton, adjoined Stoakley to the east. The Rent Rolls show that in 1714 Stoakley was possessed by Francis Hutchins, Jr. The Hutchins family has resided in Calvert County for more than three centuries and has always maintained the high traditions established by their ancestor, Francis Hutchins, Gentleman.

Refs.—Silverson, *The Taney Book*, "Hutchins."
        Will of Francis Hutchins "of Hunting Creek"—1698.
        Will of Francis Hutchins, Jr.—1736.

IRELAND

William Ireland, who settled in Maryland in 1655, founded a well-known Calvert County family. Joseph Ireland, probably his son, in 1671 patented a tract called Ireland's Hope, situated near Hunting Creek. The Irelands were leaders in the political life of Calvert County. The Tax List of 1733 shows that William Ireland was then the Constable of Hunting Creek Hundred. He married Frances Hilleary, daughter of Thomas Hilleary. He owned many slaves and was a man of wealth. His son, Thomas Ireland, appears on the same list as the owner of one slave. Thomas Ireland, Jr. is listed on the Debt Book of 1753 as the owner of part of Timberwell and Ireland's Hope. Colonel William Ireland, probably a brother of Thomas, was then the owner of several tracts of land on the north side of Hunting Creek, including The Ridge, George's Desire, Peahen's Nest and Tillington. There is an old house on the tract called George's Desire, now called Huntingfields, which was the residence of Col. William Ireland. Col. Ireland was the County Clerk of Calvert County after Samuel Harrison, and he continued to hold this important office until his death in 1785. His name appears on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of George's Desire and adjacent plantations.

Richard Ireland, probably a son of Thomas Ireland, Jr., was then listed as the owner of Ireland's Hope, and also several tracts on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert. John Ireland, probably a son of Col. William Ireland, owned Tillington and Wolf Trap, which adjoined it. The census of 1800 lists John and William Ireland, probably sons of Col. William Ireland. The latter married a daughter of Col. James Sewall of Deer Quarter. The Ireland family is still represented in Calvert County at the middle of the twentieth century. "Doctor Ireland," an early twentieth century member of the family, is mentioned in Hulbert Footner's book "Charlesgift." Recent descendants of importance include Judge Walter Ireland Dawkins of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who died in 1936, after a long career on the Baltimore Bench.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

ISAAC

The Isaac family of Calvert County was founded by Captain Edward Isaac, who settled on the Upper Cliffs in 1663. A second branch of the family was established by his brother, Joseph Isaac, who settled on land which became Prince George's County territory. It is said that the Isaac brothers were officers in the English Army and were sent to America in charge of Scottish prisoners of war, who were sold to the planters as indentured servants. Alexander Magruder is said to have came to Maryland in custody of the Isaac brothers, as one of these Scotsmen. Captain Edward Isaac purchased Plum Point, a tract of 400 acres on the Upper Cliffs, patented by the early Puritans, Edward Carter and Truman Bennett. Captain Edward Isaac married Jane Sutton and had a son, Sutton Isaac, and several daughters. He died in 1689, and the Rent Rolls list Plum Point as belonging to "the Orphans of Edward Isaac." The Tax List of 1733 bears the name of Captain Sutton Isaac, who then owned fifteen slaves, indicating that he was one of the more prosperous landowners of that time. Captain Sutton Isaac had a daughter who married James Weems, and the son of this marriage, Sutton Isaac Weems, represented Calvert County in the Assembly of Maryland in the second decade of the nineteenth century. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Joseph Isaac, probably a son of Sutton Isaac, owned Plum Point and part of Lordship's Favor. Joseph Isaac had two sons, and he divided his lands between them. At the time of the Tax List of 1782 Richard Isaac was the owner of Plum Point, and Thomas Isaac owned 200 acres of Lordship's Favor. The Isaac family is missing from the census of 1800, and presumably its representatives left Calvert County shortly before that time.

Ref.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. VI, "Isaac."

The Johns family (the Johns of Johns Hopkins) was founded by Richard Johns, born in Bristol, England, in 1645 of a Welsh family. Richard Johns was brought to Virginia as a boy, and took refuge in Maryland when the Quakers were expelled from Virginia. He became one of the greatest landholders of Calvert County. He was the leader of the Quaker settlement on the Upper Cliffs. Many of the "meetings" were held at his house, he being the Secretary of the Meeting. These records, in the handwriting of Richard Johns, are still preserved. Richard Johns was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly in 1694 but was never seated because his Quaker principles would not permit him to take the oath of office. He advocated the enactment of the legislation to approve the Quaker "affirmation" as the equivalent of an oath and after 1700 a law was passed by which it became possible for a Quaker to qualify for public office. Richard Johns married Elizabeth Kinsey, daughter of Hugh Kinsey, a Quaker of Anne Arundel County. His seat was at Angelica, a tract on the Cliffs about a mile below Plum Point, patented by the early Puritan leader, Leonard Strong. Richard Johns died in 1718 leaving a will by which he made liberal provision for his children. Among the lands in the region of the Upper Cliffs which he possessed were Angelica, Fuller, Letchworth's Chance (the other half thereof possessed by Samuel Chew), Billingsley's Farm, Friendship Rectified, Chance, Dodson's Desire, Whittle's Rest, Bachelor's Fortune and Garey's Chance, amounting to more than three thousand acres. He also owned lands in Dorchester County. Richard Johns left parts of Letchworth's Chance, Angelica, and Fuller to his eldest son Richard. These included his dwelling house on the Cliffs. He left Friendship and Billingsley's Farm to Richard, a son of his deceased son Abraham Johns, and Chance to Abraham, another son of Abraham Johns. He left parts of Angelica, Whittle's Rest, and Chance, to his son Kinsey Johns, and to his son Isaac Johns he left Bachelor's Fortune and Johns' Addition. He left Garey's Chance to his son-in-law, Richard Roberts, husband of his daughter, Priscilla. The descendants of Richard Johns continued to live at the old family seat situated at Angelica and Fuller, on the Cliffs, for many generations. The descendants of Isaac Johns lived at Bachelor's Fortune and Johns' Addition until about the time of the American Revolution, when the property passed to the Mackenzie family by the marriage of one of the daughters of the last Isaac Johns to Thomas Mackenzie. The site of this old plantation of the Johns and Mackenzie families is marked by the old house called White Cliffs, which still stands on the Cliffs near Parker's Creek. Kinsey Johns, one of the younger sons of

Richard the settler, inherited Mears, which was his dwelling plantation, part of Whittle's Rest, and part of Angelica. Kinsey Johns, 1689-1729, married Elizabeth Chew, and their son, Kinsey Johns II, married Susanna Galloway, the daughter of the wealthy Quaker, Richard Galloway, of Tulip Hill in Anne Arundel County. Their son, Kinsey Johns III, was the famous lawyer and jurist, Chancellor Kinsey Johns, of Delaware. He was born on the Galloway plantation on the West River in Anne Arundel County in 1749, and died in New Castle, Delaware, in 1840. He was appointed Chief Justice of Delaware in 1798 and Chancellor in 1828.

Richard Johns II was followed by his son Benjamin, who inherited his seat at Angelica. The Tax List of 1733 bears his name, listing him as the owner of twenty slaves. Isaac Johns was listed as owning sixteen slaves. Both men were among the wealthiest men of Calvert County at that period. The name of Benjamin Johns appears on the Debt Book of 1753 as the owner of Angelica, Fuller, Mears, and part of Letchworth's Chance. His son, also called Benjamin Johns, is listed as the owner of the same tracts on the Tax List of 1782. Some of the younger sons of the Johns family left Calvert County and took up new holdings in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, and Frederick Counties in the later eighteenth century, but we still find a Benjamin Johns listed as a resident of the Upper Cliffs in the Census of 1800. He was succeeded by Major Stephen Johns, probably his son. Major Johns served in the Calvert County Militia during the War of 1812, and is described in contemporary accounts as an excellent soldier, despite his Quaker ancestry. The last of the Johns family had left Calvert County before the Civil War. It is probable that like their relatives the Mackenzies, they sold their slaves and came to Baltimore to engage in business.

Refs.—Will of Richard Johns of the Cliffs—1718.
      Will of Richard Johns, Jr.—1719.
      Will of Kinsey Johns—1729.
      Will of Isaac Johns—1733.
      Miles White, *Some Ancestors of Johns Hopkins*, Washington, D. C., 1900.

JOHNSON

Captain Peter Johnson was one of the leaders of the Puritans of lower Calvert County. He ranked next to Richard Preston. Captain Johnson received the grant of a tract called Brewhouse, situated on the north side of St. Leonard's Creek, adjoining the estate of Attorney-General Richard Smith on the east. He also obtained the grant of Island Neck, later the dwelling plantation of the Broome family, and several tracts in

Dorchester County. Captain Peter Johnson commanded the Militia during the Puritan regime. He served also as one of the Justices "of the Quorum," the others being James Berry and Michael Brooke. Peter Johnson died in 1655, and his wife Anne married William Dorrington. The will of Anne Johnson gave Brewhouse, the family seat, to her oldest son, Peter Johnson, and Island Neck to another son, James. William Dorrington managed the Johnson properties during the period when the sons were minors, and later removed to Dorchester County. Mary Johnson, a daughter of Captain Peter Johnson, married Roger Baker, an English sea captain, and their daughter, Mary Baker, was probably the "Ward in Chancery" who married Thomas Johnson, a young English lawyer, and came to America about 1690. According to legend this Thomas was the founder of the Johnson family of Calvert County, of which Governor Thomas Johnson, of Revolutionary War fame, was the most distinguished member. These Johnsons resided at Brewhouse, and there seems little doubt that the first Thomas Johnson was a younger kinsman of Captain Peter Johnson, and that his wife, Mary Baker, was a granddaughter of Captain Johnson. Thomas Johnson, although a Protestant, was a staunch supporter of the Stuart Kings, his grandfather, Sir James Johnson, having been knighted by Charles II. In 1694 Thomas Johnson was accused of having made treasonable utterances while at the house of Captain Richard Smith, by declaring that "James II was the only true king of England." He was arrested and brought before the Council on charges of treason. The Council consisted of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Col. Nicholas Greenbury, Thomas Tench, Captain John Addison, John Courts, and Col. Thomas Brooke. Johnson was released on bail pending good behavior, and the charges were not pressed. He took passage for England in 1702, hoping to clear himself of the charges, as his brother James Johnson had influence at the Court of Queen Anne. His ship was captured by the Spaniards. He escaped and after many adventures returned home by way of Canada. Thomas Johnson died shortly after his return, leaving a boy, Thomas Johnson II, as the sole surviving member of his family. Thomas Johnson II was born in 1701, and as a young orphan was brought up by friends. He grew to manhood and married Dorcas Sedwick, daughter of Joshua Sedwick, a planter of Battle Creek. In 1732 he obtained a repatent of Brewhouse, the estate of his ancestors. He died in 1770, and his grave and that of his wife may be seen at Brewhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mackall now own this historic plantation, situated on a high bluff overlooking the waters of St. Leonard's Creek, where Commodore Joshua Barney fought his notable battles with the British flotilla in the War of 1812. Thomas Johnson II had a large family of children, of whom one, Governor Thomas Johnson, was a friend of

General George Washington and one of the great patriots of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Continental Congress, Brigadier General, Commander of the Maryland Flying Camp, and the first Governor of the State of Maryland, after the establishment of independence. Later he was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His wife was Ann Jennings, daughter of Thomas Jennings, a prominent lawyer of Annapolis. Governor Johnson died at Rose Hill, the estate of his son-in-law, Major John Colin Grahame, formerly of Patuxent Manor.

Joshua Johnson, a brother of Governor Thomas Johnson, was a successful merchant. His daughter, Louisa Catherine Johnson, was the wife of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. She was the first of the daughters of Calvert County to become the "first lady of the land."

Brewhouse, the ancestral home of the Johnson family, was subsequently purchased by Dr. Richard Mackall, whose descendants still reside there. The old house standing on the high hill overlooking St. Leonard's Creek was probably built by Thomas Johnson II prior to 1750. In the twentieth century, it was remodeled and enlarged by the construction of a second story.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Johnson."
E. S. Delaplaine, *The Life of Thomas Johnson*, New York, 1927.

JOWLES

Col. Henry Jowles, one of the most colorful characters in Calvert County history, was born in England, probably of French Huguenot descent. He was related to the Parker family of Calvert County. George Parker, who died in 1681, refers to him in his will as his cousin. Col. Jowles studied law at the Inns of Court in London and came to America as a young man, settling in Calvert County in 1670. He was a man of action and a leader of men, and soon after arriving in Maryland he became an officer in the Calvert County Militia. He first distinguished himself when, as a young officer commanding a company on foot, he was assigned the task of suppressing the Insurrection of the Cliffs, a mission which he speedily accomplished. In the Revolution of 1689 Jowles was second in command to the forces under Captain John Coode, which overthrew the Governor and Council, and ended the regime of Lord Baltimore. Col. Jowles became one of the leading men of the Province under the Royal Governors. He became Colonel and Commanding Officer of the Calvert County Militia, High Sheriff of Calvert County, and Chancellor of Maryland. Later he accepted the less dignified office of Clerk of Calvert County, a post which was much sought because of its

lucrative fees. Col. Jowles in later years became noted for his fiery temper. He is said to have assaulted Lieutenant Colonel John Bigger, second in command of the Calvert County Militia, when both men had imbibed too freely at a regimental party. Among his many claims to fame is a tradition that Colonel Jowles invented the Mint Julep, a drink which he was the first to concoct. The Julep is said to have been known to the ancient Persians and it became known to Europe through the Crusaders as a mixture of aromatic herbs and spirituous liquor, but Colonel Jowles was the first to use mint in making this drink. Colonel Jowles' dwelling Plantation was at The Plains, an estate on the western shore of the Patuxent River near the town of Benedict, no longer Calvert County territory. Col. Jowles married Sybil, the daughter of Henry Groome in 1675 and had four children. He left The Plains to his son, Henry Peregrine Jowles; lands in Baltimore County to his son John; and lands in Prince George's County to his daughters Sybil and Rebecca, who married Richard and William Groome, respectively. Henry Peregrine Jowles is buried at The Plains. The Plains then passed to his daughter, whose husband was a Sothoron, and thereafter The Plains remained in the possession of the Sothoron family. A celebrated incident occurred at The Plains during the Civil War. The Federal Government had adopted a policy of impressing slaves into the Federal Army. Most of the slaves were reluctant to serve, so soldiers were sent throughout Southern Maryland to seize the negroes and force them into military service. When a detachment of Federals appeared at The Plains to "persuade the Negroes to enlist", Col. Marshall Sothoron, the master of the plantation and a true descendant of that fiery warrior of old, Col. Henry Jowles, took his shotgun and routed the Federal forces single-handed. Col. Jowles would have been proud of his descendant.

Refs.—Will of Colonel Henry Jowles—1700.
Bench and Bar of Maryland.

KEENE

Richard Keene settled in Calvert County about the year 1661. He secured the patent of lands called The Orchard, in partnership with George Bussee, and in 1666 he obtained the grant of another tract called Warbleton. Both tracts were in Hunting Creek Hundred. Edward Keene, the son of Richard, received the grant of Littlefield in 1667; this tract included the site where the town of Prince Frederick was later established. The Keenes were a family of more than average wealth, and they "transported" a number of early settlers to Calvert County. The Keenes did not become permanent residents of Calvert County. John

Keene, the son of Edward, sold the family estates and removed to Dorchester County, founding the well-known Keene family of Dorchester County.

Ref.—Will of Edward Keene—1675.

KEMP

Thomas Kemp "of Patuxent River" settled in Calvert County after 1661. He obtained the grant of Kemp's Desire in 1667, a tract of two hundred acres near Sunderland. The Kemps, like the Keenes, Gareys, and numerous other families, removed from Calvert County and made their permanent homes on the Eastern Shore. Kemp's Desire was acquired by Thomas Hilleary, who donated out of Kemp's Desire the land where All Saints Church was erected.

KENT

The Kent family, which gave a Governor to the State of Maryland, was founded by Henry Kent, who settled in Calvert County in 1665. He transported several of his relatives, including his younger brother John Kent, and George Young, and William Young. The Kent family made its first residence at Rockwell, a large tract on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert below Parker's Creek. Henry Kent died in 1677, and left Rockwell to his sons, Henry and Richard. The Rent Rolls show that John Kent, son of Henry Kent, Jr., owned Rockwell and 100 acres of the tract called Parker's Creek. Thereafter, the Kent family split into two branches. John Kent had two sons, one of whom, John Kent, Jr., and his descendants, continued to live at Rockwell. Absalom Kent, his younger son, married Mary Wadsworth, daughter and heiress of William Wadsworth, and thus acquired Timberwell, a large estate on the Patuxent River below Lower Marlboro, which had been the home of the Wadsworth family. Absalom Kent died in 1718. His will was witnessed by George Lawrence of Islington and Richard Stallings. William Kent "Planter," the son of Absalom, died in 1727, and left to his son Joseph Kent, "the part of Timberwell given him by his grandfather, William Wadsworth". The Debt Books show that Timberwell was owned by Joseph Kent in 1753. He was followed by his son, Daniel Kent, listed on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of Timberwell. Daniel Kent was the first of his family to enter the field of politics, winning a seat in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly. His son, Joseph Kent, was educated at Lower Marlboro Academy and then studied medicine. He removed to Bladensburg in Prince George's County, and entering politics, was elected

to Congress. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1826. He was one of the founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it was largely through his efforts that this great railroad received its charter. Governor Kent was elected as United States Senator, and died holding that office in 1837. The Kent family are still represented in Calvert County at the middle of the twentieth century.

Refs.—Will of Henry Kent—1677.
   Will of Absalom Kent—1717.
   Will of William Kent—1727.
   H. E. Buchholz, *The Governors of Maryland*, Chap. XIX, "Joseph Kent."

KIDD

William Kidd or Kyd emigrated to Maryland from Virginia in 1664. He obtained two grants of land in Calvert County, Kidd's Level and Island Plains, both situated near the head of navigation on Hunting Creek. Old Huntingtown, which was destroyed by the British forces in 1814, stood on the tract called Kidd's Level. The site is indicated by the bridge where Route 2 (the main north and south highway in Calvert County) crosses Hunting Creek. William Kidd died in 1693, and left his estate "on the main branch of Hunting Creek" to his son William. He mentions his son-in-law, Samuel Fowler, and his daughter Margaret Wilson, who was probably the wife of James Wilson II of The Ridge. William Kidd, Jr. was the builder of the first Court House at Prince Frederick. He had great difficulty in persuading the Assembly to make sufficient appropriations to reimburse him for the costs of construction. William Kidd appears on the Tax List of 1733, but thereafter the name of Kidd vanishes from the records of Calvert County.

Ref.—Will of William Kidd—1693.

KING

John King, ancestor of the King family of Calvert County, was transported there by William Howe, the early Puritan, in 1659. It is probable that he also was of Puritan stock. Little is known of his life, but it is evident that he was an educated man and respected in the community, as he was a witness to the will of Captain John Boage of Patuxent Manor in 1667, and also was a witness to the will of Oliver Stoakley in 1684. The Rent Rolls show that John King, probably a son of the immigrant, owned Newington, a tract of land in Lyon's Creek Hundred, adjacent to

Timberwell. The Debt Book of 1753 shows a John King as the owner of Spittle and Hogsdown, tracts near Newington, and the Tax List of 1782 lists John King as the owner of part of Islington. There was a Francis King in 1783 who owned a portion of Mears and Selby, tracts on the Upper Cliffs, and Benjamin King owned Gunderton. The census of 1800 lists Benjamin King as owner of fifty-two slaves, placing him among the list of the wealthiest men of Calvert County. The Kings intermarried with many prominent families of upper Calvert County, such as the Blakes and the Becketts. A modern representative of the family, Mr. Thomson King of Baltimore City, has made important studies of the fossils of the Calvert Cliffs. Mr. King is now the President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and is the author of several books on scientific subjects.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

KINGSBURY

Robert Kingsbury was one of the Puritan settlers of Calvert County in 1651. He married the widow of Captain Richard Wells of the Puritan Militia of Anne Arundel. Robert Kingsbury settled on a large landed estate situated on the Patuxent River near Lower Marlboro called The Ordinary. After the death of Robert Kingsbury it was acquired by the Tasker family, and later by the Blakes and the Gantts. The word Ordinary means an inn or public house, and it is probable that Robert Kingsbury maintained an inn on the premises in the early days, located where traffic from Virginia to Annapolis crossed the Patuxent River.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

LADD

Captain Richard Ladd settled in Calvert County in 1668. The Ladd family is represented among the early Puritans of New England, and it is probable that Richard Ladd was of Puritan descent. He was a witness to several early wills. Francis Swinfens, who died in 1683, made Richard Ladd the Executor of his will and his residuary legatee. Captain Ladd died in 1691, and in his will describes himself as "Captain Richard Ladd, Gentleman." He owned properties in Prince George's County, which he left to his brother, John Ladd, and to his sister, Ellen Rigden, the wife of Henry Rigden. He devised his dwelling plantation in Calvert County, at Charlesgift on the Lower Cliffs, to Christ Church, and several of the early rectors of Christ Church resided there.

Ref.—Will of Captain Richard Ladd, Gentleman—1691.

LAVEILLE

The Laveille family of Calvert County is of French Huguenot descent. The family name does not appear on the list of immigrants before 1680, therefore it seems probable that the Laveilles did not leave their native land of France until the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1683, when the remaining Protestants of France were expelled. John Laveille, whose name appears on the Tax List of 1733 as a property owner, was the founder of his line in Calvert County. The Debt Book of 1753 also contains the name of John Laveille, owner of Whittle's Rest, a tract in Hunting Creek Hundred not far from Prince Frederick. This John Laveille was probably a son of the original settler. The Monnett family, who were also French Huguenots, arrived in Calvert County about the same time as the Laveilles, and established themselves in the same vicinity. There was a John Laveille listed on the Tax List of 1782, and the census of 1800 lists a John T. Laveille as the owner of twenty slaves. The Laveille family are associated with the old house called Leveille House, located on Battle Creek not far from Brooke Place Manor. It is believed to have been built by Moses Parran Duke, whose daughter married into the Laveille family. Although not among the very first settlers, the Laveille family has been represented in Calvert County for nearly two and one-half centuries, and its members have always been among the leading citizens of the County.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

LAWRENCE

It is recorded on the List of Immigrants before 1680 at the Hall of Records that John Lawrence emigrated to Calvert County from Virginia in 1658, accompanied by his daughter Mary. It would seem probable that he was a widower at that time, and that he later remarried, as he died in 1698, leaving minor children. The Lawrence family was well-established in England at an early date, including among its members a Lord Mayor of London. The Lawrence family of Calvert County probably was related to the Lawrence family of Anne Arundel County, whose founder, Benjamin Lawrence, owned lands in Calvert County, notably a tract adjoining Eltonhead Manor, called The Desart, which he acquired jointly with John Ashcom. The Lawrence family of Massachusetts is well known.

John Lawrence of Calvert County made claim for land in 1658, having transported four settlers to Maryland. This proves that he was in Calvert County before such date. He received a warrant for 250 acres,

which he sold and assigned to Michael Taney in 1663. The land which Michael Taney received by this assignment consisted of a tract near the south side of Hunting Creek, now called Taney's Right. John Lawrence acquired later land rights, which he assigned to Francis Swinfens, who thereby acquired a tract called Swinfens' Adventure, near the head of Battle Creek.

In 1680 John Lawrence was living on a plantation called Islington, which his family continued to possess throughout the Colonial period. This tract is described in the original grant as lying near the "ridge path." This is now the main highway, route No. 2 south, and the old house probably built by John Lawrence still stands on the east side of the highway a mile or so north of Hunting Creek. This is the oldest house in the vicinity, and in recent years has been called "Armiger's Place." John Lawrence was a witness to the wills of several early settlers, including Absalom Kent and Mark Clare. He died in 1698, leaving his wife, Margaret, a son, George Lawrence, and two daughters, the children being minors. George Lawrence lived until 1763. He added to the family estates by acquiring additional parts of Islington and an adjacent tract which he patented under the name of Lowrey's Addition. His wife, Sophia, was a daughter of James or Josiah Wilson and Frances Wilson, his wife, who was a daughter of Thomas Hilleary. George Lawrence was a member of All Saints Church and served as its warden. He left a son, John Lawrence, and several daughters, two of whom married Harrisons, and two married Hardestys. John Lawrence II survived his father only by a short time, as he died in 1764. He was twice married, the second wife, according to family tradition, being Elizabeth Calvert, a descendant of the first Lord Baltimore. His son, John Lawrence III, then a young man, added to the family land holdings by acquiring Small Reward, a tract adjoining Islington to the east and running to Sewall's Branch of Hunting Creek. He is listed on the Tax List of 1782 as owning 379 acres of land, nine slaves and twenty-six head of cattle. He had several sons, of whom John Lawrence IV inherited the family plantation. A younger son, George Lawrence, was an officer in the Army during the American Revolution. Col. William Lawrence, the second son of John Lawrence IV, was one of the heroes of the War of 1812. A professional soldier, he was one of the trusted assistants of General Andrew Jackson, who placed him in command of the forts at Mobile, Alabama. In September, 1814, Col. Lawrence defended Mobile against the attack of a greatly superior force of British and Indians, a feat which convinced the Americans that New Orleans also could be successfully defended. For his gallant services Col. Lawrence received a citation from Congress. The citizens of New Orleans presented him with a sword, which was for

many years exhibited at the State House in Annapolis. It is now at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.

John Lawrence IV married Mary Sewall, a daughter of Col. James Sewall and Sarah Johns Sewall, his wife, of Deer Quarter, a tract on the east side of Sewall's Branch. He died in 1831. His eldest son, Dr. Thomas John Lawrence, was a well-known physician of his day. He settled in Anne Arundel County near Friendship. He married Martha Emerald Sutton, a daughter of Reverend Lewis Sutton and Martha Dorsey, eldest daughter of Philip Dorsey, Jr. and Barbara Broome Dorsey, his wife, who was a daughter of Henry Broome of Calvert County. Dr. Thomas John Lawrence died in 1852 and left a large family, most of whom went to Baltimore City after the Civil War. Among his descendants living in Baltimore or the vicinity in the first half of the twentieth century may be mentioned his grandsons, Judge Charles F. Stein of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; Dr. Louis D. Coriell, a prominent dentist of his day; and his great-grandsons, Dr. George E. Hardy, Jr., also a well-known dentist; and Thomas Lawrence Christian, founder of the newspaper, the Southern Maryland *Times*. Dr. Thomas John Lawrence had two brothers, George Lawrence, whose daughter married into the Gray family, and Levin Lawrence.

Dr. Virgil Lawrence, son of Dr. Thomas Lawrence, was the last of his family to live in Calvert County. He was a physician of lower Calvert County. Dr. Virgil Lawrence died in 1883, when endeavoring to cross the causeway leading to Solomon's during a severe hurricane, to attend a sick patient, he was thrown from his horse and drowned.

Refs.—Unpublished manuscript by William B. Marye.
   Will of John Lawrence—1698.
   Will of George Lawrence—1763.
   Will of Sophia Lawrence—1764.

LEACH

John Leach settled in Calvert County in 1662. The next year he received the grant of lands called Leach's Freehold, near the site of old Huntingtown. It was the seat of the Leach family for many generations. He received other grants of land in the same vicinity, Peahen's Nest and Leach's Chance. His descendants always lived in the Hunting Creek area. They intermarried with the families of Cox, Norfolk, Ireland, and others. John Leach was a man of some consequence; he was one of the original vestrymen of All Saints Church in 1692. John Leach died in 1699, and left Leach's Freehold to his wife for life and then to his son Jeremiah. He divided Peahen's Nest between his sons James and Am-

brose, and left the residue of his estate to his son John. John Leach, Jr., patented lands on upper Hunting Creek, called Mary's Green. He died in 1713 and left this tract to his daughter Mary. Jeremiah Leach died in 1723, and left Leach's Freehold to his son James, and other lands to his son Jeremiah, Jr. Ambrose Leach is listed on the Tax List of 1733 as owner of four slaves. He died in 1744, and divided his lands between his sons Joshua and William. He left but one shilling to his son Ambrose, Jr. The Debt Book of 1753 lists Joshua Leach as the owner of Peahen's Nest, and James Leach as the owner of Leach's Freehold. The names of John and James Leach are on the Tax List of 1782 but their lands on this list are not given. The Leach family has continued to be represented in Calvert County, always in the area of Hunting Creek. Leach's Wharf, at the mouth of Hunting Creek, commemorates the name of this early Calvert County family.

Refs.—Will of John Leach—1699.
       Will of John Leach, Jr.—1713.
       Will of Jeremiah Leach—1723.
       Will of Ambrose Leach—1744.
       Tax Lists and Land Records.

LETCHWORTH

Thomas Letchworth, or Leitchworth, was one of the important Puritan settlers of Calvert County. He acquired lands on the Upper Cliffs of Calvert about 1652, and served as a member of the Lower House of the Assembly during the Puritan regime. He was also a Justice of Calvert County. His most important land grant was Letchworth's Chance, a tract of 1100 acres near Plum Point. He received this grant in consideration for having transported eleven settlers to Calvert County, among these being Michael Taney and his brother John Taney. Thomas Letchworth also obtained Letchworth's Hills on Battle Creek, later resurveyed as Harwood and Letchworth. Another grant of Thomas Letchworth's was Letchworth's Cypress, located in the great cypress swamp at the head of Battle Creek.

Thomas Letchworth had two sons, Joseph and Thomas, who divided Letchworth's Chance after the death of their father. They sold Letchworth's Chance about 1690 to Samuel Chew and Richard Johns. The old house which stands at Letchworth's Chance on a high hill overlooking Chesapeake Bay at Plum Point is said to have been built by Samuel Chew, but it is possible that the oldest part of it was built by Thomas Letchworth himself. Ann, the daughter of Thomas Letchworth, married Robert Skinner. Letchworth's Hills was sold to Thomas Tasker and

probably Letchworth's Cypress, also. Thereafter, the Letchworth family left Calvert County, and acquired Brooke Court Manor, on the western side of the Patuxent. Later generations of the Letchworths lived in Prince George's County.

Ref.—Will of Thomas Letchworth, Jr.—1712.

LINGAN

George Lingan was brought to Calvert County by William Wadsworth, an early Puritan settler. He received a grant of 450 acres of land called Bachellor's Quarter in 1665, near the mouth of Hall's Creek. He received other grants called Lingan's Adventure and Lingan's Purchase. He purchased adjacent tracts, such as Cox Choice and Swinfen's Rest, and in 1701 he had these tracts resurveyed into a large tract of 1640 acres, embracing much of the land on the south side of Hall's Creek. George Lingan was one of the greatest land holders of the upper County. He was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly in 1679, and was one of the Justices of Calvert County. He was a Justice "of the Quorum" after 1685. George Lingan was a staunch supporter of King William III in the Revolution of 1689, and profited greatly by affiliating himself with the successful opponents of Lord Baltimore.

George Lingan married Ann Hardesty, a daughter of the early settler, George Hardesty. He died in 1712 and left his Calvert County lands to his son, Thomas Lingan. His daughters married prominent men of the day. Ann Lingan married Edward Boteler, and Catherine Lingan married Henry Boteler. His daughter Martha married Major Josiah Wilson, one of the great land holders of Calvert and Prince George's Counties. Thomas Lingan died in 1734, and the next generation of Lingans moved to Baltimore County. Their most notable descendant was General George Maccubbin Lingan, a prominent figure in Baltimore during the War of 1812.

Refs.—Will of George Lingan—1712.
      Will of Thomas Lingan—1734.

LITTLE

John Little was one of the first Puritan settlers in Calvert County. He acquired several important tracts of land in the Hunting Creek area, Overton, Littleton, and Clahammond, situated along the road leading from the head of navigation on Hunting Creek to the head of Battle Creek (later Prince Frederick). John Little was addicted to gossip, a

habit which caused him to become involved in litigation with his neighbors. Details of these cases are to be found in the early volumes of the Archives of Maryland, recording the early cases of the Provincial Court. William Berry sued him for making slanderous remarks about his relations with his wife, while she was still married to her first husband. John Little died without issue, and most of his lands were acquired by the Hance family.

Ref.—Will of John Little "of Hunting Creek"—1667.

LOWRY

William Lowry immigrated to Maryland prior to 1660 and settled on the north side of Hunting Creek. His name indicates that he was a Scotsman. He transported settlers to Maryland, in reward for which he received patents for landed estates, among these being Lowry's Rest, Lowry's Reserve, Lowry's Resurvey, and Lowry's Chance, a total of more than a thousand acres of land. All of these tracts were in Lyons' Creek Hundred. William Lowry had his home plantation at Lowry's Resurvey, a tract adjoining the manor of John Abington. It is of interest to legal students that the very first recorded case of the Council of Maryland sitting as the Court of Appeals is *Abington vs. Lowry* (Recorded in I Harris & McHenry's Reports, page 2). This case was decided on an appeal from the Provincial Court to the Council in December, 1662. Abington had brought a suit in ejectment, claiming that Lowry was trespassing on his property. Abington was successful in winning the case.

William Lowry "Planter" died in 1712, and by his will left his lands to Mary Hall, his only child. The name Lowry has been perpetuated by Lowry Plantation, a landed estate near Huntingtown, now the property of Mr. Kent Bowie. The tract on which the old house stands was called, originally, Lowry's Resurvey, granted to William Lowry in 1679.

Ref.—Will of William Lowry—1712.

LYLE

William Lyle, founder of a well-known Southern Maryland family, settled in Calvert County in 1652. This date would indicate Puritan ancestry. The name is sometimes rendered as "Lyles" and sometimes as "Lyell," and as it is derived from the city of Lille in France, it is probable that the Lyle family were Huguenots. William Lyle settled at Red Hall, a plantation near Lower Marlboro. This estate was possessed by the Lyle family for several generations. William Lyle, probably a

son of the original settler, died in 1733, and divided his lands between his sons, Henry, Robert, and William. His wife, Barbara, was his executrix. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Red Hall was then owned by William and Robert Lyle. Colonel William Lyle, probably the fourth of that name, was one of the Justices of Calvert County and took part in the American Revolution. He was a man of prominence in upper Calvert County. The Lyle family intermarried with many of the families of the upper County, such as the Irelands, Sewalls, Lawrences, and Wilsons.

Ref.—Will of William Lyle—1733.

MACKALL

The Mackall family of Calvert County was founded by James Mackall, who arrived in Maryland not later than 1666. It is not improbable that, like Ninian Beall and Alexander Magruder, he came to Maryland as a Scottish prisoner of war. James Mackall soon became one of the important land owners of Calvert County. He settled on the Calvert Cliffs below Parker's Creek. He acquired plantations in this area such as Sharp's Outlet, Neglect, part of Lower Bennett, and Mackall's Desire. He purchased the famous plantation, The Cage, on the lower Patuxent River. James Mackall "of the Cliffs" died in 1693, and left his dwelling plantation (not named) to his son John. He divided Sharp's Outlet and The Cage between his sons James and Benjamin. The three sons of James Mackall established branches of the Mackall family which contributed so many outstanding figures to Maryland history.

James Mackall, Jr., 1667-1716, the eldest son, resided at The Cage, a plantation which remained in the possession of the Mackall family until after the American Revolution, when it passed to the Parran family by the marriage of Mary Mackall to Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon of the Revolutionary Army. James Mackall, Jr. married Ann Brooke, a daughter of Roger Brooke and Mary Wolsely Brooke, his wife. He sat in the Maryland Assembly and was a Justice of Calvert County. He had six children and was succeeded on his landed estates by his son James Mackall III and later by his grandson, James Mackall IV, whose daughter Mary married Dr. Thomas Parran. Mary, the daughter of James Mackall, Jr., married Col. John Broome; Dorcas Mackall, another daughter, married William Dawkins, and Ann, the third daughter, married Dr. James Gray. This branch of the Mackall family also owned Stonesby, Cold Harbor, and other tracts on the Patuxent River below Battle Creek. The Mackalls of St. Mary's County are descended from the same line.

Col. John Mackall, son of James Mackall the founder, was a member of the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for many years. He was

Speaker of the House from 1725 to 1734. He was a vestryman of Christ Church and a Justice of Calvert County. His wife was Susanna, the widow of George Parker and daughter of Gabriel Parrott. His son James John Mackall, 1717-1770, often called General Mackall, was one of the greatest landowners of Calvert County. His dwelling plantation was at Godsgrace, beautifully situated on a point of land where Hunting Creek empties into the Patuxent River. He acquired much of the adjacent lands, as well as other plantations. General Mackall married Mary Hance, daughter of Benjamin Hance of Overton. They had several sons and eight beautiful daughters, all of whom married important men. His son Judge Benjamin Mackall, of Godsgrace, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals. A portrait of Judge Benjamin Mackall is reproduced in Judge Carroll Bond's book *The Court of Appeals of Maryland.*

The third branch of the Mackall family is descended from Benjamin Mackall, the youngest son of James Mackall. He settled at Hallowing Point on the Patuxent, and became a member of the Maryland Assembly and later Chief Justice of Calvert County. His wife was Barbara, a daughter of Richard Smith, Jr., of St. Leonard's. His son, Col. Benjamin Mackall of Hallowing Point (so called to distinguish him from his cousin, Benjamin Mackall, of Godsgrace), served in the Assembly, was a Justice of Calvert County, and during the American Revolution, was a member of the Committee of Safety. His wife was Rebecca Covington, a daughter of Leonard Covington and Priscilla Magruder Covington, his wife. The Mackall house at Hallowing Point was destroyed by the British in the War of 1812, as was the house of the other branch of the Mackalls at Godsgrace. Dr. Richard Mackall, a grandson of Col. Benjamin Mackall, settled in Lower Calvert County. He was a prominent physician and also active in politics. He represented Calvert County in the Assembly for several terms. He purchased the Thomas Johnson plantation on St. Leonard's Creek, and this famous old estate still remains in the possession of his descendants.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Mackall."
    Will of James Mackall—1693.
    Kenneth W. Mackall, "Broome-Mackall Family."

MACKENZIE

Thomas Mackenzie, ancestor of the Mackenzie family of Calvert County, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1720. He settled on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert in 1746. His first wife was Mary Baker Johnson, a sister of Governor Thomas Johnson. In 1768 he married his second

wife, Ann Johns, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Hance Johns. He thereafter acquired the Johns plantation on the Cliffs near Parker's Creek, consisting of tracts called Johns' Neglect and Illingsworth's Fortune. The site is marked by the old frame house called White Cliffs, one of the best preserved Calvert County houses of the Colonial period. Cosmo Mackenzie, the eldest son and heir of Thomas Mackenzie, was born in 1770. He married Sarah Mackall, a daughter of Col. Benjamin Mackall. He died in 1809, leaving several children, including a daughter, Ann, who married Uriah Laveille of Battle Creek, and a daughter, Mary, who married Basil Duke. His son, Thomas Mackenzie II, inherited his father's plantation on the Cliffs, but being a Quaker and opposed to slavery, he sold the plantation, gave the slaves their freedom, and removed to Baltimore, where he engaged in business. He married Tacy Norbury of York, Pennsylvania. His son, George Norbury Mackenzie, born in Baltimore in 1851, became an authority on the history and genealogy of the Colonial period. His work, *Colonial Families of America*, published in eight volumes, is perhaps the most important general reference work in its field.

Ref.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Mackenzie."

MAGRUDER

It is not well known that the Magruder family, like the Bealls and the Clagetts, was originally a Calvert County family, although later identified with Prince George's County. Alexander Magruder was born Alexander MacGregor. The clan MacGregor were suppressed by the English, and their members were forbidden to use the clan name MacGregor; hence some of the clan took the name of Magruder. Alexander Magruder, founder of the Maryland Magruders, was captured by Cromwell's men at the Battle of Worcester in 1651. His name first appears on the records of Colonial Maryland when John Ashcom assigned him fifty acres of land. It is probable that he had been indentured to John Ashcom, as Ninian Beall, his fellow Scotsman, was to Richard Hall. His land grants in Calvert County were Magruder, located near the Ashcom property at Hallowing Point, and Alexander's Hope in the upper part of the County. Alexander Magruder lived on the western side of the Patuxent River opposite Turkey Buzzard Island, and still later at Anchovy Hills, a plantation in the Nottingham district of Prince George's County, granted to him in 1668. He died in 1677, leaving five sons and a daughter. When Prince George's County was separated from Calvert County in 1696, the lands of the Magruders were among those allotted to Prince George's.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Magruder."
Bowie, *Across the Years in Prince George's County*, pp. 533-536.

MANNING

Captain Thomas Manning was one of the early Puritan settlers of Calvert County. In 1651 he was granted, jointly with Edward Dorsey of Anne Arundel County, a tract of 600 acres of land on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert. This joint enterprise is the only one in which the name of Edward Dorsey, founder of the famous Dorsey family of Anne Arundel County, appears in Calvert County. It would suggest a connection, perhaps by marriage, between the families of Dorsey and Manning, but no proof has been forthcoming. Thomas Manning settled on this 600-acre tract, called Theobush Manning. Thomas Manning patented the adjacent tract called The Goare in 1653. Goare is an old English word meaning a point of land projecting into a bay, and the location of The Goare, as shown on old maps, is that of the location now called Cove Point, site of the oldest and most picturesque lighthouse in Maryland. Thomas Manning also patented a tract called Manning's Resolution in Somerset County, where some of his descendants settled to found the Eastern Shore branch of the Manning family. Thomas Manning served as Captain in the Puritan Militia. He had a son, George, who died in 1691; his widow married John Holdsworth. George Manning was succeeded by two sons, Thomas Manning II and Nathaniel Manning. The name of Thomas Manning appears on the Tax List of 1733 as the owner of six slaves, indicating that he was a substantial planter of that period. The Debt Book of 1753 lists Thomas Manning as owner of 253 acres of Theobush Manning, and the same tract continued in the possession of the Manning family throughout the Colonial era.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

MAULDIN

Francis Mauldin settled in Calvert at an early date, probably shortly before 1680. He received a grant of land near Battle Creek which he named Prevent Danger. When Christ Church was established as the Parish Church for lower Calvert County, Francis Mauldin donated the land on which the church building was erected. He became one of the first vestrymen of the Church. He sat in the Lower House of the Assembly and was a Gentleman Justice of Calvert County. Francis Mauldin died in 1710, and among his lands mentioned in his will, in addition to Prevent Danger, were five hundred acres of Parker's Cliffs, and four hundred acres of Lower Bennett. He left lands in what was then Baltimore County to his sons, William and James. The Mauldin family of Cecil County is descended from them. Francis Mauldin II, "of the

Cliffs," appears on the Tax List of 1733. He had several sons, including Jeremiah Mauldin, listed in the Debt Book for 1753 as the owner of Parker's Cliffs. Rebecca Mauldin, a daughter of Jeremiah, married William Howe, and their daughter Sarah became the wife of Dr. James Somervell. William Mauldin, another son of Francis Mauldin II, lived at Lower Bennett. The Tax List of 1782 bears the name of Thomas Mauldin, probably a son of Jeremiah. Thereafter the name of Mauldin disappears from Calvert County. The Mauldins were intermarried with various other families of Calvert County, such as the families of Clagett, Young, and Eltt.

Refs.—Will of Francis Mauldin—1710.
       Will of Elizabeth Mauldin—1720.
       Will of James Mauldin—1731.

MILES

Tobias Miles was one of the early Puritans of Calvert County. He received a large tract of land on the Lower Cliffs called Mile's Run. He became a member of the Quaker community of the Lower Cliffs, which included such families as those of Garey, Sharp, Cole, Dixon, and Pardoe. Tobias Miles, "Planter," died in 1691, and left Mile's Run to his son John. He left a tract called Brantry or Braintree to his son Tobias, Jr. There is a town of Braintree in New England; this duplication of place names is another indication of the common origin of the Puritans of Maryland and of New England. Later the Miles family left Calvert County and settled on the Eastern Shore.

Ref.—Will of Tobias Miles—1691.

MONNETT

The Monnett family of Calvert County is of French Huguenot origin. The name is spelled Monet in France, Claude Monet, the famous French impressionist painter, being one of the same family. Pierre Monet was one of the French Protestants killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. He had a son, also called Pierre Monet, who fled to England, settling in London. Two brothers, descendants of this Pierre, came to America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1684. Pierre Monet settled in New Jersey. His brother, Isaac Monet or Monnett, settled on the Cliffs of Calvert some time after 1684. He married Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of William Williams and settled on land called Agreement, near the head of Battle Creek. Isaac Monnett died in 1749

and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Monnett, 1702-1776. William Monnett was one of the Gentleman Justices of Calvert County. He married Elizabeth Dalrymple. Their son, Isaac Monnett, acquired land called Gerer, said to be named after the ancestral estate of the Monet family in France. He was a vestryman of Christ Church and took part in the American Revolution. He married Elizabeth Osborne, daughter of Thomas Osborne, a planter of Charles County. His older son, Isaac Monnett, married Ann Hellen, a daughter of Peter Johnson Hellen, and the later generations of Monnetts in Calvert County are descended from this family line. A younger brother, Abraham Monnett, 1748-1810, removed to Frederick County, where he served in the American Revolution. Later he settled in Ohio, becoming one of the pioneers of Pickaway County, Ohio. His descendants became prominent and wealthy citizens of Ohio. Monnett Hall at Ohio Wesleyan University was donated to the University by the Monnetts. A recent descendant, Orra Eugene Monnett, became a prominent lawyer and banker of Los Angeles, California. He is the author of a book on the history and genealogy of the Monnett family, which contains much information concerning the early history of Calvert County.

The eldest branch of the Monnett family is descended from Isaac Monnett, the patriot of the American Revolution, and still flourishes in Calvert County more than two hundred years after the arrival of the Huguenot ancestor, Isaac Monnett, on the Cliffs of Calvert.

Refs.—Orra Eugene Monnett—*Monnett Family Genealogy*, Los Angeles, 1911.

Mackenzie, *Colonial Families,* Vol. IV, "Monnett."

MORGAN

Captain Philip Morgan was one of the leaders of the Puritans of lower Calvert County. His plantation, Morgan's Fresh, was situated on St. Leonard's Creek. It is probable that Philip Morgan was related to the Morgan family of New England. Philip Morgan commanded a company of Puritan Militia and was one of the gentleman Justices of Calvert County. He acquired lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where one of his sons settled and established a well-known Colonial family. Morgan's Fresh was acquired by the Day family prior to 1690. The fine old Colonial plantation house, now known as Hill Farm, marks the site of Morgan's Fresh. It stands on a high hill and commands a magnificent panoramic view of St. Leonard's Creek, one of the most beautiful creeks in Maryland. Captain Philip Morgan had a brother Henry, whose daughter, Barbara, was the second wife of Richard Smith, Jr. She wrote the

historic letter to the English Crown, after the Revolution of 1689, protesting the imprisonment of her husband, Captain Richard Smith, Jr., for having defended the cause of Lord Baltimore. The Rent Rolls show the name of Philip Morgan, probably a son of Captain Philip Morgan, as the owner of Warbleton, a plantation near the Lower Cliffs. Thomas Morgan, whose name appears on the Debt Book of 1753, seems to have been the last of his family to own land in Calvert County.

Ref.—Land Records and Rent Rolls.

MORSELL

Joseph Morsell settled in Calvert County in 1672. He was probably of French Huguenot descent, although this has not been definitely established. He settled on a tract of land called Rattlesnake Hills patented by Major Thomas Truman, but subsequently held by many generations of Morsells. The name of Thomas Morsell appears on the Tax List of 1733 as a resident of Hunting Creek Hundred. He was probably a son of Joseph Morsell, the original settler. James Morsell, probably the son of Thomas, is listed on the Debt Book of 1753 as the owner of 465 acres of land, including Rattlesnake Hills. James Morsell, Jr. appears on the Tax List of 1782 as owner of the same plantation and the adjacent tract, Chance. He became Clerk of the Calvert County Court, succeeding Col. William Ireland. His son, James Morsell, married Frances Sewall, a daughter of Col. James Sewall of Deer Quarter. Judge William Morsell, son of James Morsell III, was a prominent man about the middle of the nineteenth century. Mr. John B. Morsell, representing the present generation of his family in Calvert County, was one of the founders of the Calvert County Historical Society in 1954. The Morsell family still possesses the lands which the founder, Joseph Morsell, acquired shortly after 1672.

Refs.—Land Records and Tax Lists.
Will of Thomas Morsell—1744.
Will of James Sewall—1812.

NORFOLK

Thomas Norfolk, according to the List of Early Settlers in the Hall of Records at Annapolis, was transported to Calvert County in 1668. He settled on the north side of Hunting Creek, near Huntingtown. Thomas Norfolk had a son John Norfolk, who appears on the Tax List of 1733 as a resident of Lyons' Creek Hundred. The latter's son, also named John

Norfolk, is listed in the Debt Book of 1753. He was then the owner of Kidd's Level, Island Plains, and Cox's Refuge, all tracts just north of the site of old Huntingtown. John Norfolk II was followed by his sons, John III and Thomas. They are listed on the Tax List of 1782 as the owners of the lands formerly possessed by their father. The names of John and Thomas appear in the Norfolk family for generation after generation. The Norfolk family intermarried into such families as Fowler, Gibson, and Cox, all residents of the Huntingtown area. The Norfolk family is still well-represented in Calvert County, and modern descendants are living near where their ancestor, Thomas Norfolk, settled early in the Colonial period.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

PARDOE

The Pardoe family of Calvert County are representatives of a widely dispersed family of French Huguenot extraction, the name being sometimes spelled Purdue. The name in French is Pardieu. John Pardoe appears on the early records of the Huguenot Church in London. In 1667 a John Pardoe settled on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert County. He was granted land called Rocky Neck, situated near the town of St. Leonard's. He also obtained the adjacent tract, Toby's Quarter, adjoining the lands of Tobias Miles. The Pardoes were members of the Quaker settlement on the Lower Cliffs, which had its Meeting House at St. Leonard's. The Tax List of 1733 lists the name of Lucy Pardoe and Peter Pardoe, who was probably her son. The Debt Book of 1753 lists Rocky Neck as possessed by the "Pardoe Heirs." John Pardoe, probably a son of these heirs, was a soldier in the American Revolution. The Tax List of 1782 shows him as the owner of Rocky Neck, Foxes Walk, Brantry, and Fisher's Orchard. The Pardoe family is still represented in Calvert County after three centuries, with present day members of the family living in the vicinity of Rocky Neck, where their ancestor, the first John Pardoe, settled in 1672.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

PARKER

William Parker was one of the Puritans who founded Anne Arundel County in 1649. He was a man of wealth and importance and transported numerous other settlers to Maryland. He received in 1651 two large grants of land in Calvert County. One was Parker's Cliffs, a grant

of 600 acres on the Middle Cliffs at Parker's Creek, and the other was St. Edmond's, a tract on the Upper Cliffs. His name has been perpetuated by Parker's Creek. William Parker returned to England in later years. He died in 1674 and his interests in Calvert County were acquired by his nephew, George Parker, who was a lawyer, trained at the Inns of Court in London. George Parker appeared as counsel in many early cases in the Provincial Court. He died in 1681 and left his lands in Anne Arundel County to his son William, and his lands in Calvert County to his sons George and John. His cousin, Colonel Henry Jowles, was one of his Executors. George Parker, Jr. married Susannah Parrott, a daughter of Gabriel Parrott, and became one of the great landowners of Calvert County. The Rent Rolls show that he owned five plantations near Hunting Creek: Hardesty, Tillington, Clahamman, Wilson's Common, and William's Purchase. He also owned Swinfen's Rest and Johnson's Farme in the upper part of the County. He left his lands at Hunting Creek to his son, Gabriel Parker. His widow, Susannah, married Col. John Mackall in 1717. Gabriel Parker is listed on the Tax List of 1733 as living in Hunting Creek Hundred, owning thirteen slaves. He was succeeded by his son, William Parker, who appears on the Debt Book of 1753 as the owner of Clahamman, Tillington, and Wilson's Common, comprising some six hundred acres. The same tracts were owned by Mary Parker, probably the widow of William in 1782. George Parker, probably the son of William and Mary Parker, is the only Parker whose name is listed on the census of 1800. His son, Dr. John Clare Parker, was a well-known physician of his day. He purchased Stone's Bay, a tract near Battle Creek, from Thomas Mackall, and settled there about 1850. He was a physician and was active in politics. He represented Calvert County in the Maryland Senate for many years and served as President of the Senate. Parker's Wharf, one of the old steamboat landings on the Patuxent River at Stone's Bay, derives its name from him. Stone's Bay was inherited by Dr. Philip Briscoe, who thus acquired the last of the Parker estates in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of George Parker—1681.
　　　Will of George Parker, Jr.—1711.

PARRAN

The Parran family of Calvert County is one of the foremost families of Colonial Maryland. Alexander Parran, the founder of this historic family, settled near the head of St. Leonard's Creek where in 1706 he was granted a landed estate of some three hundred acres called Parran's Park. The Parrans are of French Huguenot ancestry, and are said to be descended from a French noble family of Dauphine, the French version

of the name being Perrin. It will be noticed that if "Perrin" is given its true French pronounciation, it will be pronounced much like "Parran." There were Perrins among the Huguenot settlers of New York. There the name has been altered to Perring. The Perine family of Western Maryland is said to be another branch of the same Huguenot family.

A memorial in Middleham Chapel states that Alexander Parran was the son of John Parran of Baynton, County of Oxon (Oxfordshire) England. This John Parran was probably a son of the Alexander Parran whose marriage in 1626 is recorded in the old Huguenot Church in London. This Alexander Parran may have been the son of a John Parran whose name appears in earlier Huguenot records, and who was the original Huguenot exile from France. Many Huguenot families remained in England for several generations before coming to America, during which time their names became Anglicized. Records of the Huguenot Society of London show that there was a John Perrin who was a banker and goldsmith living in London in 1653.

Alexander Parran, the settler, married Mary Ashcom, a daughter of Nathaniel Ashcom of Point Patience. It is probable that he was possessed of a considerable amount of wealth when he came to America, as he was able to purchase much of the lands on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek. The Rent Rolls show that he was the owner of seven tracts in that area, including Nutt's Cliffs or Spout Farm, Chaplin, East Chaplin, Brooke's Plains, Birmingham, Taylor's Joy, and Neglect. Later he acquired Preston. He had by his first wife several children, John, born in 1702; Alexander, born 1704; Mary, and Jane, who married Peter Hellen. His second wife was Mary Young, daughter of Arthur Young of the Cliffs. He had a large family by her, including Young Parran, born 1711; Moses, born 1713; Samuel, born 1717; and Benjamin, born 1719. It would be a major task to delineate all the lines of descent from Alexander Parran, but the chief lines of this important and prolific family may be noted as follows. On the death of Alexander Parran in 1729, his principal land holdings passed to his eldest son and heir, John Parran. These consisted of lands on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek, of which the most important plantation was Spout Farm (Nutt's Cliffs). Here at a well-sheltered cove of St. Leonard's Creek was a great spring with a fine flow of water. Sailing ships docked here to load or unload, and to take on water for the long voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. Spout Farm was one of the most desirable locations in Calvert County. John Parran died in 1744, at which time he owned the sloop "Charming Betty." John Parran had no son, and after his death Spout Farm was acquired by his brother, Young Parran. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Spout Farm was then owned by John, the son of Young Parran, and in

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1814 a map of the St. Leonard's Creek area, prepared by Commodore Joshua Barney, shows the same area owned by a John Parran, probably a son of the previous John.

Alexander Parran, Jr., second son of the founder Alexander, acquired the Ashcom properties at Point Patience. He died in 1765 and left Point Patience to his grandson, John Parran, son of his deceased son, Nathaniel Parran. The Tax List of 1782 shows Point Patience as owned by John Parran, Jr. This plantation, one of the finest on the Lower Patuxent, continued in the possession of the Parran family until about 1942, when, during World War II, it was sold to the United States Government for a Naval Base.

Young Parran, the eldest son of Alexander Parran by his second wife, was a Justice of Calvert County and a leading figure of his day. His brothers seem to have had great respect for his abilities. Among the properties which he acquired were Spout Farm, a portion of Preston, and Parran's Park. His wife was Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Charles Somerset Smith. He died in 1772 and left his house and plantation where he then lived to his son, Richard Parran. He left Spout Farm and the adjoining properties to his son John, and Parran's Park, Brooke's Plains, Winfield's Resurvey, all situated at the head of St. Leonard's Creek, to his son Alexander.

Benjamin Parran, a younger son of Alexander Parran the settler, married Maria Parker and had a son, Dr. Thomas Parran, who was a military surgeon during the American Revolution. He took part in the Southern campaigns with the Maryland Line under General William Smallwood and Col. Otho Holland Williams. Dr. Thomas Parran married Jane Mackall, a daughter of James Mackall of The Cage. The Cage has remained in the ownership of the descendants of Dr. Thomas Parran.

The Parran family has never deserted Calvert County; and, with the passing of the centuries has continued to increase in numbers and in the positions occupied by its members in the civil and social life of the County. Mention must be made of the late Thomas Parran, who died in 1955 at the great age of ninety-five years, having held many important positions, including that of Member of Congress, having represented the Southern Maryland constituency in Congress in the years 1911 to 1913. Mention also must be made of Dr. Thomas Parran, who has had a most distinguished career in the United States Health Service.

Refs.—Will of John Parran—1743.
Will of Alexander Parran—1765.
Will of Young Parran—1772.
Alice Norris Parran, *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*, 2 vols., Baltimore, 1935.

PARROTT

William Parrott was one of the Puritan settlers of lower Calvert County. In 1652 he received the grant of The Cage, sometimes called "Parrott's Cage," a plantation on the Patuxent River, about midway between St. Leonard's Creek and Island Creek. Like many of the Puritans, the Parrott family were French Huguenots. Their name appears on the early Huguenot records in England as Parot. William Parrott was a Justice during the Puritan era, and held other offices. He owned lands in Anne Arundel County and in Prince George's County, as well as in Calvert. He had a son, Gabriel Parrott, who resided for the most part in Anne Arundel County. His daughter Susanna Parrott, married George Parker II, and after his death she became the wife of Col. John Mackall. Many famous men and women of later generations trace their ancestry back to the Parrott family, through this marriage. Benjamin Parrott, who is listed on the Rent Rolls as the owner of part of Stoakley, was probably a son of Gabriel Parrott. He seems to have been the last of the men of the Parrott family to have resided in Calvert County.

Ref.—Land Records and Rent Rolls.

PHILLIPS

William Phillips was another of the Puritan settlers of lower Calvert County. The land of William Phillips was near the head of Island Creek. He died in 1665, leaving a son William and a daughter Mary. She married Peter Sewall of Calvert County. Another relative of William Phillips was Robert Phillips. The last of the Phillips family to appear on the records of Calvert County was Daniel Phillips, whose name is listed on the Rent Rolls as the owner of lands near St. Leonard's Creek. The Phillips family left Calvert County and settled on the Eastern Shore, where descendants are still living.

Ref.—Will of William Phillips—1665.

PRESTON

Richard Preston was the leader of the Puritans of Calvert County. He had been an important man in the Puritan settlement in Virginia, and had sat in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He settled in Calvert County in 1650, accompanied by his wife and seven children. He established himself at Preston plantation, on the shores of the Patuxent River just below St. Leonard's Creek. There he built the old brick house still standing, which is usually regarded as the oldest house in Calvert County,

and the second oldest brick house in Maryland. Richard Preston also received a land grant of 1000 acres on the Lower Cliffs, which he called Preston's Cliffs or Charlesgift. There were two houses at Preston at a very early date, both of which are still standing. The other house is of wood and stands on a hill overlooking the Patuxent. Probably one of these houses was occupied by Richard Preston and the other by his eldest son. Mr. Hulbert Footner, a writer, bought the old brick house at Preston about 1912 and restored it. As the plantation where the other old house stands was known as Preston, Footner called his house Charlesgift. Both houses, however, are on the original plantation of Richard Preston, which included two grants, Preston and Neglect. In 1654 the Puritans took over the government of Maryland, and Richard Preston became a member of the Council. He was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly, and became its Speaker. The Seat of the Government of Maryland was removed from St. Mary's City and established at the house of Richard Preston, where the Assembly and the Provincial Court met throughout the Puritan era. In 1655 this house was raided by a party of Lord Baltimore's men, who seized many of the records which the Puritans had taken from St. Mary's. The Great Seal of Maryland was lost at this time, never to be recovered. When the Restoration of 1658 took place, Richard Preston was again elected to the Assembly, where he served until 1668. He was respected both by the Puritans and by the Cavaliers. Richard Preston became a Quaker in his last years, and the great English Quaker preacher, George Fox, stayed at his house on several occasions. He outlived his wife and his eldest son, Richard, Jr. His other son, James Preston, died in 1673. The only surviving male heir of Richard Preston was Samuel Preston, the son of Richard Preston, Jr. He removed to Philadelphia, where he rose to prominence and became mayor in 1711. Richard Preston was related to the Dorsey family. His will mentions his kinsmen, John and Ralph Dorsey. Richard Preston named as his Executors his son-in-law, William Berry, Dr. Peter Sharp, John Mears, and Thomas Taylor.

Refs.—Will of Richard Preston—1669.
     Hulbert Footner, *Charlesgift, Salute to a Maryland House of 1650.*

RAWLINGS

Anthony Rawlings, the ancestor of the Rawlings family, first settled in St. Mary's County, where he was living in 1646. His son, John Rawlings, settled on a grant of 444 acres of land in lower Calvert County, which he named Stafford's Freehold. John Rawlings had a son, John Jr., whose

name appears on the Rent Rolls as the owner of a tract called Dear Bought. The Rawlings plantation was near Eltonhead Manor, and the Rawlings family were among the wealthier planters of that area. The Tax List of 1733 bears the name of Isaac Rawlings, probably the son of John Rawlings, Jr. He resided in Eltonhead Hundred and owned eight slaves. Daniel Rawlings then owned four slaves. Daniel Rawlings appears on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of part of Eltonhead Manor and of Dear Bought, and John Rawlings also owned part of Eltonhead Manor. The Census of 1800 shows Captain Joseph Rawlings as the owner of thirty-eight slaves, making him one of the wealthiest planters of lower Calvert County. The Rawlings family has continued to reside in Calvert County to the present day. Its members have held many important civil and military positions. They were soldiers in the American Revolution, and occupy an important place in the history of Calvert County.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

REYNOLDS

The Reynolds family is one of those Puritan families widely dispersed from New England to the Southern Colonies. Thomas Reynolds settled in Anne Arundel County. The first of the family in Calvert County was John Reynolds, perhaps a son of Thomas. He married Sarah Robinson, a daughter of Henry Robinson, Jr. of Calvert County. Robinson died in 1684 and left his lands in Calvert County, including Robinson's Rest, his dwelling plantation on the Upper Cliffs, to his daughter, Sarah Reynolds. John Reynolds died prior to 1714 without leaving a will. Edward Reynolds, presumably his son, is listed on the Rent Rolls as owning lands on the Upper Cliffs, and he and his son, Thomas Reynolds, appear on the Tax List of 1733. The Reynolds family were highly successful in accumulating wealth. If not Quakers, they had connections with the Chews and other Quaker families. Thomas Reynolds became the greatest landowner of the Upper Cliffs. The Debt Book of 1753 shows him possessed of 3029 acres of land, all in the upper County. His lands were inherited by his sons, William and Edward Reynolds. Edward Reynolds married Mary Mackall, the second daughter of General James John Mackall. The Tax List of 1782 shows the Reynolds family land holdings equally divided between Edward and William Reynolds. Edward Reynolds in later years became the wealthier of the two. He was the owner of fifty-eight slaves in 1800, one of the greatest slave-holdings in Calvert County. Edward Reynolds represented Calvert County in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for several years.

He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Reynolds, who seems to have been the last of the line in Calvert County. He died or left the County prior to the Civil War. It is probable that he sold his slaves and plantations, as did many of the Quakers prior to the Civil War.

Refs.—Will of Henry Robinson, Jr.—1684.
Will of William Reynolds—1730.
Will of Edward Reynolds—1747.

ROBERTS

Robert Roberts, the first of his line in Calvert County, married Elizabeth Johns, daughter of Richard Johns. The Roberts family is one of the widely dispersed Puritan families who settled in the Colonies. The Roberts family of Calvert became Quakers. Robert Roberts died in 1728, and by his will divided his lands among a large family of children. His brothers-in-law, Kinsey and Isaac Johns, were the overseers of his will. His dwelling plantation consisted of about one-half of Gary's Chance, a plantation near Parker's Creek. This he left to his eldest son, Richard Roberts, listed in the Debt Book of 1753 as residing at Gary's Chance. Allen Roberts is listed on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of part of Lower Bennett. The name of Ann Roberts appears on the census of 1800. She then owned twenty-one slaves. The Roberts family have continued to live in Calvert County. They were among the Quaker community of the Upper Cliffs and were always in prosperous circumstances. They were intermarried with the Johns, Harris, Bourne, and other Quaker families.

Refs.—Will of Robert Roberts—1728.
Land Records and Tax Lists.

ROBINSON

The Robinsons were another of the Puritan families who settled the American Colonies from New England to Virginia. John Robinson was the leader and minister of the Puritan Colony in the Netherlands, prior to the Mayflower Puritans coming to America. The Calvert County branch of the Robinson family was founded by Henry Robinson, who settled in Calvert not later than 1658. He transported a number of settlers to Maryland, for which he was granted Robinson's Rest, a tract of 1150 acres on the Upper Cliffs adjoining Letchworth's Chance to the south. Henry Robinson died in 1675 and left his lands to his son Henry Robinson, Jr. The latter died in 1684, leaving Robinson's Rest to his

daughter Sarah, the wife of John Reynolds. In this way the wealth of the Robinson family was acquired by the Reynolds family, whose later representatives were among the greatest land owners of upper Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Henry Robinson—1675.
Will of Henry Robinson, Jr.—1684.

ROUSBY

The Rousby brothers, Christopher and John, settled in Calvert County about 1668. Both were lawyers who had studied at the Inns of Court in London. Christopher Rousby, the elder of the two, settled at Susquehanna, a tract on the south shore of the Patuxent River opposite Drum Point. When Susquehanna was acquired for the Patuxent Naval Base in the Second World War, the old house was purchased by Mr. Henry Ford, and was disassembled piece by piece, and re-established at the Henry Ford Museum of Early Americana, at Dearborn, Michigan.

Christopher Rousby was the first Naval Officer of the Patuxent. In the controversy between Lord Baltimore and the Crown, he took the part of the Crown. In 1684 he went on board the ship "Quaker Ketch" for the purpose of making a customs inspection of her cargo, and while on board he was attacked and killed by George Talbot, a cousin of Lord Baltimore, because of remarks which Rousby had made derogatory to the character of Lord Baltimore. He is buried at Susquehanna, his grave being marked by a stone slab suitably inscribed.

John Rousby, the younger brother, died in 1685 and left a will by which he divided his extensive land holdings, which included large tracts on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as well as lands in Calvert County, among his children. His wife Barbara, a daughter of Captain Henry Morgan, was the Executrix. She later married Captain Richard Smith, Jr. of St. Leonard's. Col. John Rousby, the son of the first John Rousby, resided at Eltonhead Manor, he having purchased 2500 acres of the Manor from the Bourne family. Col. Rousby represented Calvert County in the Assembly for many years, and was one of the most important men of his time in Calvert County. He is listed on the Tax List of 1733 as the owner of twenty-seven slaves, a large holding for that day. He married the widow of George Plater of Sotterly in St. Mary's County. Col. Rousby was succeeded by his only son, John Rousby III, but this young man died at the early age of twenty-three, leaving only an infant daughter as his heir. This sad event ended the Rousby line in Maryland. The child in later years became the wife of Governor George Plater, who was also her cousin. The widow of John Rousby III married Col.

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William Fitzhugh of Virginia after an ardent courtship, and Rousby Hall later became identified as the seat of the Fitzhugh family. Rousby Hall was attacked by the British in both the American Revolution and in the War of 1812. The present Rousby Hall was rebuilt on the old site. It is one of the finest examples of Chesapeake Bay architecture, and commands a beautiful view of the mouth of the great Patuxent River. The grave of John Rousby III may be seen in the garden.

Refs.—Will of John Rousby—1685.
      Richardson, *Sidelights on Maryland History,* Vol. II, pp. 214-219, "Rousby."

SANSBURY

John Sansbury settled in Calvert County in 1672. He resided in the extreme upper part of the County, in an area where most of the residents were Quakers. Little is known of his life, but his son Richard Sansbury is listed on the Rent Rolls as the possessor of Archer Hays, a tract in the northern part of Calvert County originally patented by Peter Archer, a Quaker whose descendants moved to Harford County. This tract was the seat of the Sansbury family throughout the Colonial period. It was owned by William Sansbury in 1753, whose name also appears on the Tax List of 1733. William Sansbury, probably a son of the first William, is listed on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of Archer Hays. The Sansburys are still represented among the present citizens of Calvert County. The name Sansbury is said to be a variant of the prominent English family name of Saintsbury.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

SEDWICK

Thomas Sedwick settled in Calvert County prior to 1670. He was of Puritan descent and was connected with the Puritan Sedgwicks of New England; among the Southern Puritans the name is spelled Sedwick. Thomas Sedwick received two land grants in Calvert County, near the head of Battle Creek, called Expectation and Adjoinder. Thomas Sedwick died in 1698 and left his lands to his son Joshua. Joshua Sedwick had several children, including a daughter Dorcas Sedwick, who married Thomas Johnson. She was the mother of Governor Thomas Johnson. Joshua Sedwick had a son, John. The John Sedwick whose name appears on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of Adjoinder, Neighborhood, and

Hard Travel was probably a son of the first John Sedwick. He was succeeded by his son Joshua Sedwick, whose name appears on the census of 1800 as the owner of ten slaves. The Sedwicks are among the oldest Colonial families still represented in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Sedwick—1698.
Delaplaine, *Life of Thomas Johnson.*

SEWALL

The Sewall family is represented among the Puritan settlers of Virginia, Maryland, and New England. In New England, Judge Sewall of Salem presided over the famous witch trials. In Maryland, Col. Henry Sewall was Secretary of the Province; his widow became the wife of the third Lord Baltimore. The Sewalls of Calvert County are descended from John Sewall, who was among the first group of Puritans to settle in Calvert County, about 1650. He received the grant of a tract of 100 acres of land called Forked Neck, in association with James Wilson, who was co-grantee. John Sewall died in 1677, and left his landed estates to his wife Eleanor, and after her death to his sons, John, James, and Ignatius. John Sewall, Jr. married Ann Fenwick, a daughter of Cuthbert Fenwick of St. Mary's. James Sewall, the second son of the founder, obtained several grants of land, including Sewall's Purchase and Sewall's Gift. He died about 1725, leaving a son, James Sewall II, and several daughters. The Tax List of 1733 shows James Sewall II residing in Hunting Creek Hundred and owning three slaves. He died in 1749. His landed estates are not listed, but it is probable that he owned Maiden's Delight and Deer Quarter, plantations on Sewall's Branch of Hunting Creek. His will mentions his sons William, James, and Clement Tower Sewall. The Debt Book of 1753 shows James Sewall III to be the owner of Deer Quarter and Maiden's Delight, comprising 364 acres of land. His son, Col. James Sewall IV, served during the American Revolution. His wife Sarah was probably a daughter of Richard Johns, son of Benjamin Johns. Col. Sewall was the owner of Deer Quarter, Maiden's Delight, Good Luck, and several adjacent tracts. He is listed on the census of 1800 as the owner of thirteen slaves. His daughter Mary was the wife of John Lawrence of Islington. His daughter Sarah married Robert Freeland. He died in 1810, leaving, in addition to the daughters, sons William and James. Later generations of Sewalls married into the Morsell and other prominent families. When the Civil War broke out, Col. James Sewall VI served in the Confederate Army, as did so many other Calvert Countians. The Sewall family is still represented

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in Calvert County after more than three hundred years of life in the old County.

Refs.—Unpublished Chart of the Sewall Family of Calvert by Dr. Christopher Johnston, a manuscript in the library of the Maryland Historical Society.
Will of John Sewall—1677.
Will of James Sewall—1749.
Will of James Sewall—1810.
Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. IV, "The Sewall Family."

SHARP

Dr. Peter Sharp was one of the early Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County. Later he moved to the Lower Cliffs of Calvert, where he received the grant of 200 acres of land called Sharp's Outlet. He was a physician, probably the only one on the Lower Cliffs of Calvert at that time. Like many of the other Puritans, he became a Quaker in his later years. George Fox, the great Quaker preacher, stayed at his home when on preaching missions in Calvert County, and complained very much of the bitter coldness of the winter. Dr. Sharp was a friend of Richard Preston and was one of the executors named in his will. His wife was Judith Gary, the widow of the early Quaker, James Gary. His daughter Alice married John Gray. They are the ancestors of the well-known Gray family of Calvert. Dr. Peter Sharp died in 1672, and his son settled in Talbot County.

Ref.—Will of Peter Sharp—1672.

SHERADINE OR SHERADIN

Thomas Sheradine, one of the early Puritan settlers of Calvert County, settled on the Patuxent River in 1652, giving his name to Sheradine's Point. The Sheradine family were French Huguenots in origin. According to Stapleton's book on the Huguenots of America, the family name originally was Girardin. After the family had fled to England, the English modified the name to Sheradine, which was easier for the English tongue to pronounce than Girardin. Thomas Sheradine was a man of importance, although he does not seem to have held public office. He died in 1677, leaving his wife Elizabeth, and sons Thomas, John, Richard, and Jeremiah. His son Thomas inherited the family seat at Sheradine's Point. He was followed by his son Thomas Sheradine III. He also had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Henry Broome. He had a grandson

Sheradine Broome, who was a prosperous planter, but who seems to have left no male heirs. Thomas Sheradine III moved to Baltimore County. When Baltimore Town was founded in 1729, Thomas Sheradine became one of the Town Commissioners. This Thomas Sheradine married a daughter of Captain John Smith of Calvert County. The later history of the Sheradine family pertains to Baltimore City.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Sheradine—1677.
Will of Martha Sheradine—1731.
A. Stapleton, *Memorials of the Huguenots in America*, Carlisle, Pa., 1901.

SKINNER

Robert Skinner settled in Calvert County during the Puritan era, probably about 1658. Robert Skinner married Ann, the widow of James Truman. His plantation, called The Reserve, originally Truman's Reserve, is situated on the road leading from Prince Frederick to Dare's Wharf. He also secured grants of adjacent tracts called Border and Scrapp. He died in 1686 and named his eldest son Robert as guardian for his younger sons, Clark, William, and Adderton Skinner. His will also mentions his daughter Mary, the wife of Joseph Letchworth, and his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Greenfield. His widow, Ann Skinner, died in 1714, also leaving a will. The Rent Rolls show that both William and Adderton Skinner lived at The Reserve. Major Adderton Skinner (his name is sometimes rendered as Anderton Skinner) was a Major in the Calvert County Militia. He was a surveyor by profession and made many surveys in Calvert County in the first half of the eighteenth century. The Tax List of 1733 shows that both William Skinner and Major Adderton Skinner were living, and the number of slaves which they owned indicates that they were above the average of their neighboring planters in wealth and position. Dr. William Skinner was a practicing physician of Calvert County. He died in 1738, and left his medical books and instruments to his son James, who succeeded to his medical practice. Dr. William Skinner had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Wilkinson. She was the mother of General James Wilkinson and of General Joseph Wilkinson. Frederick Skinner, the son of Major Adderton Skinner, fought in the War of the Revolution. He served under General Lafayette. He entertained General Lafayette at The Reserve in later years, and visited him at his home in France. His son, John Steuart Skinner, in the War of 1812, rode his horse to Washington to warn President James Madison that the British vessels were sailing up the Patuxent carrying troops for the purpose of attacking Washington and

Baltimore. The British were informed of this and, in reprisal, burned the Skinner house at The Reserve on the night when they marched overland from their ships and attacked Prince Frederick. Later in the War of 1812, John Skinner was in charge of the exchange of prisoners. He accompanied Francis Scott Key on board the British warship to try to secure the release of Dr. Christopher Beanes, who had been held by the British as an alleged spy. John Skinner was on board the ship when the British bombarded Fort McHenry, and was at the side of Francis Scott Key when he was inspired to write "The Star Spangled Banner," the national anthem of our country.

The present plantation house at The Reserve represents a rebuilding of an older house after the War of 1812. During the Civil War, Col. Levin Skinner was active on the Southern side. He organized a Company of soldiers and joined the Army of the Confederacy. Union soldiers visited The Reserve and strung up his overseer by the thumbs, in order to force him to reveal the whereabouts of Col. Skinner.

The Reserve is still in the possession of descendants of the original owner, Robert Skinner.

Refs.—Will of Robert Skinner—1686.
   Will of Ann Skinner—1714.
   Will of William Skinner, Practitioner of Medicine—1738.

SMITH

Richard Smith, the founder of one of Calvert's most illustrious families, arrived in Maryland in 1649. His wife, Eleanor, came over in 1651. Richard Smith was a lawyer, trained at the Inns of Court in London. He appeared as counsel in many of the early cases in the Provincial Court of Maryland. He and his descendants were always loyal to Lord Baltimore in the controversies with the Puritans and other groups. Richard Smith became Attorney-General in 1657. He has been called the first Attorney-General of Maryland, because prior to his appointment the function of Attorney-General had been performed by the Secretary of the Province as part of the duties of that office. Richard Smith served as Attorney-General until 1661. He represented Calvert County in the Assembly in 1658. His dwelling plantation, St. Leonard's, one of the finest sites in Maryland, was purchased by him from Governor William Stone in 1658. This plantation is located on the upper side of St. Leonard's Creek where it meets the Patuxent. Richard Smith died about 1689, the exact date being uncertain, as he did not leave a will. He had two sons, each of whom founded an important branch of the family. Richard Smith, called Captain Richard Smith, was captain in the Calvert

County Militia. He was almost the only Protestant Militia officer to support Lord Baltimore during the Revolution of 1689. He was taken prisoner by John Coode when Mattapany surrendered and was detained in custody for a long period. He was released through the efforts of his wife, Barbara Morgan Smith, who went to England to protest against her husband's imprisonment. He was Surveyor-General of Maryland from 1695 to 1699. Lord Baltimore rewarded him for his loyalty with the grant of extensive land grants in Baltimore County, including a grant of 2500 acres of land called the Valley of Jehoshaphat. This valley, just north of Baltimore City, is one of the most beautiful spots in Maryland. It is now known as the Dulany Valley, Richard Smith's descendants having sold it to Daniel Dulany, the great lawyer of the eighteenth century. Captain Smith was married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Brooke, the youngest daughter of Robert Brooke. His second wife was Barbara, the daughter of Captain Henry Morgan and widow of John Rousby. His third wife, whom he married in 1697, was Johanna Lowther, widow of Col. Lowther and daughter of Charles Sommerset, Esq., an English gentleman. Captain Richard Smith died in 1714. He left St. Leonard's to his young son Walter, who was then a minor. He left the Valley of Jehoshaphat to his daughter Ann Dawkins, wife of William Dawkins. Walter Smith married Alethea Dare, a daughter of Nathaniel Dare. The children of Walter Smith of St. Leonard's died early. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Walter Smith was succeeded at St. Leonard's by his son John Smith. John Smith died unmarried in 1754, and thereafter St. Leonard's passed to his nephew Walter Smith, who was known as Walter Smith of Parker's Creek. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Walter Smith still owned St. Leonard's and several adjacent tracts at that time. He was one of the wealthiest men in Calvert County. He married Margaret Mackall, one of the eight beautiful daughters of General James John Mackall of Godsgrace. His daughter Margaret Mackall Smith married Captain Zachary Taylor, who later became President of the United States. Her brother Walter Smith, who died unmarried about 1828, was the last of the Smiths of St. Leonard's. He represented Calvert County in the Assembly for several terms and was Clerk of the County Court for many years.

Richard Smith, the Attorney-General, had a younger son, Colonel Walter Smith, who settled in the upper part of Calvert County. He married Rebecca Hall, daughter of Richard Hall of Hall's Creek. In this manner he came into the ownership of Hall's Craft, or Hall's Croft, a very large plantation near Lower Marlboro. Walter Smith became Captain of the Militia in 1689, and later he became Major and Colonel. He was one of the founders and original vestrymen of All Saints Church. He repre-

sented Calvert County in the Lower House of the Assembly for many years. He became a Justice of Calvert County in 1694, and "of the Quorum" in 1696, and Presiding Justice in 1699. Col. Smith died in 1711, and divided Hall's Craft among his sons, Richard and Walter. His daughter Lucy married Col. Thomas Brooke, and his daughter Rebecca married Daniel Dulany. Walter Smith, Jr. was a member of the Lower House of the Assembly, and he became High Sheriff of Calvert County in 1725. The same year he was appointed a Justice of Calvert County, a position which he held until his death. He was a vestryman of All Saints Church. His wife was Susanna Brooke, a daughter of Clement Brooke. He died in 1734, and divided Hall's Craft among his three sons, Walter Smith III, Dr. Richard Smith, and Dr. Clement Smith. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that at that time Hall's Craft was possessed by Major John Addison Smith, who was the son of Dr. Richard Smith of Lower Marlboro, the second son of Walter Smith, Jr. His mother was Eleanor Addison Smith, a daughter of Col. Thomas Addison, by his first wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Tasker. Major John Addison Smith later removed to Baltimore, where he died in 1776. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Hall's Craft was then divided between Dr. Clement Smith and Patrick Sim Smith. Patrick Sim Smith was Clerk of the Calvert County Court in 1781. After this generation the Smiths sold their Calvert County lands and removed to Prince George's County and to Baltimore.

Both branches of the Smiths were among the most aristocratic families of Calvert County. They were of the Cavalier class, and are to be distinguished from the other Smith families of Calvert, who were Puritans.

Ref.—"Smith Family of Calvert County," by Dr. Christopher Johnston, *Maryland Historical Magazine,* Vol. III, No. 1, Vol. IV, No. 1.

SMITH OF SMITHVILLE

The Smith family of Smithville or Dunkirk in the extreme northern section of Calvert County were Puritans connected with the Wells and Richardson families of Anne Arundel County. Thomas Smith, the founder, settled in Calvert County in 1670, when he received the grant of 300 acres of land called Highland. This tract is situated on the highway leading to Anne Arundel County between Lyons' Creek and Hall's Creek. It is marked by the old brick house which was probably built in the late eighteenth century. Thomas Smith also obtained the grant of Smith's Chance, which adjoins Highland to the south. Thomas Smith, the founder, died in 1684, and left Highland to his eldest son, Thomas

Smith, Jr., and left Smith's Chance to his second son, Nathan. His wife Alice died in 1698. Her will mentions her daughters Martha Richardson and Sarah Gover. Thomas Smith, Jr. died in 1734. He left Highland to his son, Thomas Smith III, and other property to his sons Joseph and John, and to his daughters Sarah Holliday and Elizabeth Watkins. He was an important landowner of the northern part of Calvert County, possessing much of the lands between Lyons' Creek and Hall's Creek. Thomas Smith III had a son Mordecai Smith, who possessed both Highland and Smith's Chance. His name appears on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of both tracts. He had several children, including his sons Mordecai Smith, Jr. and Fielder Bowie Smith. The census of 1800 lists the names of Mordecai Smith, Fielder B. Smith, and Nathan Smith, all wealthy men with large holdings of slaves. The Smiths continued in possession of their ancestral estates in Calvert County throughout the nineteenth century and into the first half of the twentieth century. Only recently Highland was sold by Mr. Fielder Bowie Smith of Baltimore City.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Smith—1684.
    Will of Alice Smith—1698.
    Will of Thomas Smith, Gentleman—1734.
    Land Records and Tax Lists.

SOLLERS

The Sollers family of Calvert County is descended from John Sollers, who settled in Anne Arundel County in 1670. The name Sollers is of Huguenot origin, and the family line can be traced back to a French nobleman, Guilbert de Solario. John Sollers removed to Calvert County and settled on the Upper Cliffs. He was one of the Commissioners appointed for the laying out of the Established Church in 1692. John Sollers died in 1699, and left his dwelling plantation to his wife Anne for life, and thereafter to his son Sabrett Sollers. William Darrumple, whom he named as Executor, soon married the widow Anne. Sabrett Sollers, 1680-1760, married Mary Heighe, daughter of James Heighe of the Cliffs. He left his lands in Baltimore County to his son, Thomas Sollers, at his death in 1760. These lands, situated at Sollers Point near the mouth of the Patapsco River, adjoined property now occupied by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point. The Calvert County lands of Sabrett Sollers passed to his son, Sabrett, Jr. The Tax List of 1733 shows Sabrett Sollers and William Sollers residing at an unnamed plantation on the Upper Cliffs, with eleven slaves. After the death of Sabrett Sollers, his sons left the Upper Cliffs and settled at Dorrington, a plantation in St.

Leonard's Creek Hundred. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Dorrington was then owned by William and Robert Sollers. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Dorrington was assessed to Anne Sollers, probably the widow of William, and to her son, James W. Sollers. The census of 1800 lists James W. Sollers as residing in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred and as owning thirty slaves, placing him among the most prosperous planters of Calvert County.

The Sollers family has long been identified with the beautifully situated plantation called Spout Farm, on the lower side of St. Leonard's Creek in Eltonhead Hundred. This tract was originally granted to Secretary Thomas Hatton, who was killed by the Puritans at the Battle of the Severn in 1655. After his death, the patent was issued to one John Nutt of London under the name of Nutt's Cliffs. It was thereafter acquired by the Parran family. Commodore Joshua Barney's map shows that Spout Farm was owned by John Parran in 1814. Records indicate that the Sollers family moved from Dorrington to the Thomas Johnson property at Brewhouse, and later sold Brewhouse to Dr. Richard Mackall, probably shortly after 1840. At that time, the Sollers family acquired Spout Farm from the heirs of John Parran.

Augustus R. Sollers, born in 1814, was the son of James W. Sollers, and was a leader in the public life of Calvert County. He was elected to the Congress of the United States on the Whig ticket for the term of 1841-1843. He was again elected to Congress for the term of 1853-1855. He was the only native-born Calvert Countian to be elected to more than one term of Congress. His son, Col. Somervell Sollers, served in the Confederate Army and after the Civil War became Clerk of the Circuit Court for Calvert County. He was the Court Clerk when the Court House was destroyed in the disastrous Prince Frederick fire of March 3, 1882. Col. Sollers saved many of the Court records when the Court House burned, but these were stored in the Rectory, and were lost when the Rectory was burned on June 27, 1882.

Refs.—Will of John Sollers—1699.
      Will of Sabrett Sollers—1760.
      Silverson, *The Taney Book*, "Sollers."

SOMERVELL

The family of Somervell was founded by Dr. James Somervell, a Scottish prisoner of war. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, but enlisting in the army of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," he was captured by the English forces at the Battle of Sheriff Muir in 1715, and was sent to the Colonies to be sold as an indentured servant. The Somervell

family, or Somerville, as it is spelled in Virginia, is of French origin, the name being an English variation of the French name of St. Omerville. The first settler in Britain, probably a Hugenot refugee, came from the town of St. Omer in northern France. Dr. James Somervell settled on the Lower Cliffs about 1719. Whether he first served an apprenticeship with a Calvert County planter is uncertain. He married a local girl, Sarah Howe, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Mauldin Howe. Dr. Somervell was a Justice from 1741 to 1750, and was High Sheriff from 1744 to 1747. He died in 1754, leaving two sons.

Col. Alexander Somervell, the younger son, 1734-1783, was High Sheriff of Calvert County from 1769 to 1772. He was a Justice in 1753 and a member of the Assembly in 1754. He became a Colonel in the Calvert County Militia in 1758, and served in the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Continental Congress. He was in charge of the rebuilding of Christ Church in 1769. His services to the Church are commemorated by a tablet placed within the Church building. He married Rebecca Dawkins, a daughter of William and Dorcas Mackall Dawkins. He left a son William, who married Elizabeth Ireland, and a daughter Rebecca, who married James Duke.

James Somervell, the older son of Dr. James Somervell, married Susanna Dare, a daughter of Gideon Dare and Susanna Parrott Parker Dare, his wife. He had a son James Somervell, 1751-1815, who was a Captain in the Calvert County Militia. When the American Revolution took place, he served in the Continental Army. He went south with the famous Sixth Maryland Regiment and fought in the Carolina campaigns under Col. Otho Holland Williams and General William Smallwood. He lost an arm at the Battle of Camden. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married Ann Truman, a daughter of Major Alexander Truman and Rebecca Letchworth Truman, his wife. He had a son, Thomas Truman Somervell, who had a son, John Howe Somervell. The Somervell family is still represented in Calvert County.

Ref.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Somervell."

SPICKNALL

The Spicknall family of Calvert County was founded by Robert Spicknall, who settled on the Upper Cliffs after 1680. He died in 1705 and left a will naming Sampson Waring as his Executor. He owned a part of Whittle's Rest, a tract which was owned in part by John Sewall. Robert Spicknall died in 1705 and left two sons, Matthew and Robert. It is probable that they were quite young, as the Rent Rolls list Whittle's Rest as possessed by "Sampson Waring for Spicknall's Orphans." Matthew

Spicknall is listed on the Tax List of 1733, as owning two slaves. John Spicknall's name appears on the Tax List of 1782. The Spicknall family has always lived in the upper part of the County. Today, after nearly three centuries since Robert Spicknall arrived on the Cliffs, the Spicknall family is still represented in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Robert Spicknall—1705.
  Land Records and Tax Lists.

STALLINGS

Richard Stallings settled in Calvert County not later than 1657, when his name first appears on the Land Records. He received in 1670 a grant in the upper part of the County called Stalling's Lot. Richard Stallings died in 1707. He left Stalling's Lot, consisting of 250 acres, to his son John. He left Thatchum to his son Richard, and 150 acres of Brooke's Neck to his son Jacob. He left his daughter, Elizabeth Deale, a tract called The Meadows, which he "bought of Henry Cox." These tracts were situated to the north of modern Huntingtown. Both Richard and Jacob Stallings are listed on the Tax List of 1733. The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Richard Stallings owned Thatchum and Jacob Stallings owned Brooke's Neck. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Absalom Stallings owned Thatchum, Richard Stallings owned part of Lingan's Purchase, and William Stallings had moved to the Lower Cliffs and owned a part of Eltonhead Manor. The Stallings family is still represented among the residents of the upper part of Calvert.

Refs.—Will of Richard Stallings—1707.
  Land Records and Tax Lists.

STANLEY

William Stanley came from Virginia to Calvert County in 1661. He was probably one of the early Quakers who were expelled from Virginia at that time. He received a grant of land on the Lower Cliffs called Devil's Woodyard. It is recorded that he transported several other settlers on the Lower Cliffs. His descendants removed to Prince George's County.

Ref.—Land Records.

STERLING

Thomas Sterling, who settled in the extreme upper part of Calvert County in 1663, was a Scotsman who became one of the important land-owners of his day. His lands were inland from the Bay side adjoining Upper Bennett. He was transported to Calvert County by the early Huguenot Benois Brasseur, whose widow he married. Brasseur had purchased extensive land holdings on the Upper Cliffs but had not yet patented them, and the patents for these lands were thereafter issued to Thomas Sterling in the right of his wife, the widow Brasseur (Brashears). They included the grants of Sterling's Nest, Sterling's Perch, and Sterling's Chance. He also acquired Major's Choice, which adjoined these holdings on the north. He acquired about 1500 acres of land in Calvert County in all. He also acquired Nova Scotia, a large grant in Baltimore County. Thomas Sterling died in 1685. His first wife, Mary Brasseur, widow of the Huguenot Benois Brasseur, pre-deceased him. He left his dwelling plantation (unnamed) to his second wife, Christian, for life, and then to his son Thomas. He left other lands to his daughter Elizabeth, and his son-in-law, William Darrumple, a fellow Scotsman. Christian Sterling, his widow, died in 1711, and left her estate to her granddaughter Christian, and to her grandchildren, Henry, John, and Ann Darrumple. William Darrumple was named as Executor. This was the last of the Sterling line in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Sterling—1685.
  Will of Christian Sterling—1711.

STINNETT

William Stinnett was transported to Calvert County at an early date. The name Stinnett indicates that he was a French Huguenot in origin, Estinnette meaning the son of Steven, or Stevenson, in old French. He received a grant of land in Hunting Creek Hundred called Stinnett's Ramble. He left a son, John Stinnett, who in turn had a son, John Stinnett, who had a son, also John Stinnett, listed on the Tax List of 1733, living in Hunting Creek Hundred. This John Stinnett was a planter, and owned a number of slaves. He was succeeded by his son, also named John Stinnett, whose name appears on the Tax List of 1782. The latter was followed by his son William Stinnett, listed in the census of 1800. He was a planter and owned numerous slaves. The Stinnett family has continued to reside in Calvert County. The family is still represented by present day descendants of William Stinnett, the founder of the family.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

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STOAKLEY

The name of Stoakley has been perpetuated in Calvert County by the crossroads center of Stoakley, which appears on the main highway just south of Hunting Creek. Woodman Stoakley was one of the early Puritans in Calvert County. He settled on the south side of Hunting Creek in 1652, and he received a large grant of seven hundred acres of land which he called Stoakley. Woodman Stoakley was a leader among the Puritans. He sat in the Puritan Assembly, and served as Captain in the Puritan Militia of Calvert County. One of his daughters married the first John Bigger, and was the mother of the famous Col. John Bigger. Woodman Stoakley left Calvert County after the Restoration of 1658 and established himself on the Eastern Shore in Somerset County, where he died in 1662. Stoakley, his plantation, was acquired by Francis Hutchins, and it became the seat of the Hutchins family.

Refs.—Will of Woodman Stoakley—1662.
Will of Oliver Stoakley—1685.

STRONG

One of the most noteworthy personalities in early Calvert County was Leonard Strong. He was a Puritan and doubtless connected with the Strongs of New England. He received in 1652 a grant of land in the Upper Cliffs of Calvert, between Plum Point and Parker's Creek, which he called Angelica, one of the finest sites on the Upper Cliffs. Leonard Strong was an officer in the Puritan Militia and took part in the famous Battle of the Severn, when Lord Baltimore's men were routed by the Puritans. He wrote an eye-witness account of the Battle in which he gloated over the utter defeat of Lord Baltimore's men. He was a man of superior education and strength of character, the arch-type of the Puritan or Pilgrim. His only heir was his daughter Elizabeth, who at his death, sold the Calvert County lands and moved to Baltimore County. Angelica was acquired by the early Quaker Richard Johns, and was long the seat of the Johns family.

Refs.—Land Records.
Leonard Strong, *The Fall of Babylon*, London, 1656.

SUNDERLAND

John Sunderland, the founder of the Sunderland family of Calvert County, settled in Calvert prior to 1669. It is probable that he came from Anne Arundel County. There were Sunderlands among the early

settlers of Massachusetts and Vermont, including a famous Puritan preacher; there can be little doubt that John Sunderland was also of Puritan origin. He settled on a tract in the upper County called Hopewell, not far from the crossroads center of Sunderland where All Saints Church stands. The Tax List of 1733 shows a Josiah Sunderland as residing on the Upper Cliffs, and the Debt Book of 1753 lists Josiah Sunderland as possessed of 250 acres of Lordship's Favor, and lists a Josiah Sunderland, Jr. as possessing part of Upper Bennett. The names of John and Thomas Sunderland, owning lands in the same vicinity, appear on the Tax List of 1782. John and Benjamin Sunderland are listed on the census of 1800. There has been a John Sunderland in Calvert County for more than three hundred years, and at the present date Mr. John Sunderland is one of the County Commissioners of Calvert County.

Refs.—Land Records and Tax Lists.
H. W. Newman, *The Ancestry of Thomas Morris Chaney*, Washington, D. C., 1955.

SWINFENS

Francis Swinfens, a "chirugeon" or surgeon, as he designated himself, was a medical man who settled in Calvert County. He acquired tracts of land in the upper and middle parts of Calvert County, which he called Swinfens' Rest, and Swinfens' Adventure, respectively. The quaint handwriting of the scriveners who recorded the name Swinfen in the Land Records and Tax Lists has caused much confusion. The name is rendered as Swinson, Swanson, and even as Swinton. Francis Swinfens died in 1685 and left a will making provision for his brother Robert Swinfens. His wife, who was the widow of Giles Sadler, had pre-deceased him, and there were no children. He left the residue of his estate to his friend, Captain Richard Ladd.

Ref.—Will of Francis Swinfens—1685.

TALBOT

The family of Talbot or Talbott was founded by Richard Talbot, one of the early Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth Ewen, and one of his sons, John Talbot, became the founder of the Calvert County branch of the Talbots. John Talbot married Sarah Mears, daughter of John Mears of Calvert County. John Mears was one of the early Puritans who acquired lands on the Bay front of Calvert. His estate called Mears was granted to him in 1652. It was situated on the Upper Cliffs above Parker's Creek. John Talbot and his descend-

ants had their seat at Expectation, a nearby plantation. The Talbots were Quakers and members of the Quaker community of the Upper Cliffs. John Talbot died in 1709, and devised Expectation to his widow Sarah for life and thereafter to his sons, Thomas, Richard, and John. His widow married William Allnutt, also a Quaker. The Tax List of 1733 bears the name of Richard Talbot. The Debt Book of 1753 lists Richard Talbot, Edward Talbot, and Thomas Talbot. Some of the Talbots of this era married into the Dorsey, Hance, and Harris families. The Tax List of 1782 shows Thomas Talbot and Philip Talbot as the owners of Expectation, and Daniel Talbot as the owner of part of Truman's Chance. Edward Talbot was then the owner of Tillington. The Talbots have continued to reside in Calvert County throughout the history of the County. The genealogical data on the Talbot family is contained in the book entitled *Descendants of Richard and Elizabeth Ewen Talbot*, by Ida Morrison Shirk.

Refs.—Will of John Talbot—1709.

Shirk, I. M., *Descendants of Richard and Elizabeth Ewen Talbot*, Baltimore, 1927.

TANEY

The Taneys are of French origin, the name originally having been de Tani. The close association of the Taneys with some of the early Puritan settlers of Calvert County is an indication that the Taneys were Huguenots who had taken refuge in England. Both Michael Taney and his brother John were transported to Calvert County by the Puritan leader, Thomas Letchworth, who received the grant of Letchworth's Chance on the Upper Cliffs as consideration for having transported them and other persons to Maryland prior to 1655. John Taney was apprenticed to Major Thomas Truman. Truman took the side of Lord Baltimore in the War with the Puritans, and was captured at the Battle of the Severn. His possessions were declared forfeited, including his rights to the services of John Taney. The records of the Provincial Court show that the unexpired portion of the term of servitude of John Taney was sold under a decree of the Court, and was purchased by Captain Peter Johnson of Calvert County for 5000 pounds of tobacco. The term of John Taney was completed in 1657, and the Court ordered William Dorrington, the Administrator of the Estate of Peter Johnson, deceased, to furnish Taney with three barrels of corn, one waist coat, one pair of cotton drawers, one pair of shoes, one pair of stockings, one suit, one weeding hoe, one falling axe, and one cap or hat. He was also entitled to fifty acres of land. John Taney married a daughter of Thomas Letchworth,

so it is obvious that no social stigma attached to his apprenticeship. His son John married Ann Mackall, the widow of Andrew Taneyhill. He died in 1703, leaving a will.

The more important branch of the Taney family is descended from Michael Taney, who became a very prosperous land owner and served as High Sheriff of Calvert County. Michael Taney was apprenticed to Thomas Letchworth. He acquired his first land grant, called Taney's Right in 1663. He purchased the rights for same from John Lawrence, who had transported several settlers to Maryland. Other land grants of Michael Taney were Taney's Desire, Littleworth, Wooden Point, Long Point, Blind Tom, Taney's Ease, Taney's Addition, and Taney's Delight. All of these tracts were in Hunting Creek Hundred. Michael Taney purchased Berry, the plantation of the early Puritan, William Berry, about 1680. This tract is situated on a hill, overlooking the point where Battle Creek meets the Patuxent River. It became the seat of the Taney family and became known as Taney Place. Michael Taney was High Sheriff of Calvert from 1685 to 1689. After Lord Baltimore's government was overthrown by the Revolution of 1689, Captain John Coode ordered Taney, as Sheriff of Calvert County, to hold an immediate election. Taney refused to do so, and circulated a petition among the Calvert County planters urging them to unite in opposing the holding of such an extraordinary election. Taney would not obey Coode's orders, and Coode had him seized by an armed force commanded by Captain James Bigger. He was confined in the prison at St. Mary's for an extended period, along with Captain Richard Smith, Jr., who also had opposed Coode. This incident ended Taney's political career. He died in 1692, and devised his dwelling plantation to his son Michael II. His first wife was Mary Phillips, daughter of Samuel Phillips, a Puritan ship captain, who sailed between Calvert County and London. Taney's second wife was Margaret Beckwith. Taney was a member of Christ Church, and in 1684 was one of the signers of a petition requesting that a minister be provided for the church.

Michael Taney II married Dorothy Brooke, daughter of Roger Brooke. He died at a relatively early age in 1702, and his widow married Captain John Smith. He was succeeded by his son, Michael Taney III, 1695-1743, whose wife was Mary Neale of St. Mary's County. The children of this marriage were the first Taneys to be brought up as Roman Catholics.

Michael Taney IV was the eldest son of Michael III. He married Jane Doyne of Charles County. He died, leaving a will, in 1758. Little is known of the personalities of the three generations of Taneys following the first Michael Taney. They held no offices, but spent their lives quietly as planters, not mingling much in the life of the County. Augus-

tine Taney, who founded Taneytown in Western Maryland about 1750, is the best known of them. Michael Taney V, however possessed the stubborn, indomitable spirit of the first Michael. Michael V was educated at the Jesuit College at St. Omer in France, where the wealthy Catholic planters sent their sons "to receive just enough education to enable them to carry on the business of planter and to keep their accounts." He married Monica Brooke, a daughter of Roger Brooke IV of Brooke Place Manor. He had several sons, including Michael Taney VI, who was expected to inherit the family plantation, and Roger Brooke Taney, who became the great Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Michael Taney V entered politics after the Revolution when Catholics were again permitted to hold public office, and was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly in 1782. He was re-elected to the same office in 1795, in 1799, and in 1812. He was a man of great physical energy, and in 1819 at the age of seventy, fought a duel with John Magruder, a much younger man, killing his opponent. Dueling was then illegal in Maryland and Taney fled to Virginia, after escaping from his house, Taney Place, by a secret passage. He remained in Virginia until he died some years later in a fall from his horse.

Michael Taney VI was the last of the Taneys to own Taney Place. He commanded the Militia of the Hunting Creek area in the War of 1812. After his father killed John Magruder in the ill-fated duel, Michael Taney VI left Calvert County and went west. It was not known where he went until recently when a letter which he wrote in 1830 when living in St. Louis, Missouri, was found. This letter was written to Dr. James Gray of Calvert County to assist him in obtaining compensation for the destruction of his house at Sheridan's Point, which was burned by the British in 1814. Michael Taney VI sold Taney Place to Young Dorsey Hance.

Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney was the second son of Michael Taney V. He was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly in 1799, but was defeated for reelection the following year. He became one of the ablest lawyers of his day, and after a successful legal career at the bar of Frederick, he opened a law office in Baltimore, where he soon had a large practice. He was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland by Governor Joseph Kent in 1827. Five years later, President Andrew Jackson appointed him to his Cabinet as Attorney-General of the United States. In 1833 he became Secretary of the Treasury. In 1836 President Jackson appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position which he held until his death in 1867. He was one of the ablest lawyers to sit on the Supreme Court, and wrote many important decisions. His famous opinion upholding

the rights of a slave owner in the Dred Scott case aroused the wrath of the Abolitionist party against him.

Refs.—Will of Michael Taney—1692.
　　　Silverson, *The Taney Book.*
　　　S. Tyler, *Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney*, Baltimore, 1872.

TASKER

One of the most notable of Calvert County families was founded by Thomas Tasker. He settled in Calvert about 1668, on a tract near Lower Marlboro called The Ordinary, originally possessed by John Kingsbury. The term "ordinary" means an inn, and usually implies a tavern. Thomas Tasker became one of the wealthiest men of his day. He was a merchant with large commercial interests, and owned ships which sailed from the Patuxent River to England. In 1689 he was one of the group who combined under leadership of Captain John Coode of St. Mary's to seize control of the Province of Maryland from Lord Baltimore. He commanded a company of Calvert County infantry which took part in the capture of St. Mary's City and Mattapany. He thereby earned the favor of the Royal Governors who were appointed by the Crown, after the displacement of Lord Baltimore. He succeeded Col. Jowles as commander of the Calvert County Militia. He was appointed to high civil offices, becoming a Justice of Calvert County and also Treasurer of Maryland. Col. Thomas Tasker died in 1700 and left The Ordinary to his son John Tasker. He left the large sum of two thousands pounds sterling and his lands on Battle Creek to his son Colonel Benjamin Tasker. These were the tracts resurveyed as Harwood and Letchworth, which adjoined Brooke Place Manor on the east. The old house now called Laveille Place marks the site. Anne Tasker, the daughter of Col. Thomas Tasker, married Governor Samuel Ogle. Her brother, Colonel Benjamin Tasker, settled in Prince George's County and had a town house in Annapolis. He invested in iron mines in Baltimore County and became immensely wealthy. He introduced horse racing into Maryland. Although their father had taken the Royalist side in 1689, both Colonel Benjamin Tasker and his son, Benjamin Tasker, Jr., enjoyed the favor of Lord Baltimore. Colonel Benjamin Tasker was a member of the Council for many years. He served as President of the Council and as Acting Governor of Maryland. The Taskers, together with the Dorseys and Carrolls, developed the iron mines of Anne Arundel County and acquired great wealth from this source. Colonel Benjamin Tasker and his son are buried in the graveyard of St. Anne's Church in Annapolis. They are among the most distinguished men born in Calvert County. John Tasker,

the son of Col. Thomas Tasker, remained a resident of Calvert County, as did his son, Thomas Tasker II. The latter died in 1736, without male descendants, thus ending the line of this distinguished family in Calvert County.

Refs.—Will of Thomas Tasker—1700.
   Will of John Tasker—1712.
   Will of Thomas Tasker—1736.
   Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. IV, "Tasker."

THOMPSON

James Thompson settled in Calvert County in 1656. He obtained a large grant of land called St. James, consisting of 1100 acres in Upper Calvert County. It embraced the headwaters of Fishing Creek. James Thompson was probably related to the Thompson family of St. Mary's County. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor for both Calvert County and St. Mary's County in 1676. He transported his brother Arthur Thompson to Calvert County about 1660. Little else is known of the career of James Thompson. He was obviously a man of importance in early Calvert County, but he did not become the founder of a continuing family. It has been conjectured that his daughter Mary was the wife of Thomas Tasker. There was a George Thompson who died in 1715, leaving a plantation in Upper Calvert called Brooke's Discovery to his son George, but the relationship of these Thompsons to James and Arthur Thompson has not been established. St. James, one of the larger plantations of upper Calvert County, was acquired by Thomas Holland.

Ref.—Land Records.

TINSLEY

Thomas Tinsley settled in Calvert County prior to 1694. His plantation, Tinsley's Lot, was in Hunting Creek Hundred. His descendants removed to Baltimore County.

Ref.—Land Records.

TRUMAN

Major Thomas Truman was the Calvert County representative of a family which possessed a manor in Charles County, and which in recent years gave a President to the United States. Major Truman lived at Trent Hall, on the western shore of the Patuxent River, not far from Benedict, which, prior to 1696, was in Calvert County. He settled in Maryland

about the year 1652. He was a loyal supporter of Lord Baltimore, and was an officer in the military forces of Governor William Stone. He was taken prisoner by the Puritans at the Battle of the Severn in 1655, and his property was declared forfeited by the Puritans. Lord Baltimore rewarded Truman after the Restoration of 1658, with large grants of land. One of these was a grant of 1100 acres in Upper Calvert County adjoining Upper Bennett, which was given the name of My Lordship's Favor, in recognition of Lord Baltimore's gratitude to Major Truman. This plantation was later the seat of the Blake family. Other land grants which Major Truman received in Calvert County were Truman's Chance, which adjoined Letchworth's Chance to the south, and Truman's Reserve, which under the name of Reserve became the seat of Robert Skinner and his descendants. He also received a tract called Inland, situated near Prince Frederick, and tracts called Strife, and Rattlesnake Hill. He acquired about 2200 acres of land in Calvert County, not including Trent Hall and other grants on the western side of the Patuxent. Major Truman was a staunch fighting man and was possessed of the same indomitable fighting spirit displayed by his later kinsman, President Harry S. Truman. He commanded the militia sent to drive away the fierce Susquehannock Indians, who had left their ancient villages in 1676 and harassed the planters of the Prince George's County area. Truman defeated the Indians and blockaded them in a fort which they had constructed near the Potomac River. He became infuriated by the many murders of white settlers, and in reprisal slaughtered all the Indian captives which he had taken. This impulsive act of Truman's was contrary to Lord Baltimore's "soft" policy toward the Indians, and Truman was charged with insubordination and treason. He was tried on these charges before the Maryland Assembly, but the Assembly was not disposed to find him guilty because the settlers detested the Susquehannocks and were glad that Truman had exterminated them. The issues were resolved by a compromise verdict whereby Truman was deposed from his military office but suffered no other penalty. He then retired to his seat at Trent Hall, where he died in 1685.

Major Thomas Truman was never married. The later generations of the Truman family are descendants of his brothers Nathaniel and James Truman. The Truman family were connected by marriage to the Greenfield family, and by subsequent marriages to the Letchworth and Skinner families. The history of the later Trumans relates to Charles County rather than Calvert.

Ref.—Will of Thomas Truman—1685.

William Turner, founder of a notable Calvert County family, was probably of Puritan stock and lived in Anne Arundel County before settling in Calvert. The Turners were represented among the original Puritan settlers on the Severn River. William Turner died in 1663, left his lands in Calvert County to his son, William, and lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland to his sons, Edward and Richard. William Turner, Jr. received several land grants in Calvert County, including The Warren, a tract near St. Leonard's Creek. There was also a Robert Turner who received a grant called Turner's Pasture in the upper part of Calvert County, about the same time. The Turners of the lower County and those of the upper County seem to be separate families, although perhaps derived from some common ancestor. William Turner, Jr. had a son John Turner, who died in 1716, leaving a will which mentions his sons John, Thomas, and Gideon. The will also mentions his plantation called Bowdle's Choice, adjoining the land of David Hellen on the Patuxent River. (Hellen's land was Milton's Lot, now called Patuxent Farm.) The name of Gideon Turner appears on the Debt Book of 1753 as the owner of Bowdle's Choice. His name is an indication that his mother was a daughter of Gideon Dare, there being no other early family in Calvert County which used the name of Gideon. John Turner is listed on the Tax List of 1782 as the owner of Bowdle's Choice. The census of 1800 lists John Turner as the owner of twenty-four slaves, indicating that he was one of the wealthier planters of that date. Present day representatives of this family include Mr. A. Claude Turner of Preston, and Dr. Thomas B. Turner, Dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Refs.—Will of William Turner—1663.
Will of John Turner—1716.

VEITCH

James Veitch was one of the first group of Puritans who settled in lower Calvert County under the leadership of Richard Preston about 1652. He received two grants of land on the south side of St. Leonard's Creek called Veitch's Rest and Hatton's Cove. It is probable that James Veitch had had military experience before coming to Calvert County, because he soon became a lieutenant in the Calvert County Militia. He was second in command of the Puritan Militia under Captain Peter Johnson. He was sent to seize and arrest John Dandy, the early gunsmith of Calvert County who was accused of having murdered several persons.

Dandy had committed several murders, but due to his skill as a gunsmith he had been pardoned. After killing an apprentice, however, he fled into the woods. Lieutenant James Veitch accomplished the dangerous task of capturing this armed and desperate man and bringing him to justice. James Veitch left his lands in Calvert County to his son; the latter removed to Prince George's County, where his descendants are still living.

Ref.—Land Records.

WADSWORTH

William Wadsworth, whose name recalls that of the Puritan poet of New England, settled in Calvert County prior to 1663. He received a grant of land called Timberwell, situated below Lower Marlboro. Timberwell was inherited by his son, Richard Wadsworth, who died in 1675, leaving a will by which Timberwell passed to his sons Richard and William. William Wadsworth, grandson of William the founder, had a daughter who married Absalom Kent, and at the latter's death in 1710, Timberwell was inherited by Henry Kent, who thus became the heir of the Wadsworths. Timberwell was the seat of the Kent family for many generations. One of the later Kents of Timberwell was Joseph Kent, who became a Governor of the State of Maryland and a member of the United States Senate.

Refs.—Will of William Wadsworth—1675.
Will of William Wadsworth II—1710.

WARD

It is not surprising that the Ward family was represented in a county where so many Puritans settled. Lawrence Ward, founder of the Ward family of Calvert County, was one of its first settlers. In 1652 he received a patent for 200 acres of land called The School House, situated in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred, not far from Captain Peter Johnson's land called Brewhouse. The connection, if any, between Lawrence Ward of Calvert County and William Ward who settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts, about 1632 and founded the prominent Ward family of New England is not known, but doubtless they came from the same Puritan stock.

Lawrence Ward was probably closely connected with John Ward, one of the early Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County. Little is known of his life, except that he served in the Puritan Militia. He received the grant of Ward's Neck, in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred in 1668. Ward's

Pasture, in the same locality, was patented by Murphy Ward in 1681. He and Benjamin Ward, whose name also appears on the land records, were perhaps sons of Lawrence Ward.

The Rent Rolls bear the name of John Ward, whom we may assume was of the third generation of the Wards of Calvert County. The name of John Ward, residing in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred, appears on the Tax List of 1733. He had a white servant named John Dudley. Another John Ward resided in Hunting Creek Hundred at the same time. He was perhaps a son of Benjamin Ward, as another Benjamin Ward is listed on the Tax List of 1782 as residing in Hunting Creek Hundred.

The Debt Book of 1753 lists a John Ward owning Goldson's Inheritance and Veitch's Rest. These tracts were on the north side of St. Leonard's Creek on a cove called Veitch's Cove, and were probably the seat of the Ward family of the lower county. The Census of 1800 shows James Ward as residing in St. Leonard's Creek area, possessed of one slave. Benjamin Ward, Robert Ward, and Parker Ward were included among the residents of Hunting Creek Hundred at the time of the Census. Each was the owner of four slaves. John D. Ward was elected Sheriff of Calvert County in 1827.

The Ward family is still represented in Calvert County and although not one of the great land holding families of the County, its descendants may claim pride in their three centuries of Calvert County ancestry.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

WARING

Captain Sampson Waring of the Puritan Militia of Calvert County was the leader of the Militia of the Upper Cliffs of Calvert County. He was born in Shropshire, England, in 1617, and settled in Virginia about 1643. He came to Calvert County about 1651. He took part in the Battle of the Severn, when Lord Baltimore's men were defeated by the Puritans. The family of Waring is of the same derivation as the Warrens of New England. Captain Sampson Waring received land grants called Warrington and Sampson's Dividend, situated on the Cliffs above Parker's Creek. The town of Warrington was laid out on the land of Sampson Waring under the Act of 1668 for establishing towns. Warrington is shown on early maps of Calvert County, but has long since disappeared. It was located on the road leading to Dare's Wharf. Prince Frederick proved to be a more advantageous location for a town. Captain Sampson Waring sat in the Puritan Assembly. He was a lawyer by profession and served as Executor of the estates of several of the early settlers. His wife was Sarah Leigh. He died in 1670, and left his lands to his widow

and to his son, Basil Waring. He had a daughter who married Richard Young of Calvert County. Basil Waring, born in 1650, married Sarah Hance, daughter of John Hance. He was a prosperous planter. His second wife was Katherine Marsham, daughter of Richard Marsham He died in 1688, and in his will mentions his three sons, Sampson, Basil, and Marsham Waring.

Basil Waring II was born in Calvert County in 1683. He sold the Calvert County lands which he inherited from his father and settled in Prince George's County, where he died in 1733. His wife, Martha, was a daughter of Captain Thomas Greenfield and Mary Truman Greenfield, his wife. Many persons prominent in the social and political life of Maryland can trace their ancestry through this marriage back to Captain Sampson Waring of the Calvert County Militia.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, "Waring."
  Will of Captain Sampson Waring—1670.
  Will of Basil Waring—1688.

WEEMS

The family of Weems, or Wemys, is of Scottish origin, tracing back to the youngest son of the MacDuff who slew MacBeth in the Scottish wars as related by Shakespeare. This John MacDuff so distinguished himself in warfare that he was created Earl of Wemys by King Malcolm III. The Wemys family took part in the ill-fated Stuart uprising of 1715, causing their title to be forfeited. Lady Betty Wemys came to Anne Arundel County shortly thereafter, accompanied by her young son David.

David Weems (Wemys) married Margaretta Harrison, a daughter of Richard Harrison, who was Clerk of Calvert County. There were several children of this marriage, including Dr. James Weems of Calvert County. David Weems had additional children by his second marriage, including David Weems, Jr. and Parson Mason Locke Weems, the celebrated biographer of George Washington.

Dr. James Weems married a daughter of Gabriel Parker and settled near Lower Marlboro. He represented Calvert County in the Lower House of the Assembly from 1740 to 1744. His son, Colonel John Weems, married Ann Compton of Cedar Hill, and later the father, Dr. James Weems, married her mother, the widow of Thomas Compton.

Rev. Mason Locke Weems, son of David Weems by his second marriage, was born in 1759. He went to England with Edward Gantt to study for the ministry, returning after the Revolution to become Rector of St. James Church in Anne Arundel County, and at All Saints in Calvert County. He served at various churches in Virginia, including old

Pohick Church which George Washington had attended. His famous book, *The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington*, was the first biography of General Washington. The famous story of the young George Washington and the cherry tree first appeared in print in this book.

Captain George Weems, a grandson of David Weems, founded the Weems Steamship Line in 1817. Throughout the nineteenth century steamboats of the Weems Line plied the waters of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, stopping at the various wharfs or "steamboat landings" to pick up freight and passengers. The boats of the Weems Line were famous for their excellent Southern Maryland cooking. Captain George Weems was succeeded by his son, Captain Mason Locke Weems. The Weems family is still well-represented in Calvert County nearly two hundred and fifty years after David Weems, the founder of the family, first saw the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

Ref.—*History of the Weems Family*, by P. D. H. Weems, Annapolis, 1945.

WILKINSON

General James Wilkinson states in his memoirs that the Wilkinson family of Calvert County was founded by Joseph Wilkinson, who emigrated from England about 1729. There were earlier Wilkinsons in Calvert County, as the Rent Rolls show a John Wilkinson, a planter owning a tract of land called Dividing Branch in Hunting Creek Hundred. Joseph Wilkinson, the father of General James Wilkinson, married Elizabeth Skinner, a daughter of William Skinner of Calvert County. Her name appears as Eliza Wilkinson on the Tax List of 1733. She resided in Hunting Creek Hundred. There was one son of this marriage, Joseph Wilkinson II, who died in 1763 at the age of thirty-two years. He married Betty Heighe and had two sons, James and Joseph, both of whom became generals in the American Revolution. The family resided on the south side of Hunting Creek, their plantation consisting of 120 acres of Godsgrace and 70 acres of Stoakley. The grave of Joseph Wilkinson is marked by a stone, placed there during the Calvert County Tercentennary Celebration of 1954. Joseph Wilkinson III became an officer in the County Militia. At the outbreak of the American Revolution he held the rank of Major, second only to Col. Benjamin Mackall. He became a Colonel, and in the War of 1812 was given the rank of General. He represented Calvert County in the Lower House of the Assembly in 1790, and in 1798 he became Register of Wills of Calvert County, a position which he held until 1820, when he resigned. His wife was Barbara Mackall, the youngest daughter of General James John Mackall. His land holdings in Calvert County were extensive, and in 1800 he owned fifty slaves. Descendants of General Joseph Wilkinson settled in the South prior to

the Civil War. Dr. W. W. Wilkinson of Baltimore City is a modern descendant of this branch of the Wilkinsons.

General James Wilkinson, the younger brother of General Joseph Wilkinson, was one of the most celebrated figures in American history. He was a General in the Continental Army. After the American Revolution he commanded the troops on the southwestern frontier and subdued the savage Creeks and Cherokees and other Indian tribes of that region. He was again called to service in the War of 1812, and, after driving the British out of Alabama, was put in charge of the invasion of Canada in the final year of the War.

As a young man, James Wilkinson planned to become a doctor, intending to follow in the footsteps of his uncle, Dr. Frederick Skinner of Calvert County. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and returned to Maryland to begin the practice of medicine, when the American Revolution occurred. He promptly enlisted in the Continental Army and was sent to New England with the rank of lieutenant. He displayed great ability as a soldier, and after the campaign in which the British forces invading New York under General Burgoyne were forced to surrender, he joined General Washington's army in New Jersey. He was made a General after the Battle of Trenton. General James Wilkinson was one of that group of brilliant young soldiers like General Henry Knox, General Nathanael Greene, and others, without whose military skill and indomitable spirit the American Revolution could not have been won. He married Ann Biddle, daughter of a prominent Philadelphia family, and after the Revolution went to Kentucky to develop the lands which he obtained as a reward for his services to the nation. His military abilities were again required by the nation, and he was called into service in the Indian Wars, as well as in the War of 1812. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Thomas Jefferson throughout his life. Jefferson made him military Governor of the Louisiana Territory. General Wilkinson was one of the principal witnesses when Aaron Burr was tried for treason. The political enemies of Jefferson tried to make Wilkinson the scapegoat, and gave him what we now call a "bad press" in the history books. There seems no doubt that General Wilkinson was a devoted and patriotic American. He frequently returned to military service at the call of duty, neglecting his business interests. The Maryland Assembly granted him a pension in recognition of his great services to the nation. He died in Mexico City in 1825, leaving a family at New Orleans, where his descendants are still living.

Refs.—Land Records.
     General James Wilkinson, *Memoirs,* Philadelphia, 1817.
     Hay and Werner, *The Admirable Trumpeter,* New York, 1946.

The Williams family is represented among the Puritan settlers of New England as well as among the Puritans of Virginia and Maryland. Oliver Cromwell was closely related to the Williams family. There was a Williams among the early Puritan settlers on the Severn River. The founder of the Williams family of Calvert County was Joseph Williams, who settled in Calvert prior to 1668. He established himself near the head of Battle Creek, where he received grants of land called Wooton in 1676 and Catch in 1681. He was a Commissioner and Justice of Calvert County in 1683. It is probable that Joseph Williams married Ann Wooton, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Wooton, an early physician of Calvert County. Joseph Williams had several children, including a son William Williams, who patented a tract of land called Williams' Littlefield. This seems to have been the same tract which became known as Williams' Oldfield, and which is now the site of Prince Frederick. William Williams also patented a tract called Jerusalem, adjoining Swinfen's Adventure. He purchased a tract called Agreement, a part of which he gave to his daughter Elizabeth, who married the Huguenot immigrant, Isaac Monnett. William Williams died in 1721, leaving his estates to his wife for life, and then to his son, Francis Williams. He stated in his will that he was a member of the Church of England.

The name of Francis Williams appears on the Tax List of 1733. The Debt Book of 1753 lists the name of Aaron Williams, presumably the son of Francis. He was the owner of lands called Friendship, Williams' Hardship, and part of Littlefield. The same book also bears the name of John Williams, the owner of Prevent Danger, the tract where Christ Church stands. The names of Aaron Williams, Jr., Francis Williams, and Talbot Williams are contained in the Tax List of 1782. It is probable that they were all sons of Aaron Williams, as each owned parts of the same lands. The name of Benjamin Williams is listed on the census of 1800. He was a prosperous planter, owning fifteen slaves. Henry Williams in the middle of the nineteenth century married the daughter of Captain George Weems, and became the head of the Weems Steamboat Company. The Weems Line expanded under his management, until it became one of the great industrial enterprises of Maryland. His son George Weems Williams, Esq., went to Baltimore and became one of the leaders of the Maryland Bar. He was a candidate for the office of Mayor of Baltimore in 1920 and failed of election by a narrow margin. The Williams family is still well-represented in Calvert County, after nearly three centuries since the arrival of Joseph Williams on the shores of Battle Creek.

Refs.—Will of William Williams—1721.

Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. V, "Williams."

The Wilson family of Calvert County and Prince George's was founded by James Wilson prior to 1652. In that year James Wilson and John Sewall received a grant of land called Forked Neck. James Wilson died in 1672, and by his will devised his lands to his wife for life and then to his sons, James, John, and Josiah. James Wilson lived at The Ridge, a plantation located just north of old Huntingtown. Major Josiah Wilson, son of James the immigrant, became a man of wealth and position. He was one of the signers of the address of the Protestants of Calvert County to King William III. He was a Major in the Militia in 1698. He became High Sheriff of Calvert County in 1698 and a Justice in 1700. His landed estates were The Ridge, Angle, and Wilson's Common, all near Huntingtown. Major Josiah Wilson later moved to Prince George's County. He was High Sheriff of Prince George's County in 1704 and 1705. He moved to Anne Arundel County and was High Sheriff of that County in 1706-7-8. He was one of the Aldermen and Incorporators of the City of Annapolis under its first Charter. He died in 1717, leaving a number of children who married into prominent families. His wife was Martha Lingan, a daughter of George Lingan. He left his Calvert County lands, including The Ridge, Angle, and George's Desire, to his son James Wilson, who died prior to 1736. Frances Wilson, who died leaving a will in 1736, is believed to have been the widow of James Wilson. Her will mentions several children including Sophia, the wife of George Lawrence; Elizabeth, the wife of William Ireland; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas Hickman, Constable of Lyons' Creek Hundred. Her sons were Josiah Wilson, James Wilson, and John Wilson.

The Debt Book of 1753 shows that Josiah Wilson III owned a large part of Robinson's Rest on the Upper Cliffs. His son, Josiah Wilson, married Ann Dare, a daughter of Nathaniel Dare. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Nathaniel Wilson, who was probably the son of Josiah owned a part of Island Neck, and that Andrew Wilson, probably another son, owned part of Gideon and Clevely's Right on the Lower Cliffs, which he no doubt inherited as a grandson of Nathaniel Dare. James Wilson in 1782 owned Newington, a tract near The Ridge, the last-named tract being then owned by Col. William Ireland, another Wilson descendant. The Wilsons were possessed of a flair for military matters, and many of them were officers in the Calvert County Militia. Several Wilsons fought in the American Revolution. The census of 1800 shows that James and Thomas Wilson owned lands in the upper part of Calvert County, and Nathaniel Wilson lived in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. The latter's daughter Ann married Captain John Broome, who distin-

guished himself in the Calvert County Militia during the War of 1812. The Wilsons continued to hold an important part in Calvert County affairs during the nineteenth century. Joseph Wilson was a prominent lawyer and newspaper publisher at the time of the Prince Frederick fire in 1882. Each generation of the Wilson family since 1652 has contributed leaders to the life of Calvert County.

Refs.—Mackenzie, *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, "Wilson."
   Will of James Wilson—1672.
   Will of Josiah Wilson—1717.
   Will of Frances Wilson—1736.

WOOD

The Wood family of Calvert County can be traced back to Edward Wood who settled in the vicinity of Hunting Creek prior to 1663. The Wood family has been represented wherever the Puritans settled, in Massachusetts, Virginia, and in Maryland. Edward Wood received the grant of land called Wood's Adventure in 1663, and of Wood's Endeavor in 1664. These tracts were located in Lyons' Creek Hundred above Hunting Creek. The Rent Rolls show that the lands of Edward Wood were divided between William and Edward Wood, doubtless his sons. The Tax List of 1733 shows that Edward Wood owned a plantation in Lyons' Creek Hundred, and possessed twelve slaves. He was a planter of more than average substance. Edward Wood and Benjamin Wood are listed on the Debt Book of 1753. The Tax List of 1782 shows that Benjamin Wood owned "Edward Wood's Land," and the same date Jonathan Wood owned Wood's Adventure. The census of 1800 lists William Wood as the owner of eighteen slaves. The Wood family has continued to flourish in Calvert County throughout the centuries, and contemporary representatives of the family are still living on or near their ancestral estates just north of Hunting Creek.

Ref.—Land Records and Tax Lists.

YOUNG

The Youngs are one of the Puritan families who colonized America from Virginia to Massachusetts. Captain Richard Young, the first of the family in Maryland, was one of the original Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County in 1650. He possessed large land holdings on the south side of the Magothy River, and served as High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

Several members of the Young family were among the earliest settlers of Calvert County. Richard Young "of the Cliffs" died in 1665, leaving a will. He seems not to have had any children, as he left his lands to his brothers, George and William Young. George Young and William Young came to Calvert County about 1663. There was also an Arthur Young in Calvert, a Quaker who settled on the Lower Cliffs. He married a daughter of Basil Waring. His daughter, Mary Young, was the second wife of Alexander Parran, and many persons prominent in later generations are descended from Young Parran, the son of Alexander and Mary Young Parran.

It is difficult to trace the lines of the Youngs of Calvert down through the years, as they left few wills. They all seem to have descended from George Young and William Young, the younger brothers of Richard Young of the Cliffs. George Young received several grants of land, all in Hunting Creek Hundred. These were Young's Desire, Young's Fortune, Young's Mount, Young's Attempt, and Friendship. George Young died in 1718, and left Young's Attempt to his son William, and other lands to his sons John, Henry, Samuel, and several daughters. He mentions also the children of his deceased son George.

William Young, probably the son of the first William, married Rebecca Bourne, a daughter of Major Samuel Bourne of Eltonhead Manor. Rebecca Young is mentioned in Samuel Bourne's will and also in the will of his widow, Elizabeth Bourne, in 1715. This branch of the Youngs settled on part of Eltonhead Manor where they continuously resided until William Young, whose mother was a Hellen, came to Baltimore City about 1830. He was an ancestor of the writer of this book, as his daughter married Francis Leopold Stein of Baltimore in 1836. These Youngs of lower Calvert County were members of Middleham Chapel for many generations.

One of the most important members of the Young family of Calvert County was Richard Young, who was Clerk of Calvert County from 1718 to 1744. The copy of the Tax List of 1733, which is deposited in the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, bears the handwriting of Richard Young and is certified by him to be a true copy of the original.

The Debt Book of 1753 shows Richard Young to be the owner of Young's Fortune, Young's Attempt, and Young's Desire. Ownership of these tracts, which had been patented by George Young, would indicate that Richard Young was a descendant, probably a grandson, of George Young. Philemon Young then owned a part of Young's Desire, and Parker Young owned lands nearby. The Tax List of 1782 bears the names of Thomas Young and Richard Young, and of William Young of Eltonhead Manor. The Youngs have continued to live in Calvert County

throughout the centuries. They fought in the American Revolution, and filled many civil offices. There were two main lines, those of Hunting Creek were descended from George Young. They intermarried with such families as Parker, Cox, and Dorsey, and the name of Young Dorsey Hance is well-known as the first of his family to own Taney Place. The Youngs of Eltonhead Manor were probably descended from the first William Young, the youngest of the three Young brothers who settled in Calvert.

Refs.—Will of George Young—1718.
        Will of Samuel Bourne—1693.
        Will of Richard Young—1757.
        Land Records and Tax Lists.

A RETURN BY NORRIS MARTIN ASSESSOR IN LYONS CREEK HUNDRED
AGREEABLE TO THE ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1782

(Assessments are in pounds sterling)

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Addington, John............................						1	1	13	2	5
Allen, William........	Cox Comb									
	Cox Freehold..........	600	650	15		5	11	792	1	6
Allnut, Zaccheus.....	Brooke's Partition......	256								
	Hogsdown.............	7								
	Small Reward.........	28								
		291	291	3		4	19	402	1	11
Arnold, William......	Lowry's Chance.......	359								
	Ridgley's Chance.......	31								
	Abbington.............	10								
		400	400	9		11	19	637	3	4
Austin, James........	Cox's Chance..........	80	80					80	1	2
Baden, Benjamin............................				4		2	4	141	1	8
Ballard, Levin........	Newington.............	133								
	Henry Chew..........	75								
		208	208			4	8	498	1	6
Beckett, Humphrey..........................								12	1	2
Birkhead, Nehemiah........................				2		2		87	1	5
Bishop, Mary...............................				2		1		50	1	3
Blake, Thomas.......	Hall's Craft............	500								
	Ordinary..............	42								
		542	600	10		14	24	1256	4	10
Bond, Elizabeth.......	Hogsdown.............	225								
	Spittle................	27								
	Small Reward.........	6								
		258	300	16		5	9	926	1	6
Bond, Richard........	Small Reward.........	54								
	Lowry's Chance........	148								
	Hogsdown.............	75								
	Mitcham..............	243								
	Brooke's Partition......	104								
		624	800	14		6	10	1403	3	10
Boney, Thomas.............................						1		17	1	3
Bowen, James..............................						2		19	1	3
Boyd, Eliza................................							1		1	5
Brashears, John......	Defense...............	64	64			1		71	1	7
Brittain, Italia.............................							1		1	6
Bussey, Charles, Jr....	Griffith's Pasture.......									
	Skinner's Chance.......	98	98	2		2	4	254	1	4

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Bussey, Samuel									1	2
Carcaud, David				6		4	2	939	1	4
Catterton, Michael	Aldermason & Addition. Lingan's Purchase	286	286	10		4	5	547	1	4
Catterton, Thomas	Turner's Place	20	20	1		2	2	145	1	3
Chaney, Louis	Abbington	150	150	1				276	1	7
Chaney, Thomas	Hall's Hills	112	112	3		2	2	181	1	6
Chaney, William									1	3
Chew, Sarah	Stoakley	100	100	1				150	1	4
Chew, William	Hall's Hills	736	736	33		8	12	2009	1	7
Childers, Cephus	Hall's Hills & Defense	119	119	2		2	2	233	1	1
Cox, Jeremiah	Newington & Smith's Convenience	239	239	4		4	8	453	1	8
Cox, Jeremiah, Jr				1				67	1	7
Cox, Margaret	Little Land & Thickett	247	247	1		2	1	322		1
Crosby, James	Archer Hays	80	80	3		1	1	172	1	4
Crutchly, Thomas	Mitcham	50	50			1	2	85	1	4
David, John	Defense	64	64			1	4	101	1	1
Dolloson, George						2	1	13	1	5
Dowell, John	Lingan's Purchase	125	125			2	4	150	1	2
Ferguson, John	Griffith & Gover's Pasture, Skinner's Chance & Turner's Place	196	265					245	2	6
Gannt, Thomas	Hall's Craft, Ordinary, Kingsbury's Marsh & Grantham Hall	893	1391	19	34	14	26	2329	2	3
Gover, Robert	Archer Hays, Griffith's Pasture, Turner's Place	189	189					189	1	4
Gover, William	Dunkirk	120	150					150	1	3
Grahame, Asenath	Hall's Craft & Howard's Branch	563	844	23		22	23	1771	2	6
Griffith, Ann	Welch Pool & Skinner's Chance	232	232	5		4	8	477	2	3
Griffith	Welch Pool & Cooper	315	550	11	2	9	28	1231	1	2
Hardesty, Henry	Nichols' Choice & The Denn	9	78	2		2	6	224	1	10
Hardesty, Joseph	Nichols' Choice & Nelson's Reserve	150	150	4		5	15	526	1	7
Harvey, Newman	Turner's Place	84	112	7		5	4	357	1	5
Hinton, Richard						4	6	55	1	10
Hinton, Richard, Jr						1	1	12	2	2
Hinton, Thomas						5	5	61	1	9
Howard, John						2	8	44	1	9
Howard, Richard						2	7	32	1	8
Holliday, John				2		1	3	84	1	3
Ireland, Gilbert	Lyons Creek & Dunkirk	562	958	10	32	8	9	1538	1	6
Ireland, William	Hall's Hills	525	721	17	24	6	20	1481	2	10
Johnson, Henry				3		4	7	166	1	3
Johnson, William of Geo	Red Hall & Hall's Hills	100	87	3		6	8	368	1	3

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Johnson, William of Jer............Exchange..............		150	187	12	11	7	23	809	1	3
Journey, William..........................						1	2	12	2	10
Kendall, James........Hall's Hills............		37	37	5		3	7	190	1	3
Lambert, William.....Smith's Lot............		50	37	3		6	7	202	1	10
Lane, Richard........Dunkirk & Hornisham..		300	525					540	1	4
Lane, Samuel.........Hornisham............		251	439	17	20	14	28	1360	2	7
Lyles, Catherine......Red Hall............		41	46			2	5	73		6
Mackall, John............................				1				70	1	2
Nowell, Richard..........................						5	5	43	1	3
Parran, Thomas..........................				1		2		100	1	1
Perkins, Jacob...........................						2	3	14	1	1
Poole, Richard...........................							5	13	1	7
Poole, Thomas...........................				1		2	2	51	1	6
Pybus, James............................						1	4	40	1	3
Randall, John............................					1	1		21	1	7
Robertson, Elizabeth..Hall's Hills & Defense..		150	206			4	7	495	3	16
Ross, Daniel, Jr.......Cox's Chance..........		134	117	1		4	2	221	1	7
Rowton, Job.............................				1		2		100	1	1
Sansbury, Abram.........................						5	7	40	1	4
Sansbury, William....Archer Hays...........		40	15			3	4	44	2	9
Simon, Thomas...........................						4	4	35	1	8
Skinner, Henrietta....Smith's Farm.......... Good Prospect........ Land's Land........		362	543	17	48	8	20	1374	1	5
Smith, Alexander......Batchellor's Quarters....		436	654		34	8	30	2447	1	9
Smith, Betsy..........Soldier's Fortune.......		273	341	20	12	8	13	1323	1	8
Smith, Clement.......Hall's Craft............		230	345	6	29	2	11	738	1	5
Smith, Daniel........Highland............... Wallender.............. Welch Pool............		345	517	18		8	23	1018	2	8
Smith, Gavin.........Grantham............. Hazard................. Sim's Addition......... Grantham Hall.........		480	720	23	2	14	52	1370	1	8
Smith, George........Turner's Place......... Smith's Chance........ Archer Hays...........		239	419	4	31	8	20	727	3	6
Smith, Joseph........Mordike..............		60	75	11		2	4	456	1	1
Smith, Mordecai......Highland.............. Smith's Chance........ Turner's Place.........		1126	852	13	80	10	30	1637	3	9
Smith, Nathan.......Smith's Chance........ Turner's Place......... Mordike..............		150	225	12		8	20	728	2	15
Smith, Patrick Sim....Hall's Craft............		256	320	17	26	7	18	1240	1	4
Spicknall, Leonard.......................				3		7	7	202	1	4
Stallings, Absalom....Thatcham.............		49	30			1	2	61	1	2
Stallings, Elizabeth.......................				1		1	2	123	1	4
Stallings, Richard.....Fox's Horn............ Lingan's Purchase......		180	225			4	15	297	3	11

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Stamp, Abram.............................				5		5	7	40	1	4
Stamp, Thomas.......Turner's Place.........		111	83	3		2	3	222	1	9
Taneyhill, James......Cooper...............		86	86			2	6	123	1	3
Taneyhill, John.......Callendar.............										
	Cooper...............									
	Friendship............									
	Welch Pool...........	351	482	6		9	13	792	2	13
Taneyhill, Leonard....Cooper...............		86	86			3	6	113	1	6
Tanqueray, Abraham........................				1		3	5	65	1	8
Trott, Samuel........Smith's Lot...........		127	127	1		1	5	172	1	7
Trott, Samuel of Sam......................				1		3	7	85	1	7
Turner, Richard...........................						3	7	41	1	2

A RETURN BY JOHN SPICKNALL ASSESSOR
IN LOWER MARLBORO HUNDRED AGREEABLE TO THE ACT
TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1782
(Assessments are in pounds sterling)

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Allein, William	Henry Chew	159								
	Newington									
	Coxcomb & Cox Head	200								
	Smith's Convenience	31								
	Second Thought	10								
		400	400	7	30	5	11	780	1	6
Allnutt, Zaccheus	Brooke's Partition	236								
	Hogsdown	7								
	Small Reward	21								
		264	198	2		4	19	363	1	9
Arnold, Rebecca	Henry Chew	400								
	Hardesty's Choice	130								
	Abington	350								
		880								
	2 lots in Lower Marlboro.		1542	13		11	19	2074	1	5
Ballard, Leonard	Newington	133	166	12	20	5	10	645	1	7
Barr, John						2		69	1	1
Barr, Thomas						1	3	57	1	4
Bishoprick, Richard	lot in Lower Marlboro.		27	2	7		7	108	1	2
Bond, Elizabeth	Hogsdown	225								
	Spittle	27								
	Small Reward	7								
		259	338	17	6	9	20	1105	1	6
Bond, Richard	Small Reward	54								
	Lowry's Chance	148								
	Hogsdown	75								
	Mitcham	243								
	Brooke's Partition	104								
		624	1092	14		4	16	1530	1	1
Brady, Benjamin	Preston	30	55	2	13	4	15	229	1	12
Britain, Stacy						2	5	10	1	6
Camphin, Dammund	lot in Lower Marlboro.		41					41		
Chaney, Levin						2	3	37	1	6
Chew, Samuel	2 lots in Lower Marlboro.		70					70	1	1
Contee, Thomas	2 lots in Lower Marlboro.		45					45	1	1
Cox, Henry	lot in Lower Marlboro.		20					20	1	1
Cox, Jeremiah	Newington	220	247	3		2	13	411	1	9
Cox, Jeremiah, Jr.						1	7	40	1	6
Cox, Margaret	Burk's Chance, Refuge & Makeshift	125	120					120	1	2
David, John	2 lots in Lower Marlboro.		5			2	5	242	1	3
David, Joseph						2		12	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Deale, James.................						3	3	25	1	3
Deale, Richard.......	Timberwell............	74	46	1		3	8	171	1	7
Doring, Charles............						3	10	52	1	7
Duckett, John.............						3	14	239	1	5
Evans, Richard............				1		3	7	100	1	8
Fitzhugh, Col. Wm....	2 lots in Lower Marlboro.		150	5			11	274	1	1
Freeland, Frisby......	Mackall's Force........	323								
	Rich Bit..............	166								
	Lowry's Rest.........	142								
		631	1562	29	30	15	60	2845	1	6
Freeland, Mary.......	Young Cox's Land.....	193	168	9	1	15	22	716	1	2
Freeland, Peregrine....	Mackall's Force........	323	667	18	5	7	29	1398	1	6
Galloway, John.......	Spittle................	29	39			2	3	60	1	6
Gibson, James........	Spittle................	62								
	Addition..............	88								
	Newington............	122								
		272	150	6		6	15	434	2	8
Gibson, John.........	Spittle................	231	288	3		5	15	492	2	10
Gibson, John of John......						1		12	1	1
Gibson, John of Walter......				1		1	4	43	1	3
Grahame, Asenath....	Blackwall..............	30								
	Beall.................	68								
	Hardesty's Choice......	180								
	Spittle...............	50								
		328	638	15	134	6	7	1660	1	6
Grahame, John............				1		1		82	1	1
Hall, Elisha.............						2	1	12	1	1
Hance, John.............						3	9	56	1	7
Hardesty, Joseph............						2	8	42	1	8
Hardesty, Thomas.........				1		1	4	78	1	1
Harnsworth, Hugh..........				1		3	3	46	1	2
Harris, Joseph........	Abington.............	150	187	4		5	14	401	1	11
Harrison, Henry...........						1	2	15	1	5
Harrison, Martha...........						2	4	32	1	9
Harrison, Robert.........				1		4	8	80	1	6
Harrison, Samuel.........				1		2	4	29	1	4
Harrison, William.....	Brooke's Discovery.....	200								
	Lowry's Resurvey......	126								
	Cox's Freehold........	128								
	Tucker's Thickett.......	200								
		654	455	5		1	15	732	3	4
Harrison, William of Jas.............						2	3	12	1	8
Harrison, William of Wm.............				1		3	3	70	1	1
Harwood, Francis.....	lot in Lower Marlboro..		90	6	25	3	1	494	1	3
Holt, Francis...............						3	3	29	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Holt, Margaret..........................						1	2	10	1	6
Howe, William..........................						2	3	12	1	7
Ireland, William......	Ridge...................	100								
	George's Desire........	44								
	Addition..............	43								
	Angle................	87								
	Ireland's Plains.........	32								
		306	238	6	7	3	5	539	1	7
Johns, John.............................				1		4	8	124	1	1
Johnson, Dr. Edward..	Preston................	270								
	Muffett's Mount........	200								
	Spot..................	4								
	Turner's Chance........	50								
	Wood's Adventure......	50								
	Addition..............	33								
	Poor Land.............	134								
	Mosquito Point........	51								
	Hardesty's Choice......	3								
	Henry Chew...........	66								
		861	1506	32	113	16	69	3287	1	3
Jones, Benjamin.........................						2	3	25	1	6
Jones, James............................						2		12	1	1
Jones, Thomas..........................				5		3	14	281	1	3
Kent, Daniel.........	Timberwell............	380								
	Burk's Chance.........	150								
	Smith's Convenience....	29								
		559	768	21		17	28	1477	1	5
King, James............................						4	13	67	1	4
King, John..........	Islington.............	75	65			3	5	93	1	4
Lawrence, John......	Islington.............	177								
	Small Reward..........	57								
	Lowry's Addition.......	145								
		379	379	9		6	26	837	2	10
Leach, Asahel..........................						4	6	62	1	7
Leach, James...........................						3	6	30	1	6
Leach, Joshua..........................						3	3	50	1	7
Lee, Benjamin..........................						1	4	16	1	1
Lee, Robert..........	Edward Wood's Land...	97	84			1	6	112	1	4
Lyons, James...........................						2	3	30	1	6
Mackall, Benjamin, Esq...............	Seamour's Neck........	573	573	12		5	12	1085	1	6
Mackall, James.......	Lowry's Chance........	130								
	Lowry's Rest..........	100								
		230	258	3		3	7	404	1	5
Marcus, John........	Newington............	250	187	8		3	13	481	1	9
Marcus, William........................						3	9	43	1	8
Miller, John............................						1	5	18	1	7
Mitchell, John........	Thatcham.............	89	55	1		11	4	184	1	5

OWNER — LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Moreland, Richard....Islington..............	100	100			3	4	144	1	3
Norfolk, James.......Your Father's Land....	126	126					126	1	3
Norfolk, John........Ridge..................	60	60			3	5	115	1	6
Norfolk, John, Jr.......................			1		3	2	113	1	2
Norfolk, Thomas.....Ridge................ Cap Hall.............. Cox's Freehold........	100	100	5		2	6	316	1	2
Nowell, John........................					2	4	17	1	6
Nowell, William........................					2	1	15	1	4
Ogden, Aaron........................					2	3	65	1	6
Ogden, John.........Edward Wood's Land...	93	81			3	10	118	1	3
Ogden, Moses..........................					3	13	25	1	4
Philpott, Tayman......................			1		1	3	55	1	6
Redd, Mary.........Islington..............	50	43			3		65	1	6
Reynolds, Edward....Thatcham.............	35	21					21	1	3
Reynolds, William....Abington.............. Lowry's Reserve........ Thomas & William's Pasture.............. Meadows............. Cox's Inclosure........ Brooke's Discovery.....	769 300 101 132 70 64								
	1436	2284	19	10	5	32	3285	1	3
Rhodes, Abraham.....Islington..............	100	150	2		3		215	1	4
Robinson Ann.......................					1	1	13	1	3
Scarth, James........................					3	5	25	1	6
Sewall, William.......Cap Hall..............	80	60					60	1	4
Shares, John........................					3	5	25	1	6
Slater, Seth Ellis......Lowry's Reserve........	100	75					80	1	9
Smith, Richard.......................			6		2	5	200	1	2
Spicknall, Basil.......................			1		1	4	80	1	4
Spicknall, John.......................			1		1	4	80	1	3
Spicknall, Matthew......................			2				70	1	1
Stallings, Benjamin......................					5	4	42	1	11
Stallings, Newman......................					5	6	57	1	13
Stallings, Phineas.....Thatcham.............	78	111			5	2	167	1	8
Standforth, James......................					1		16	1	1
Standforth, John......Poor Land.............	104	104			1	2	155	1	7
Standforth, Richard......................					2	2	12	1	1
Strickland, John......................					3	7	19	1	7
Taylor, Dilan.........Ridge..................	5	20	7		1	4	110	1	7
Tillesby, Jacob.......................					1		14	1	2
Turner, Abraham......................					2	2	20	1	2
Turner, Richard......................					2	4	25	1	4
Turner, William......................					2	2	20	1	3
Watson, William......Islington.............. Newington............	40 50								
	90	118	2		3	6	206	1	6

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Weems, James	lot in Lower Marlboro..		22	2				22	1	2
Wiley, John	Newington	100	75			3	9	124	1	6
Wiley, John, Jr.						2	15	60	1	1
Wilkinson, Col. Joseph	Brumall & Piney Point..	400	500	11		5	23	1073	1	4
Wilkinson, Richard	Henry Chew	75	75	1		3	6	140	1	3
Williamson, Henry	The Den	362	543	10		4	18	978	1	5
Williamson, Philip						5	9	40	1	9
Wolfe, Elias	Young Cox's Land	194	194			1	4	213	1	2
Wolfe, Elizabeth						3	8	43	1	3
Wood, Benjamin	Edward Wood's Land...	97	84			5	11	143	1	5
Wood, Jonathan	Wood's Adventure	100	87					87	1	1
Wood, Joseph						2	6	48	1	6
Wood, William						4	12	68	1	3
Young, Philemon	lot in Lower Marlboro..		50					50	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Askew, John						1		10	1	1
Barrs, Leonard				1		2	2	22	1	3
Blackburn, Charles	Dorrington	7	5	1	1	1	4	37	1	3
Blackburn, David				1		3	3	36	1	6
Blackburn, Zachariah						1		11	1	1
Bond, Mary	Brooke Place Manor	300	525	17	51	10	22	1244	1	7
Brome, Ann	Austin's Addition	88								
	Broadpoint	10								
	Letchworth	18								
		116	85	13		5	16	612	1	2
Brome, Hezia						3		12		
Brome, Hooper	Rich Neck	52								
	Mary's Widowhood	30								
	Add. To Island Neck	30								
		112	84	4		2	8	184	1	4
Brome, John	Stonesby	220								
	Island Neck	180								
		400	500	11	18	8	37	1187	2	9
Brome, Thomas				1		1	4	52	1	1
Brome, Thomas, Jr.	Broadpoint	140								
	Neighborhood	82								
	Austin's Addition	23								
	Brooke's Battle	124								
		369	300	9		5	15	632	1	2
Brome, William Dawkins	Harwood & Letchworth	200	150			2		165	1	1
Brooke, Basil	Brooke Place Manor	276	828	15	16	8	25	1589	1	2
Brooke, Elizabeth	Brooke Place Manor	304	760	16	15	4	16	1609	1	2
Brooke, John	Brooke Place Manor	430	752	1		13	19	964	1	1
Brooke, Mary	Brooke Place Manor	246	246	18	16	6	19	1080	1	5
Brooke, Sarah						4		30	1	2
Buckingham, John						1	2	12	1	4
Buckmaster, Nathaniel						4	2	13	1	7
Clare, Isaac	Concord	98								
	Horsepath	200								
	Addition	40								
	Surplus Land	50								
	Johnson's Lot	71								
	Hap Hazard	16								
		475	391	17	12	12	26	1162	1	3
Cobreth, Rachel				1				12		1
Conwell, John	Goldson's Inheritance	150	206	3		4	10	408	1	7

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Conwell, William............................				1		2		50	1	6
Cullember, Bryan............................						2		13	1	3
Cullember, Charles...........................						1		10	1	1
Cullember, Jeremiah.........................						3		25	1	4
Culpepper, Elizabeth..	Wolf's Quarter.........	40								
	Wolf's Hole...........	13								
	Surplus Land.........	16								
		69	58	1		3	7	157		10
Dare, Samuel.........	Smith's Purchase.......	119	119	22	24	4	6	998	1	3
Dare, William.......	Swinfen's Rest.........	250	187							
	Lowry's Chance........	26	26							
		276	312	10		3	6	573	1	6
Darrumple, John.............................								48	1	1
Darrumple, Rebecca..........................				4				84	1	1
Darrumple, William...	Hap at a Venture.......	50								
	Foxes Road...........	50								
		100	87	5		4	9	327	1	2
Dawkins, Alexander..........................				1		1	7	82	1	1
Dawkins, Charles.....	Joseph's Place..........	179								
	Dick's Cabin...........	50								
	Hurtleberry Quarter....	8								
		237	215	8		5	14	619	1	7
Dawkins, Charles, Jr.........................				3		4	3	166	1	1
Dawkins, James......	Batchellor's Hall.......	280	179	3		4	5	346	1	1
Dawkins, Joseph.............................				4		1	7	203	1	1
Dawkins, William.....	Mary's Dukedom.......	100	70							
	Hugh's Fancy..........	79	40							
		179	110	8		7	17	413	1	3
Dawkins, William, Jr..	Blinkhorn..............	300	375							
	Foxes Road...........	42	57							
	Joseph's Reserve.......	196	122							
	Surplus Land..........	52	72							
		590	526	10	42	7	24	1075	1	1
Denton, George......	Paddington............	50								
	Island Neck...........	99								
		149	149			1	4	211	1	1
Denton, John................................						1		10	1	1
Denton, Thomas.............................						3	7	30	1	7
Dotson, Benjamin............................									1	7
Dotson, James...............................						1	2	15	1	4
Dotson, John................................								48	1	1
Duke, Mary.........	Brooke Place Manor....	192	170							
	Batchellor's Hall.......	20	20							
		212	190	14	7	2	12	709	1	4

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OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Duke, Moses Parran	Brooke Place Manor	300	450							
	Harwood & Letchworth	203	304							
	Mill's Land	20	35							
		523	789	16	3	7	21	1644	1	6
Edwards, Esom	Neighborhood	74	37	1		2	7	196	1	6
Egan, Henrietta	Brooke Place Manor	1150	1725	13	5	6	20	2161	1	5
Egan, Dr. John						1		10	1	1
Everest, Richard, Jr.				1		1	3	22	1	3
Everest, Thomas	Island Neck	30	45	6		2	1	228	1	2
Frazier, Catherine	Rich Neck	75	56							
	Mills' Hall	100	75							
	White Marsh	68	40							
		243	171	4	4	3	9	391	1	3
Freeman, John	Norton's Chance	104	65	7		4	6	390	1	3
Gardner, John	Johnson's Lot	179	134							
	Short Neck	23	12							
		202	146	2		3	6	217	1	4
Gardner, John, Jr.						1	1	17	1	7
Gardner, Joseph	Wolf's Hole	12	10							
	Johnson's Lot	63	55							
	Surplus Land	40	30							
		115	95			3	3	116	1	6
Gardner, Kinsey	Johnson's Lot	70	56	1		1	4	146	1	6
Gardner, Robert	Short Neck	39	50					50	1	2
Gardner, William						1	4	10	1	1
Gardner, William, Jr.				1		3	2	41	1	3
Gray, Claranna	Norton's Chance	80	50	2		2	7	136	1	4
Gray, Dorcas	Austin's Chance & Austin's Addition	91	125					25	1	3
Gray, Henry	Labor in Vain	100	50	8		1	12	394	2	2
Gray, John						2		15	1	1
Gray, Richard				1		1		12	1	1
Gray, Thomas, Sheriff				1		2		86	1	1
Gray, Thomas	Wooton	101								
	Catch	50								
	Trowbridge & Brooke's Choice	180								
		331	290	14		7	16	878	1	6
Gray, Thomas, of Thomas	Gray's Addition	109	68							
	Creed's Chance	64	40							
		173	108	7		3	19	420	1	5
Hellen, Ann				3				84	1	2
Hellen, Daniel	The Gully	63	20							
	Persia & Milton's Lot	50	35							
		113	55	4		3	1	194	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Hellen, David	Persia, Truswell & Rich Level	94	59	5		3	7	259	1	6
Hellen, Edmund	Warren	121	250							
	Bowdle's Choice	75	50							
	Bussey's Lot	75	100							
	Hellen's Lot	12	30							
	Veatch's Rest	50	50							
		333	483	12	3	11	32	1180	1	4
Hellen, Jacob	Dorrington & Dorrington Enlarged . .	48	37	4		4		101	1	2
Hellen, James	Truswell	150	112	2		5	3	227	1	2
Hellen, James, Jr	Back Pasture	30	18	1		2	5	113	1	8
Hellen, Peter	Hurtleberry	118	105							
	Joseph's Place	5	3							
		123	108	2		4	11	270	1	3
Hellen, Peter, Jr						2		10	1	1
Hellen, Rebecca				6		3		183		2
Hellen, Richard				1				70	1	1
Hellen, Richard III				4		6	11	272	1	2
Hellen, Scarth	Truswell									
	Milton's Lot									
	Harrow on the Hill									
	Persia									
	Rich Level	272	205	5		5	7	325	1	1
Hellen, William	Brewhouse	117	205				3	417	1	5
Hellen, William Allnutt				2			1	56	1	1
Hinton, Josias				1		3		75	1	3
Hooper, Isaac	Toby's Quarter	79	19							
	The Swamp	6	5							
	Narrow Neck & Gore . . .	7	6							
		92	30	2		6	10	417	1	5
Hornby, William						1	2	4	1	8
Johnson, Benjamin				4		4		101	1	4
Johnson, Joseph						1	3	25	1	1
Kirshaw, Francis	Concord	63	16					16	1	1
Kirshaw, James	Prevent Danger	75	20			2	6	41	1	4
Kirshaw, Sarah	Prevent Danger	50	18				8	37	1	2
Mackall, Benjamin of John	Schoolhouse	100	100							
	Brigantine's Adventure . .	24	20							
	Chatham	123	92							
	Forked Neck & Dorrington	60	45							
		307	257			6	8	613	1	6
Mackall, Hannah	The Cage	83	166							
	Perry Neck	33	33							
	Mackall's Desire	6	12							
		122	211	16	7	7	44	1035	1	2

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Mackall, John.......	The Cage...............	166	332							
	Perry Neck...........	66	66							
	Mackall's Desire.......	6	12							
		238	410		4			432	1	1
Mackall, Thomas.....	Evans' Land...........	200	275							
	Stonesby..............	225	309							
	Brooke Place Manor....	432	324							
	Cold Harbor..........	100	150							
		957	1058	18	27	10	15	1913	1	4
McKenny, John.........................						1	7	59	1	8
McKenny, John, Jr......................				1		3	3	45	1	3
Miller, David..........................						2	8	30	2	8
Mills, John..........	Brooke's Choice & Trowbridge..........	180	225	9		5	15	417	1	4
Mills, Leonard.......	Wooton..............	101	40							
	Catch................	40	25							
	Rich Level............	87	70							
		228	135	3		5	9	289	1	4
Pantry, John........	Hap Hazard...........	84	63	1		2	5	114	2	8
Pardoe, John........	Rich Level............	65	55					55	1	2
Parran, Sarah..........................						2	5	21	3	8
Pastor, Christian.......................						2	4	22	1	3
Pastor, Francis........................						2	4	20	1	4
Pattison, Jeremy.......................						2		13	1	1
Pattison, Nicey......	Stonesby..............	75								
	Evans' Land..........	65								
		140	105	8		4	16	420	1	2
Pitcher, Samuel........................						2	5	21	3	8
Randall, Rose..........................										3
Rawlings, Mary......	Smith's Joy...........	33	25					28		1
Sebastian, Rev. Benj....................							7	11	1	1
Sedwick, John.......	Neighborhood........	176	176							
	Adjoinder.............	50	25							
	Hard Travel..........	191	170							
		417	371	8		6	14	739	1	7
Sedwick, Joshua......	Brewhouse.............	234	410					410	1	4
Slye, Samuel..........................						2	4	21	1	6
Smith, Walter.......	St. Leonard's.........	300								
	Taylor's Disposal.......	270								
	Stone's Hills...........	51								
	Smith's Purchase.......	20								
	Bulmore's Branch......	50	1727							
	Smith's Hog Pen.......	309								
	Wolf's Quarter........	300	534							
		1300	2261	27	3	30	72	3615	1	6

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Sollers, Betty	Dorrington	62	31	1		2	1	119		1
Sollers, James W	Prospect	189	141							
	Smith's Island	60	150							
	Mills' Land	20	20							
		269	311	11	1	7	26	763	1	1
Somervell, Alexander	Smith's Purchase	119	150							
	Bartholemew's Neck	50	37							
	Wolf's Hold	31	15							
		200	202	3		3	24	394	1	4
Stinnett, Benjamin						2	4	24	2	5
Stinnett, John									2	6
Tanner, Henry				1		2	3	53	1	4
Taylor, Brian	Foxes Road	254	200							
	Smith's Purchase	119	130							
	Readby	100	125							
		473	455	20	16	10	22	1991	1	6
Thurman, Edward				1		1		58	1	1
Tucker, Benjamin				1		1	4	80	1	4
Tucker, John B	Neighborhood	82	31	1		4	9	74	1	2
Tucker, John	Bowdle's Choice	91	91							
	Hap at a Venture	12	6							
	Fig Tree	50	56							
	Surplus Land	147	147							
		300	300	17	3	11	26	888	1	6
Turner, John of John						1	3	10	1	1
White, William	Smith's Joy	66	50	2		5	11	200	1	9
Wilkinson, David	Dorrington & Bowdle's Choice	53	40	5		3	4	288	1	7
Wilson, Brian				1		1		15	1	1
Wilson, Mary				4	12	2		110		1
Wilson, Nathaniel	Island Neck	40	52	11	3	5	29	549	1	4
Wilson, Thomas	Letchworth	200								
	Young's Attempt	100								
	Horse Range	125								
	Hap Hazard	25								
		450	281			3	8	645	1	4
Winnall, Lydia	Norton's Chance	80	50	2		4	6	138	1	9
Young, Benjamin Hall				5		2	6	171	1	8
Young, George				1		2	5	51	2	5
Young, Susanna	Harrow on the Hill & Truswell	30	18	1		2	3	108	1	8

A RETURN BY FRANCIS KING ASSESSOR IN UPPER HUNDRED OF THE CLIFFS AGREEABLE TO THE ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1782

(Assessments are in pounds sterling)

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Addington, Henry						4	3	31	1	1
Addington, John						2	3	11	1	2
Allnutt, Charles	Truman's Chance	153	191	4		4	6	406	1	8
Allnutt, Edward						1	3	11	1	1
Allnutt, John	Truman's Chance	150	187			5	12	508	1	1
Askew, Abram						1		17	1	1
Askew, William	Lowry's Chance	39	14			2	5	30	1	3
Barton, Isabella	Upper Bennett	50	50	4		3	2	120	1	2
Beckett, Priscilla				3		1		101		1
Blake, Joseph	Upper Bennett	375	750							
	Lordship's Favor	97	97							
		472	847	19		9	31	1520	1	4
Blake, Joseph, Jr.				1		2	2	41	1	4
Blake, Richard				1		1	3	80	1	1
Blake, Thomas	St. Edmund's	200								
	Upper Bennett	200								
	Lordship's Kindness	95								
	Neglect	50								
		545	1090	19	16	7	33	2054	1	5
Blake, Thomas, Jr.				3	15	2		112	1	3
Braden, Jeremiah	Parker's Cliffs	150	187	2		6	13	319	1	2
Chambers, James						2	5	30	1	4
Chew, Samuel, Esq.	Upper Bennett	506	1012							
	Bennett's Refuge	33	66							
	Letchworth's Chance	550	962							
	Gore Lane	51	90							
		1140	2220	36	42	22	65	3537	2	7
Childs, Ann						2	3	25		6
Childs, Gabriel	Letchworth's Chance	336	504	5	6	8	17	839	1	7
Connant, Margaret						2	4	16		6
Cox, Elizabeth	Lingan's Purchase	2	5			1	2	18		5
Cox, Margaret	Fuller	200								
	Truman's Chance	200								
	Deer Quarter	100								
	Dorsey's Folly	70								
		570	997	12	11	10	16	1589	1	8
Cranford, James									1	4
Cranford, James, Jr.						3		15	1	1
Dare, Gideon, Jr.				10		6	13	407	1	6

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Dare, Thomas Clevely	Agreement	50								
	Parker's Cliffs	21								
	Bite the Biter	112								
	Neglect	50								
	Darby	46								
	Sampson's Dividend	150								
	Warrington	25								
	Device	76								
		530	622	11		9	27	1034	1	3
Deale, Samuel	Seamour's Rest	50	37	2		1	2	63	1	1
Disney, William				1		3	7	102	1	5
Dorsey, Benjamin				4		2	2	199	1	1
Dorsey, Daniel	Garden	60	60			2	6	84	1	4
Dorsey, Elizabeth	Garden	100	75			2	2	88		3
Dorsey, Francis	Bennett's Desire	50	50			2	3	76	1	5
Dorsey, James	Robinson's Rest	64	64	2		4	4	193	1	1
Dorsey, John	Robinson's Rest	143	125							
	Deer Quarter	62	78							
	Bennett's Desire	10	12							
	Mary's Green	63	79							
		278	294			4	13	558	1	3
Dorsey, Joseph									1	6
Dorsey, Philip	Robinson's Rest	76	76			2		81	1	1
Dorsey, Samuel								11	1	1
Dotson, Benjamin				1				25	1	1
Dowell, Thomas						3	6	32	1	1
Eads, Isaac									1	5
Eads, Thomas						1	3	13	1	6
Edmonds, William, Jr.	Agreement	100	87	2		4	9	225	1	6
Frazer, Alexander	Sterling's Chance	40								
	Sterling's Nest	700								
		740	740	17		9	30	1685		
Frazer, John						2		11	1	1
Freeland, Dinah	Letchworth's Chance	179	223							
	Fuller	100	137							
		279	360	7		2	13	606		5
Freeland, Robert	Neglect	125	125	6		1	2	290	1	3
Freeman, Kinsey				1		2	1	22	1	3
French, Benjamin	Aldermason	80	50			3	4	71	1	7
Grace, Thomas (a free Negro)				1		2	1	36	1	
Gray, Mary	Expectation	100	62	7	16	3	10	269		6
Griffin, Ann	Robinson's Rest	60	30			3	4	45		3
Griffin, Edward, Jr.						1		13	1	1
Hance, Samuel	Parker's Cliffs	128	96					96		
Hardesty, Elizabeth						3	2	10		7
Hardesty, George						1		10	1	1
Hardesty, Joseph	Alexander's Hope	200	175	3		5	17	337	1	6
Hardesty, Priscilla	Lordship's Favor	25	18					18		1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Harris, Benjamin......	Expectation............	160	120							
	Whittle's Rest..........	148	185							
	Parker's Cliffs..........	50	50							
		358	355	13		6	21	836	1	6
Harris, Benjamin, Jr........................						1		10	1	1
Harris, Richard.......	Warrington............	150	225							
	Agreement............	50	25							
	Waring's Chance.......	56	21							
		256	271	14		6	17	786	1	3
Harris, William.......	Duran................	200	300							
	Illingsworth's Fortune...	100	62							
	Letchworth's Chance....	275	343							
		575	705	32		11	70	2199	1	3
Harris, William, Jr........................				2		2	7	128	1	4
Harrison, John.........................						1	4	12	1	6
Harrison, Richard.....	Swinfen's Rest.........	100	75	1		3	5	164	1	1
Hatfield, Martha........................						4	6	28		8
Heighe, Betty........	Beakley..............	203	354	11		3	32	833	1	1
Heighe, James.......	Beakley..............	197								
	Robert's Chance.......	34								
	Troster...............	150								
	James' Chance.........	40								
	Samuel's Addition......	15								
	Chalk Hill............	19								
	Little Land...........	11								
	Heighe's Addition......	15								
	James' Addition........	21								
		502	522	22	18	10	13	1294	1	6
Heighe, James, Jr........................						1	2	11	1	1
Holland, Thomas.....	St. James.............	1138								
	Alexander's Hope......	38								
		1176	1667	11		9	25	2229	1	4
Hollandshead, Francis.....................				9		5	14	278	1	7
Hollandshead, Richard....................						2	2	14	1	1
Hollandshead, Thomas.	Kemp's Freehold.......	250	218	3		3	8	374	1	2
Hunt, Henry........	Upper Bennett.........	200	300	8		7	21	717	1	5
Hunt, John..........	Lordship's Favor.......	100	100			4	13	146	1	8
Hunt, Philip........	Lordship's Favor.......	50	32			2	7	52	1	5
Hunter, William......	Bussey's Orchard.......	100								
	Security..............	87								
		187	162	6		6	15	453	1	3
Hutchins, John.......	Corn Hill..............	113	127			4	7	160	1	4
Isaac, Richard.......	Plum Point............	400	700							
	Purchase.............	60	30							
		460	730	9		9	23	1115	1	3

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OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Isaac, Thomas	Lordship's Favor	205	153	9		3	11	421	1	3
Jones, Thomas (a Mulatto)						2	3	16	1	1
King, Francis	Mears	200								
	Selby's Cliffs	200								
	Addition	60								
		460	590	15	10	11	25	1183	1	6
Laveille, Abraham				1		1	2	12	1	1
Laveille, John	Whittle's Rest	204	152	16		6	21	736	1	5
Lewis, Mary	Lordship's Favor	50	37					37		1
Lyles, Elizabeth	Lordship's Favor	50	37					37	1	1
Lyles, Samuel				3		2	5	165	1	1
Mackall, Benjamin, Esq.	Major's Choice	346	692			4	45	1469	1	4
Mackall, John, Esq.	Major's Choice	119	238	27		5	29	1075	1	3
Marcus, James	Lordship's Favor	100	75	8		3	6	302	1	2
Marr, Elizabeth						1	5	20	1	2
Marr, James						1	1	11	1	1
Marr, Thomas				1		2	4	50	1	5
Marshall, John						2	4	14	1	2
McCoy, George				1		4	6	34	1	6
McKenzie, Thomas	Newington	6								
	John's Neglect	121								
	Illingsworth's Fortune	65								
		192	96	7	4	2	15	242	1	5
Mules, James						1	3	10	1	1
Mules, Susanna				3		3	8	114		7
Nixon, Mark						3		12	1	4
Owens, Charles	Angelica	214								
	Addition	24								
		238	297	8		10	23	839	1	10
Owens, Samuel								12	1	1
Parker, Fielder						2	8	24	2	9
Parker, George						3	4	27	1	9
Parker, George, Jr.						3	4	17	1	4
Parker, Mary						3	8	16		2
Pattison, James						1		137	1	1
Pattison, Thomas				1		1		69	1	1
Peacock, William						1	4	8	1	9
Perkins, Jacob	Lowry's Chance	39	14					14	1	1
Price, William						1		13	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Pridewell, Elizabeth	Parker's Cliffs	100	225							
	Robert's Addition	15	22							
	Robert's Chance	16	24							
	Device	79	79							
	Beakley	250	312							
		460	662	20	1	5	52	1229		3
Prout, Arthur						2	3	20	1	1
Prout, Daniel					3	4	11	200	1	3
Randall, Edward						1	2	10	1	7
Reynolds, Edward	Lordship's Favor	216	270							
	Sterling's Perch	110	110							
	Robinson	101	286							
	St. Edmond's	150	300							
	Robinson's Rest	518	647							
	Good Luck	100	125							
	Adjunction	10	17							
	Rich Bit	5	9							
	Lordship's Favor	169	338							
	Neglect	44	88							
	Troublesome	150	156							
	Angle Land	37	55							
	Hopewell	35	52							
	The Bite	5	7							
		1650	2460	44	88	87	102	4466	1	6
Reynolds, Rebecca				10		2	20	347		1
Ross, Daniel	Robinson's Rest	200	200	1		8	15	300	2	12
Ruff, James						1	1	13	1	5
Scarth, John Davis	Robinson's Rest	50	31	1		2	7	86	1	6
Scott, Henry	Expectation	80	56	1		2		60	1	8
Sedwick, Thomas					2		3	4	120	1	4
Sewall, James	Parker's Cliffs	50	31							
	Good Luck	150	150							
		200	181	7		3	7	405	1	5
Simmons, Isaac	Chance	77								
	Miller's Folly	145								
		222	194					194	1	2
Skinner, Clement	Miller's Folly	100								
	Whittle's Rest	60								
		160	100	2		3	2	176	1	2
Skinner, Frederick	Angelica	374								
	Mears	103								
	Addition	16								
		493	301	5		11	34	1181	1	5
Skinner, Richard	Miller's Folly	145	108	1		3	2	151	1	8
Smithers, Gregory						4	5	35	1	1
Stallings, John	Upper Bennett	25	31					31	1	1
Strickland, William	Illingsworth's Fortune	200	75	5		2	2	92	1	7
Sunderland, John	Swinfen's Rest	62	31	5		2	4	220	1	5

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Sunderland, Rezin	Lowry's Chance	160	100	2		3	2	176	1	1
Sunderland, Susanna	Upper Bennett	50	50	3			3	123	1	10
Sunderland, Thomas	Swinfen's Rest	62	31	4		2	4	177	1	3
Talbot, Daniel	Bachellor's Fortune	240								
	Truman's Chance	123								
		363	363	2		5	22	490	1	6
Talbot, John				1				10	1	1
Talbot, Philip	Expectation	94	60	1		3	9	114	1	10
Ward, Benjamin								10	1	1
West, John									1	3
White, Richard	Swinfen's Rest	75	46			1		56	1	4
Wilson, James	Newington	94	94							
	Williams' Purchase	30	22							
	Miller's Folly	150	150							
	Lordship's Favor	125	125							
		399	391	5		5	7	676	1	3
Wilson, Joseph	Jamott	300	525							
	Robinson's Rest	50	31							
	Deer Quarter	25	12							
		375	568	3		1	5	742	1	2
Wilson, Robert	Troster	450	225	4		1	7	475	1	1
Wilson, Thomas	St. Edmund's	163								
	Neglect	16								
		179	268	3		5	10	686	1	10
Wood, James				1		3	9	76	1	4
Wood, Richard	Swinfen's Rest	141	105							
	Dunvin & Clare's Hundred	138	138							
		279	243	14		3	18	738	1	8

A RETURN BY JOHN DARE ASSESSOR IN LOWER HUNDRED OF THE CLIFFS AGREEABLE TO THE ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1782

(Assessments are in pounds sterling)

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Addison, Robert......	Devil's Woodyard......	70	17	1		3	7	86	1	6
Allen, Richard........	Hodgkin's Cliffs........	100	62	1		3	2	142	1	5
Avis, Jarvis.............				6		2	10	204	1	6
Baker, Christopher........								10	1	3
Baker, John.........	Devil's Woodyard......	50	12	1			4	103	1	4
Baker, Nathaniel......	Devil's Woodyard......	40	35			1	7	57	1	4
Beveridge, John......	Dear Bought..........	21	10					28	1	1
Blackburn, Matthew........						1		15	1	1
Bond, Ann..........	Fuller.................	200								
	Middle Fuller..........	200								
	Other Tract...........	50								
		450	887	25	12	7	32	1849	1	4
Coe, Samuel.........	Golden's Folly.........	75	37	1		4	6	123	1	1
Coe, William.............						1	4	12	1	1
Coster, John.............						2	6	24	1	6
Cotton, John.............				1		2	6	52	1	3
Cullember, Henry..........						2	8	34	1	5
Cullember, Jesse............						3	3	17	1	1
Cullember, Jonathan.........									1	1
Dare, Gideon.............				1		1	8	80	1	1
Dare, John..........	Gideon & Clevely's Right	170	127	6	1	8	8	396	1	1
Dare, Nathaniel......	Gideon & Clevely's Right	472	472	20	2	8	25	1056	1	10
Dare, Samuel.........	Gideon & Clevely's Right	502	336	12		4	23	831	1	3
Deaver, Peter.............				4		5	11	173	1	4
Dixon, Ellis.............									1	1
Duke, Samuel........	Gideon & Clevely's Right	19								
	Middlesex.............	86								
		105	78	8		2	9	328	1	5
Everset, Richard.............				3		2	5	101	1	1
Freeman, Thomas.....	Rock Hold............	135	135	4		4	12	323	1	7
Freeman, Thomas, Jr.......						1	3	10	1	5
Gray, Dorcas.........	Norwood..............	200	150	18	14	3	22	765		3
Gray, Dr. James.............				1		1		100	1	1
Gray, John..........	Theobush Manning.....	40	20					20	1	1
Hance, Samuel......	Theobush Manning.....	189	141	9	1			343	1	3
Hance, Samuel, Jr...........						4	11	48	1	4
Harris, Joseph........	Fisher's Orchard.......	126	78	2		3	4	194	1	3
Heighe, James.......	Cole Kirby............	200								
	Cole's Cliffs...........	150								
	Gunby................	30								
	Theobush Manning.....	100								
	Preston's Cliffs.........	63								
		543	406	6		1	25	678	1	4

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Hillhouse, William				1		1	6	43	1	2
Hughes, John								20	1	3
Hunter, William	Brian Tree	10	10					10	1	1
Ireland, Richard	Ireland's Hope	50	20					20	1	1
Johnson, Joseph	Brian Tree	117	87	2		3	7	187	1	5
Johnson, Samuel	Elizabeth	270	216	11		5	13	630	1	1
Johnson, Sarah				1			6	34		1
Johnson, Thomas	Gideon & Clevely's Right	888								
	Charles Gift	314								
	The Gift	100								
		1302	1427	23	24	15	26	2337	1	5
Kent, Isaac						2		10	1	1
Kent, Janet										1
Kent, John	Rock Hold	160	160	4		2	13	394	1	9
Kirshaw, Francis	Sharp's Outlet	100	75			1	1	119	1	1
Kirshaw, Francis, Jr.						4	7	10	1	8
Laveille, Daniel				6				11	1	8
Mackall, Mary	Lower Bennett	500	562	10	72	7	25	1080	1	3
Manning, John	Theobush Manning	75	100	16		6	24	779	1	4
McDowell, Elijah						2	7	10	1	7
McDowell, John	Cole's Cliffs	50	25				6	64	1	5
McDowell, William						2	1	10	1	1
Mills, James	Fisher's Orchard	126	94	1		3	6	263	1	5
Mills, Levin	Hurtleberry Neck	205	51	6		3	7	225	1	4
Morgan, Elizabeth	Gary's Chance	160	140	10		3	18	378	1	5
Murray, Sarah	Parker's Cliffs	150	150	1				210	1	2
Newton, Basil						1		10	1	1
Newton, Ward						3	8	29	1	9
Pardoe, John	Rocky Neck	50								
	Foxes Walk	50								
	Brantry	50								
	Fisher's Orchard	33								
		183	88	2		3	7	210	1	8
Parran, Thomas				3				80	1	1
Pattison, William				3		2		96	1	5
Plater, George, Esq.	Mill Run	150								
	Miles' End	391								
		541	405					405	1	4
Platford, David						2	8	40	1	7
Platford, Edward						1		10	1	1
Rigby, John				5		4	9	196	1	2
Roberts, Allen	Lower Bennett	276	276	13	1	5	19	757	1	9
Roberts, Richard								11	1	1
Sedwick, Joshua	Gunby	158	237	5		6	11	525	1	5
Somervell, Alexander	The Gore	100								
	Surplus Land	300								
		400	300	25	3	7	15	1086	1	6

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Somervell, Thomas............................				1				70	1	1
Stallings, Henry...............................									1	4
Stewart, James................................						1	2	10	1	1
Van Sweringen, Joseph.......................						1	2	10	1	1
Wilkinson, Col. Joseph..............	Gary's Chance.........	200	200	3		2	5	247	1	4
Williams, John.......	Prevent Danger........	97								
	Foxes Walk............	6								
		103	77	1		3	7	140	1	7
Wilson, Andrew......	Gideon & Clevely's Right	214	133	2		1	4	172	1	3
Wilson, John.........	Mackall's Desire.......	78								
	Lower Bennett.........	63								
		141	105	6		4	13	342	1	6
Wilson, Thomas.............................				1				30	1	4
Wolfe, Francis........	Gary's Chance.........	50								
	Theobush Manning.....	40								
		90	50			3	17	331	1	8

A RETURN BY BENJAMIN ELLT ASSESSOR IN ELTONHEAD HUNDRED IN CALVERT COUNTY AGREEABLE TO THE ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1782

(Assessments are in pounds sterling)

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Allen, Charles	Rich Bottom	24								
	Short Hills	41								
		65	33	2		3	6	193	1	6
Allen, William						3	5	83	1	2
Avis, David	Eltonhead Manor	143	71	4		3	6	193	1	4
Avis, James									1	1
Avis, John, Jr.	Eltonhead Manor	50	25	1		3	5	57	1	5
Baker, Isaac	Eltonhead Manor	50	25	1		3	10	75	1	1
Baker, Isaac, Jr.									1	1
Baker, Isaac Royster	Eltonhead Manor	50	25			2	4	44	1	6
Baker, Jacob									1	3
Binion, Alexander									1	1
Binion, Benjamin				1		1	2	69	1	5
Binion, Thomas				4				117	1	4
Blackburn, Reed									1	1
Blackburn, Thomas									1	1
Bouquette, James						3		12	1	3
Bourne, George						3				
Bourne, Jesse	Eltonhead Manor	967								
	Surplus Land	433								
		1400	1250	18	16	7	30	1717	1	5
Bourne, Margaret	Eltonhead Manor	200	150	8		7	16	735	1	4
Breeden, Joseph	Eltonhead Manor	100	50			3	12	84	1	6
Breeden, Mark						1	2	10	1	1
Catterton, Jeremiah	Eltonhead Manor	50	28			3	7	43	1	5
Claggett, Francis				10		3	2	342	1	2
Clare, Edmond				5				100		
Clare, John, Jr.	Eltonhead Manor	107	40	1		2	10	189	1	6
Conwell, Richard	Crumpton	75								
	Rawlings' Purchase	60								
	Addition	13								
		148	129	1		3	11	273	1	4
Crane, William						1	2	23	1	5
Dare, Samuel	The Angle	140	50	5		2	12	279	1	3
Darrumple, Jesse						2	4	30	1	1
Dashields, Bryan						1	1	13	1	2
Davis, Joseph						1	1	12	1	2
Dawkins, Alexander								26	1	1
Dawkins, Jesse	Gunby	43	43	10		3	10	277	1	3
Dawkins, Joseph						2	3	26	1	2
Day, Daniel						2	3	10	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Day, Jane	No Name	100	100	1		2	9	152		3
Day, Nathaniel						1	4	11	1	1
Day, Rachel				1		4	4	11		1
Day, Robert	Elisha Hall's Resurvey	150	150	4		4	10	334	1	1
Day, Robert, Jr.						3	3	18	1	1
Day, William									1	1
Dixon, Benjamin	Allen's Neck	26	26	2		2	9	122	1	5
Dixon, Henry	Middlesex	95								
	Foxes Walk	5								
		100						100	1	4
Dixon, Thomas				4				40	1	3
Ellt, Benjamin	Hodgkin's Neck	100	87							
	Surplus Land	100	175							
	Desart	100	50							
	Doe Hill	25	6							
	Purchase	24	6							
	Eltonhead Manor	336	168							
		685	392	19	12	6	25	1200	1	3
Fitzhugh, Col. William	Eltonhead Manor	2500	1875							
	Hatton's Cove	70	70							
	Stafford's Freehold	70	70							
	Round Pond	100	75							
	Leach's & Smith's Hill	100	100							
	The Gore	70	70							
		2910	2260	15		1	44	3159	1	4
Freeman, Kinsey									1	1
Gardner, Isaac	Round Pond	100	50					100	1	3
Gray, Dorcas	2 lots—St. Leonard's		30					30		1
Grieves, Absolom									1	2
Grieves, Ann	Stephen's Plains	25	12			3	2	24	1	2
Grieves, Driver	Grieves Rehobeth & Surplus Land	45	38			·2	5	54	1	3
Grieves, Robert	Eltonhead Manor	100	50			3	7	72	1	4
Hall, Edward	lot—St. Leonard's		5					5	1	1
Hall, John						2	1	10	1	10
Hall, William						2	5	15	1	5
Hall, Zachariah									1	1
Hellen, Basil				1				70	1	1
Hellen, Benjamin						1		10	1	1
Hellen, Mary	Hooper's Neck	275	275	10	8	5	24	786	1	4
Henley, James	Smug's Folly	80	60	1		3	2	97	1	1
Hooper, Abraham	Taylor's Joy	357	267	2		4	16	425	1	5
Howerton, Mary				6		4	6	259	1	3
Hungerford, James									1	1
Hungerford, John	Gunby	100	50	3		4	8	217	1	4
Hunter, David						2	2	11	1	1
Hunter, David, Jr.	Eltonhead Manor	200	225			3	6	248	1	3
Hunt, Orton						1	7	24	1	7

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Hunt, William	Brandon	57								
	Frampton	50								
		107	53	4		6	4	215	1	4
Hutchins, Francis									1	1
Ireland, Gideon				2		2	11	114	1	3
Ireland, Mary	Eltonhead Manor	200	200							
	No Name	100	100							
		300	300	9	8	3	11	610	1	4
Ireland, Richard	The Desart	230	115							
	Preston's Cliffs	75 ⎫								
	The Angle	54 ⎬	115							
	Mill Marsh	63 ⎭								
		422	230	10		7	18	617	1	4
Ivey, James									1	1
Ivey, John	Grieves Rehobeth	42								
	Stephen's Plains	25								
		67	50	5		2	10	148	1	2
Johnson, Samuel	lot—St. Leonard's			2				30	1	1
Johnson, William						1	1	10	1	1
Lauder, Rev. Francis						1	1	16	1	1
Lewis, Francis Wilson						1	2	12	1	2
Lusby, John						2	4	30	1	5
Mackall, John of St. Mary's	Clagett's Desire	276								
	Desart	332								
		608	456					658	1	2
Mackenzie, Alexander						1		10	1	1
Melley, James				1		2	7	34	1	6
Melley, Moses						1	7	28	1	7
Newton, Thomas						3		11	1	3
Parran, Alexander	Birmingham	50	37							
	Parran's Park	300	450							
	Brooke's Plains	100	75							
		450	562	15		4	8	1032	1	1
Parran, Charles	The Discovery	99	48	12		3	1	384	1	1
Parran, John	Fishing Creek	82								
	Chaplain	50								
	East Chaplain	50								
	Nutt's Cliffs	75								
	East Fishing Creek	25								
		282	573	12		2	9	908	1	4
Parran, John, Jr.	Point Patience	360								
	Addition	6								
		366	910	12		3	11	1296	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Parran, Samuel	Winfield's Discovery	207	207							
	Birmingham	25	25							
	Morgan	45	45							
	Land without a Name	100	75							
	Parran's Park	150	225							
	Hall's Resurvey	4	3							
		531	580	5	3	3	10	851	1	2
Parran, Sarah	The Desart	366	274							
	Neglect	200	250							
	Clagett's Desire	99	74							
	Preston	400	1200							
		1065	1798	39	50	6	20	2934	1	5
Parran, Dr. Thomas					2			70	1	1
Pattison, John	Timber Neck	50								
	Clare's Littleworth	40								
		90	93	5		3	10	333	1	3
Plater, George, Esq.				1				100	1	1
Poole, James				1		6	16	82	1	4
Powell, William	Gideon & Clevely's Right	5								
	Short Hills	23								
		28	26	1		2	4	46	1	5
Rawlings, Daniel	Eltonhead Manor	200	200							
	Bartham's Lot	200	100							
	Dear Bought	50	18							
		450	318	19	32	6	25	1066	1	6
Rawlings, Elizabeth				6	10	1	7	190		3
Rawlings, John	Eltonhead Manor	300	300	15	3	8	22	938	1	10
Rawlings, John, Jr.						1	2	10	1	1
Rawlings, Isaac						2		12	1	1
Sax, Henry						2		12	1	1
Simmons, John						1	2	10	1	1
Simmons, Thomas						2	5	17	1	1
Smith, Daniel						2	3	10	1	3
Smith, Walter William	Eltonhead Manor	33	24					24	1	1
Smith, William						1	2	10	1	4
Somervell, Alexander	lot—St. Leonard's		30					30	1	1
Stallings, Thomas	Eltonhead Manor	50	50			2	9	46	1	5
Stallings, Thomas, Jr.						1	2	10	1	1
Stallings, William	Eltonhead Manor	100	50	1		4	9	100	1	5
Taylor, Brian	lot—St. Leonard's		20	2				20	1	1
Wheeler, George	Fishing Creek	82								
	East Fishing Creek	25								
	Chaplain	50								
	East Chaplain	50								
	Nutt's Cliffs	75								
		282	573	22	18	7	18	1227	1	2

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Willen, John.........	Jerusalem.............	108	77							
	Rich Bottom...........	25	12							
	Willen's Swamp........	11	11							
	Content...............	6	6							
		150	106	2		2	7	155	1	2
Willen, John (soldier).......................									1	1
Wood, Jesse.........	Friendship.............	75	50							
	Allen's Neck...........	138	133							
		213	183	4		4	9	363	1	5
Young, Parker.......	Hooper's Neck.........	275	206	12	15	2	7	723	1	5

(Assessments are in pounds sterling)

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Alsop, John................................						1	2	12	1	1
Blake, Joseph..............................							1	4	1	1
Bond, Francis..............................						1	8	30	1	6
Bowen, Abraham.....	Dividing Branch........	105	126							
	Dividing Branch........	177}	149							
	Billingsley's Farm......	62}								
		344	275	15		3	14	864	1	7
Bowen, Basil..............................						1	1	10	1	1
Bowen, Charles............................				5		4	5	134	1	6
Bowen, David.......	Dividing Branch........	181	113	2		4	6	213	1	7
Bowen, Jacob..............................							2	14	1	7
Bowen, James.......	Dividing Branch........	105	65	10		2	6	284	1	9
Bowen, Jesse........	Dividing Branch........	32								
	Brooke's Adventure.....	66								
	Lambeth..............	75								
		173	129	1		3	16	264	2	15
Bowen, John..............................						2	3	16	1	6
Bowen, Sarah.............................				1				10	1	1
Bowen, Thomas M....	Dividing Branch........	105	91			3	7	125	1	6
Bowen, Walter............................						1		10	1	1
Bowen, Young.............................				3		5	12	185	1	10
Breeze, John..............................						2		30	1	1
Brinkley, Elizabeth........................						2	3	19	1	6
Brooke, John (heirs)...	Brooke's Adventure.....	266								
	Cedar Branch..........	25								
	Bowen...............	230								
	Arnold's Purchase......	200								
		721	541	14		6	32	1146	1	4
Brooke, John..............................						1	4	22	1	1
Cox, John................................						2	5	22	1	5
Crompton, Ann.......	Jerusalem.............	124	77							
	Swinfen's Adventure....	25	18							
	Parker's Choice........	263	230							
	Bigger...............	1065}								
	Godsgrace............	50}	1748							
	Catterton's Lot &									
	Barber's Delight......	294}								
		2811	3073	13	25	10	40	3771	1	5
Cullember, John E........................						2	2	14	1	6
Cullember, Thomas........................						3	4	23	1	7
Cullember, William.......................						3	5	29	2	9
Denton, John.............................						3	8	43	1	7
Denton, Thomas, Jr.......................						1	2	11	1	1

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Dorsey, James........	Young's Mount........	159								
	Young's Fortune.......	60								
	Bowen...............	70								
	Brooke's Adventure.....	124								
	Taney's Addition.......	159								
		572	414	6		4	11	794	2	8
Dorsey, Philip, Jr.....................				2		2		68	1	1
Dodson, John......................						2	3	12	1	6
Edmondson, William...................						1	1	17	1	6
Essex, Isaac..........	Wolf Trap.............	55								
	Scrap................	52								
		107	80			2	14	155	3	10
Essex, Joseph.................................						4	9	49	2	9
Everest, William............................				1		2	12	126	3	6
Fowler, Benjamin.........................						3	3	29	1	6
Fowler, Jesse.............................						3	2	21	1	6
Fowler, Sarah............................				1				75		5
Freeman, Ezra........	Smith's Forge.........	17	12	5		4	12	218	1	1
Gaines, Absolom........................						3	6	44	1	8
Gaines, Robert..........................						3	2	39	1	8
Gardner, John............................				1		1	2	77	1	1
Gardner, Robert..........................				1		2	6	89	1	7
Gray, George........	Marsh Land & Burhead.	345								
	Hazard...............	142								
	Brooke's Adventure.....	100								
		587	716	10		7	38	1233	2	2
Gray, William of John.............	Reserve & Stinnett's Ramble............	75	46			2	5	79	2	5
Hall, Joseph.........	Hardesty.............	33	16			3	4	40	1	5
Hance, Benjamin......	Warbleston...........	181	135	9		2	7	414	1	10
Hance, Benjamin of John.................................						3	1	20	1	1
Hance, Benjamin of Samuel.................................						3	4	47	1	3
Hance, Henry.......	Stoakley..............	97								
	Taney's Ease..........	123								
		220	192	4		5	13	439	1	2
Hance, Joseph.........................						2	2	15	1	6
Hance, Samuel.......	Overton..............	250								
	Purchase.............	150								
	Taney's Ease..........	60								
	Hance's Lane.........	20								
	Border Enlarged.......	59								
	Bussey's Garden.......	175								
		704	782	22	100	8	19	1653	1	4
Hardacre, Joseph.....	Tillington.............	150	131			4	2	163	1	7
Hardesty, Richard....	Corn Hill.............	114	128			4	8	183	1	2

OWNER / LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Harris, Arthur............................			3		5	5	172	1	4
Harris, Elijah.............................			3		6	10	152	1	4
Harris, William Tillington..............	73								
(Cliffs)...........Littleton...............	77								
	150	180					180	1	4
Harris, William Jr.....Brooke's Adventure.....	140	122					122	1	2
Harrison, John, Jr........................					3	3	13	1	1
Holliday, Leonard, Jr..Buzzard Island.........	700	1925							
Arnold's Purchase......	50	37							
Addition..............	57	57							
	807	2019	14		8	34	2667	1	3
Hudson, John........Morocco..............	100	100							
Arnold's Purchase......	100	100							
	200	200	4		3	14	445	2	7
Hutchins, Clement....Magruder..............	25	25			1	4	50	1	6
Hutchins, Francis.....Magruder..............	50	50			3	6	60	1	8
Hutchins, Ignatius....Magruder..............	50	50			3	3	75	1	8
Hutchins, Joseph.........................					1	3	11	1	1
Ireland, John........Tillington..............	189								
Wolf Trap.............	45								
	234	234	8		4	13	621	2	6
Ireland, Margaret.....Angle.................	40	50							
Leach's Freehold.......	125	140							
Peahen's Nest..........	75	65							
lot in Huntingtown.....		8							
	240	264	1		1	2	317	1	3
Jefferson, Basil..........................					2	12	37	1	8
Jefferson, Benjamin.......................			1		5	9	114	2	7
Jefferson, John...........................					2	5	25	1	2
Jenkins, Thomas..........................			4	3	3	9	151	1	2
Johns, Benjamin of									
Abraham...............................			6		3	2	203	1	3
Johns, Elizabeth......Copartnership..........	150	150	7		1	6	413		3
King, Benjamin.......Gunderton.............	250								
Poppy Grey...........	90								
	340	382	6		8	11	823	1	3
Lansdale, John.......lot in Huntington.......		20			2	5	75	1	4
Leach, Jeremiah..........................					2	2	20	1	5
Leach, Thomas...........................					3	5	49	1	7
Mackall, Benjamin									
4th...............Godsgrace.............	575	1006							
Weems' Delight........	42	79							
	617	1085	32	96	16	67	2530	1	2

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Mackall, Benjamin (of Hallowing Point)	Hallowing Point........	390	731							
	Read & Magruder......	46⎫								
	Coursey..............	92⎬	156							
	Two Chances..........	157⎭								
	Dividing Branch.......	179	210							
		864	1097	40	150	18	68	3142	2	10
Mackall, Benjamin of John.............				7	3	4	11	224	1	7
Mackall, James of John..............	Taney's Reserve........	312								
	Taney's Addition.......	134								
		444	388	1			13	488	1	3
Mackall, John of St. Mary's.........	Horse Range...........	162	162							
	St. James.............	190	142							
		352	304					304	1	2
Mackall, Levin C.....	Copartnership..........	182	168							
	Hallowing Point........	10⎫								
	Trouble..............	27⎬	20							
	Morocco.............	50⎭								
	Two Chances..........	157	135							
	Read................	12								
		431	323	10		7		761	1	1
Mackall, Thomas.....	Sewall's Purchase.......	30	30							
	Exchange.............	350	875							
	Cedar Branch..........	240	240							
		620	1197	3		5	29	1504	1	4
Merritt, James.......................						3	3	24	1	5
Miller, Isaac........................				1		1		74	1	1
Miller, John, Jr.....................				1		2	5	97	1	7
Miller, Rousby......	Bussey's Orchard.......	253	158	8		3	10	476	1	6
Morsell, James, Jr.....	Rattlesnake Hills.......	120								
	Chance...............	70								
	Littleworth...........	60								
	Mary's Green..........	25								
		305	343	8	7	5	12	912	1	7
Norfolk, James.......	Peahen's Nest..........	50	37							
	Refuge, Kidd's Level & Ireland's Plains.......	100	100							
		150	137	1		2	9	258	2	4
Ogg, Alexander......	Tillington.............	33	33							
	Meadow Lane.........	6	15							
	lot in Huntingtown.....		75							
		39	123	5	2	7	14	404	1	5

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Owens, James.............................				3		3	7	133	1	4
Parker, Mary.........Clahamman...........		317	317							
	Wilson's Common......	29	29							
		346	346	19	19	1		952		1
Pastor, Peter.............................						3	8	44	1	9
Price, Brian..............................						2	4	25	2	7
Ramsay, John.............................						6		17	1	6
Ramsay, William.....Arnold's Purchase......		50	57	1		2	8	85	1	7
Rigby, James.............................				2		2	3	100	1	5
Robertson, John..........................						2	8	30	1	9
Saylor, John..............................						1	7	19	1	8
Sewall, James.........Maiden's Delight.......		125	109							
	Deer Quarter..........	62}	101							
	Chance...............	72}								
	lot in Huntingtown.....		2							
		309	212	9	23	2	11	346	3	11
Sewall, William.......Maiden's Delight.......		50	43	4		3	5	206	1	1
Simmons, Isaac.......Border Enlarged & Reserve.............		146	127	13		4	3	165	2	8
Skinner, Elizabeth.....Taney's Right..........		150	150							
	Scrap.................	62}	160							
	Reserve..............	121}								
	Williams' Purchase.....	26	16							
	Water Mill...........		17							
		369	343	10	45	4	13	765	2	8
Skinner, Frederick.......................				13	60	5	2	438	1	6
Skinner, James.......Border Enlarged & Reserve.............		200	175	7	2	5	13	484	1	6
Skinner, John........Newington............		94	82	8	12	6	4	470	1	1
Skinner, Joseph.......Orchard...............		50								
	Chance...............	108								
	Dodson's Reserve......	98								
		256	160	9	2	2	10	305	1	5
Skinner, Robert.......Taney's Delight........		56	49	3	2	4	8	127	1	2
Skinner, Samuel..........................						1		15	1	1
Slye, John...............................				1		3	9	98	1	6
Somervell, James......Stoakley..............		229	344	3		2	8	596	1	1
Somervell, John.......Stoakley & Gunderston.		229	315	3		2	8	536	1	1
Somervell, Susanna......................				7	7	4	8	455	1	4
Spencer, Francis.........................				1		2	13	119	1	1
Stone, James............................				1		1	3	185	1	1
Stone, John..............................						2		15	1	2
Strickland, Joseph.....Robinson's Rest........		50	12			4	6	69	2	10
Talbott, Edward......Tillington.............		438	438							
	Hardesty..............	33	28							
	Water Mill...........		120							
	lot in Huntingtown.....		20							
		471	606	14	2	11	27	1623	3	4

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Talbot, Thomas	Expectation	77	84	2		4	5	151	1	5
Taney, Joseph	Littleworth	25	31	1		7	20	139	1	1
Taney, Michael	Berry	600								
	Wooden Point	25								
	Angle	3								
	Long Point	100								
		728	1670	10	2	10	26	2344	2	7
Taney, Thomas	Littleworth	25	31	3		2	5	151	1	1
Thompson, Mary						2	4	16	–	1
Tucker, John of Darrymple						4	13	57	1	3
Tucker, John of Wm						5	10	55	1	7
Tucker, Thomas						1	3	17	3	6
Weems, James	Stoakley & Taney's Ease.	200	325							
	Cuckhold's Miss	50								
	Hogs Haunt	50	50							
	Bussey's Orchard	400								
	Mauldin's Luck	25								
	Young's Attempt	62	584							
	Meadows	46								
	Young's Fortune	60								
	Young's Desire	25								
	Partnership	75	46							
	Water Mill		20							
	lot at the Court House		3							
		993	1028	30	64	18	61	2605	2	8
Weems, William	Magruder	410	717							
	Penmanmaur	50								
	Reserve	50	107							
	Hard Venture	22								
		532	824	7		5	13	1157	1	5
Wilkinson, Betty	Godsgrace	120								
	Stoakley	70								
		190	160	12	25	6	26	766	1	3
Wilkinson, John	Young's Attempt	100	62	2		3	13	258	2	8
Wilkinson, Joseph	lot in Huntingtown		40	8	8	5		430	1	7
Williams, Aaron	Williams' Hardship	175	135							
	Williams' Rest	50	50							
	Littlefield	3	5							
	Swinfen's Adventure	50	50							
	Friendship	25	25							
		303	265	4		3	11	328	1	3
Williams, Aaron, Jr.	Friendship	151								
	Swinfen's Adventure	100	219							
	Young's Desire	50	50							
	Warbleston	212	182							
	Border Enlarged	29	29							
		542	480	10		2	6	710	2	7

OWNER	LAND	No. of Acres	Land Assessment	No. of Slaves	Oz. of Plate	Horses	Cattle	Total Assessment	Males over 16	Total White Inhabitants
Williams, Dunbar............................									1	1
Williams, Francis.....Inland................		101	101							
	Border Enlarged........	102	90							
	Chance................	50	37							
	Bussey's Orchard.......	40	20							
		293	218	6		3	17	521	1	8
Williams, Francis, Jr...Warbleston............		56	42					42	1	1
Williams, Talbot......Swinfen's Adventure &										
	Friendship...........	82	62	1		1	2	91	1	4
Wilson, Nathaniel.....Stone's Lot............		50								
	Addition..............	99								
	Huckleberry Hills......	50								
		199	124					124	1	1
Wood, Edward.............................				1		1	4	38	2	3
Wood, Edward, Jr.....Magruder.............		150	131	7		3	7	440	1	7
Wood, James..............................				1		4	7	117	1	5
Wood, John...............................						4	11	50	1	10
Wood, Sabret.............................				6		4	16	303	1	5
Young, Parker........Punch.................		150	150							
	Hop Yard.............	150	131							
	Young's Desire.........	25	19							
		325	300	14		1	16	797	1	4
Younger, Benjamin.........................						2	5	29	1	5
Younger, George..........................						2	7	35	1	7
Younger, John............................						1	4	30	2	7

A LIST OF TAXABLES AS THEY WERE RECEIVED
BY JOSEPH WILLSON, CONSTABLE OF THE UPPER HUNDRED
OF THE CLIFFS IN THE YEAR 1732-1733

Arthur James, 1 slave 2
At Ann Heighe's, 3 slaves 3
Abraham Willson 1
Benjamin Johns, Thomas Rhodes, Jno. Williams, Neal Magines, Robert Lawrence, 20 slaves 25
Benj. Harris, 3 slaves 4
Benjamin Guyton 1
Basil Ross 1
Christopher Benfield, Abraham Wallis 2 slaves 4
Daniel Talbott, Jos. Talbott, 3 slaves .. 5
Dilah Catterton 1
Dugal McQueen 1
Edw. Reynolds, Thos. Reynolds, Jos. Foster, 7 slaves 10
Edw. Hall 1
At Elizabeth Monnett's–Isaac Monnett, Saml. Little 2
At Elizabeth Conwell's–Jno. Conwell .. 1
At Isabel Miles's–Wm. King, 1 slave ... 2
Francis Hollandshead, Jno. Hollandshead, 3 slaves 5
Francis Whittington, 2 slaves 3
Francis Maulding, 1 slave 2
Francis Stallings, 1 slave 2
George Harris, 5 slaves 6
George Freeman, Richard Parker 2
George Beck 1
At George Rouse–Abraham Ross, David Rouse and George Fryor 3
Henry Smith 1
Henry Jones 1
Isaac Johns, Saml. Johns, Edwd. Samson, 16 slaves 19
Isaac Edes 1
Isaac Essex 1
Isaac MacCabe .,................. 1
Isaac Stallings 1
Jacob Stallings, Saml. Stallings, Thomas Stallings, 3 slaves 6
Jacob French 1
Jacob Deale, 1 slave 2
John Beckett, Andrew Teal, 10 slaves .. 12
John Laveal (Laveille), Jno. Coster 2
John Guiton 1
Jno. Stallings 1
Jno. Wilkinson, J. Harris, Wm. Holler, 4 slaves 7
Jno. Mackall's Quarters—8 slaves 8

Jno. MacCormick, Jno. Broncom 2
John Marquess 1
John Dowell, 1 slave 2
John Cleve 1
John Madren 1
John Holt 1
Jno. Phillips, John Phillips, Jun., Wm. Phillips 3
Jno. Griffen, 1 slave 2
Jno. Wodington 1
James Heighe, 10 slaves 11
James Clayton, 2 slaves 3
James Scarth 1
Jas. Jarvis, Robert Jarvis 2
Jas. Cranford, Wm. Cranford 2
Jas. Dorsey, 2 slaves 3
Job Hunt, 2 slaves 3
Josiah Sunderland, William Howard 2
Jos. Willson, 1 slave 2
Joseph Strickland 1
Jeremiah Johnson, 3 slaves 4
At Joan Mead's—1 slave 1
At Judith Dorrumple—1 slave 1
Luke Smith, 1 slave 2
Michael Askew, Benj. Askew, Sabrett Lyle 3
At Mary Cobreath's–John Cobreath ... 1
At Nicholas Scarth's–Jos. Scarth 1
Nicholas Scarth, Jun. 1
Nicholas Swanstead 1
Philip Dorsey, Richard Dorsey, 1 slave . 3
Philip Holt 1
Richard Blake, Wm. Morgan, 2 slaves .. 4
Richard Dallam, Edmond Turner, 2 slaves 4
Richard Talbot, Richard Conwell, 2 slaves 4
Richard Wakeman 1
Richard Pake, Henry Harrison, 4 slaves 6
Richard Gibson, 2 slaves 3
Richard Johns, 2 slaves 2
Richard Johns' Quarter—Jno. Clark, 6 slaves 7
Richard Fryer 1
Robert Heighe, Wm. Garncham, 5 slaves 7
Robert Allen, 2 slaves 3
Robert Freeland, Benj. Freeland, Charles Stuart, Michael Willson, Edward Hatfield, 6 slaves 11
Robert Loveday 1

Robert Ellett	1
At Robt. Bushbrook's—Daniel Prout, John Lyons	2
Roderick Chayney	1
At Rachel Manning's–John Austin	1
At Saml. Chew's Quarter–Jno. Griffin. 8 slaves	9
At Sam. Chew's 2nd Quarter–Richard Pool, 17 slaves	18
At Sam. Chew's 3rd Quarter–John Peters, 4 slaves	5
At Saml. Chew, Jun.'s Quarter–Robert Rushbrook, 7 slaves	8
Sabrett Sollers, Wm. Lyle, John Jones, Charles Saunders, 11 slaves	15
Saml. Wallis, 4 slaves	5
Saml. Lyle	1
Sutton Isaac, Edwd. Evans, 5 slaves	7
At Sarah Hume's—John Taylor	1
At Sarah Dix–Edward Harcraft	1
Thomas Holland, 9 slaves	10
Thos. Hardesty, 3 slaves	4
Thos. Holland's 2nd Quarter–3 slaves	3
Thos. Eades, Jacob Eades, Richard Eades	3
Thomas King, 1 slave	2
Thomas Lofton	1
Thomas Morsell	1
Thomas Hunt	1
Thomas Davis, Robert Davis, Wm. Davis	3
Thomas Hillard, Thomas Morgan	2
William Alnutt, James Alnutt, Richard Franklin, Henry Frederick Hickman, 2 slaves	6
Wm. Alnutt, Jun.	1
Wm. Mauldin, Davis Morgan, 2 slaves	4
William Coster	1
William Kidd	1
William Dorsey	1
William MacCullan	1
Ambrose Leach	1
Thomas Shepard	1
Charles Badger	1

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FOREGOING 399

A LIST OF THE TAXABLES OF THE LOWER HUNDRED

OF THE CLIFFS, TAKEN BY ME,

THOMAS MANNING, CONSTABLE

The Reverend Mr. Jonathan Cay, 2 slaves	3
Col. Jno. Mackall, Thos. Piper, 14 slaves	16
John Rousby's Quarter–7 slaves	7
Mr. Benjamin Mackall, John Bland, Owen Gerrard, 15 slaves	18
Mr. Nathaniel Dare, Clevely Dare, 15 slaves	17
Mr. Geo. Harris at Benj. Harris's Quarter, 8 slaves	9
Mr. Charles Allen, 5 slaves	6
Mr. Gideon Dare, Nathaniel Hickman, 3 slaves	5
John Yoe and Wm. Hammond, 1 slave	3
John Gains	1
Mr. Richard Roberts, 4 slaves	5
Mrs. Lucy Pardoe, 1 slave	2
Peter Pardoe	1
Jas. Somervell, James Dawkins, 11 slaves	13
Thos. Freeman, 3 slaves	4
Mr. Jas. Heighe, 4 slaves	5
James Dixon, Ellis Dixon, Matthew Dixon, 1 slave	4
Catherine Holliday, John Holliday, 1 slave	3
Jennett Kent, John Tucker, Dorrumple Tucker, 3 slaves	6
Isaac Freeman, John Barton, Thos. Wilkinson	3
James Deaver	1
John Covey	1
Stephen Spratt	1
Charles Lockett	1
Elizabeth Ferguson, Francis Games	1
Benjamin Mackall, Jun., 2 slaves	3
Mr. Jeremiah Pattison, Edmond Hungerford, 5 slaves	7
Mr. John Taylor, Silvester Boyle, 2 slaves	4
Richard Gooding	1
Mr. John Gray, Robert Read, 1 slave	3
Thomas Wilkerson	1
William Ivans, John Little	2
Rutter Lawrence	1
Mary McDowell, John Flatfoot	2
Joseph Sedwick, Benj. Sedwick	2
Geo. Cotton, Benj. Dixon	2
Jno. Shelton, Abram Skipper	2
Jno. Baker, George Baker	2
Mr. Martin Driver, 3 slaves	4
Mr. William Mauldin, 8 slaves	9
Mr. John Johnson, Edward Flatfoot, 4 slaves	6
Thomas Manning	1

TOTAL AMOUNT 187

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A LIST OF TAXABLE PERSONS RESIDING IN ELTONHEAD
HUNDRED TAKEN BY ME, DANIEL RAWLINGS
IN THE YEAR 1733

John Rousby, Esq., Wm. Miller, Jno. Ford, Gilbert Tempest, Patrick Rooney, Jos. Holdsworth, Robert Gwynn, 27 slaves	34
Allott Spalding, John Bright	2
Samuel Stott	1
John Smith, 1 slave	2
John Clare, 4 slaves	5
John Simmons	1
Alexander Parran, 4 slaves	5
John Brabourn	1
Wm. Allen, Leonard Cross	2
William Walker, Lanasses Coster, 1 slave	3
Jno. Johnson, 5 slaves	6
Everard Taylor	1
Edwd. Gardner, Benjamin Gardner	2
Jas. Hungerford, Benj. Hungerford, 2 slaves	4
John Graves, Jun., Robert Graves, Jun.	2
Richard Deavour (Deaver)	1
Jno. Binyon, Alex. Swan	2
John Lander	1
Jno. Sauk	1
Parslow Burnam, Geo. Smith, Binyon Worship	3
Charles King and 2 slaves	3
Isaac Rawlings, 8 slaves	9
Peter Hellen, James McKenny, Wm. Ford, Jas. Bourne, 5 slaves	9
Jno. Hellen, Walter Hellen, 4 slaves	6
John Hungerford, 2 slaves	3
John Garrethall	1
Jacob Hooper, 1 slave	2

William Sharpless, James Knight, Thomas Pickeral, 1 slave	4
Henry Day	1
Daniel Day	1
Richard Day	1
William Day, 1 slave	2
Robert Day	1
James Handley and Edward Handley	2
John Chrichard, John Cross, Thomas Clark, Abraham Clark	4
Griffin Thomas Powell and Thomas Smith	2
Thomas Korkum	1
John Parran, Matthew Howard, 11 slaves	13
John Graves, 4 slaves	5
Thomas Little, Peter Sewell, Jacob Davis, 1 slave	4
James Bourne, Thomas Bourne	2
Jesse Jacob Bourne, William Peary, 6 slaves	8
Jos. Johnson	1
John Carroll	1
James Currant	1
William Dalton	1
At Mary Parran's—Moses Parran, 4 slaves	5
At Dorcas Coates—1 slave	1
John Burn	1
Thomas Kennason	1
Christopher Currant	1
Daniel Rawlings, 3 slaves	4
Fergus Hough	1
TOTAL AMOUNT	**181**

CALVERT COUNTY—A LIST OF TAXABLES IN ST. LEONARD'S
CREEK HUNDRED, TAKEN BY RICHARD HELLEN, CONSTABLE

A list of all persons inhabiting or residing in St. Leonard's Creek Hundred in the year 1733 taken by Richard Hellen, Constable.

Walter Smith, James Shanks and 27 slaves	29
Thos. Johnson, Jas. Richardson and 1 slave	3
John Manors and 1 slave	2
Thomas Mugg	1
John Ward and James Dudly	2
William Blackbourn, Edwd. Blackbourn, John Davis and 1 slave	4

William Holloway, Gideon Turner and 3 slaves	5
John Darrumple and 3 slaves	4
John Rigley, Henry Williams	2
Charles Claggett, Barrington Pardoe, John Alderton and 7 slaves	10
William Sollers and 2 slaves	3
Charles Turner	1
James Dawkins and 2 slaves	3
At Robert Avis'—Jarvis Avis, Robert Avis, Jun.	2
Robert Gardiner	1
Thomas Cullember	1

Abraham Card	1
John Gardner, James Gardner and	
1 slave	1
William Card	1
William Dawkins, John Stephens and	
5 slaves	7
Joseph Dawkins	1
Paul Frazier and Danl. Frazier	2
Samuel Roland	1
George Gallymore	1
George Denton and 1 slave	2
Absolam Kent and 2 slaves	3
James Kirshaw and 1 slave	2
George Freeman, Abraham Freeman,	
1 slave	3
Joshua Sedwick, Joshua Sedwick, Jr.,	
Thomas Sedwick and William Turner,	
3 slaves	7
John Barker	1
Richard and James Gore	2
William Winalls	1
Samuel Young, Benj. Young, George	
Swan and 4 slaves	7
Jos. Williams and John Reson	2
John Grover	1
At Benj. Mackall's Quarter–2 slaves ...	2
John Dotson, Jno. Dotson, Jun.,	
Benj. Dotson and Jno. Robins	4
At Benj. Tasker's Upper Quarter–George	
Howard and 5 slaves	6
Jno. Tucker and Thos. Tucker	2
Thomas Wilson	1
Thomas Gray and 1 slave	2
Robert Heighe	1
John Morgan, John Poulson	2
George Young and Wm. Young	2
Jno. Howerton and Thos. Morgan	2
Saml. Griffin and 8 slaves at Benj.	
Tasker's Lower Quarters	9
At Richd. Smith's Quarter–Wm. Teage	
and 6 slaves	7
At Mary and Rebecca Holdworth's	
Quarter–Geo. Waid and 8 slaves	9
At Charles Hambleton's–2 slaves	2
John Crakes	1
Roger Brooke and 5 slaves	6

Wm. Gray, Wm. Gray, Jr. and 3 slaves	5
Walter Shirley	1
Thomas Goldsburg	1
Thos. Brittain	1
Richard Sears	1
Mitchell Phillips and Jno. Dopson ...	2
John Richardson, Thomas Richardson,	
Jun.	2
Thomas White	1
At John Mackall's Quarter–John Barton	
and 13 slaves	14
Henry Brome, Isaac Williams, Wm.	
Beafoot, Edwd. Littleyear and 6 slaves	10
John Brome, Jun. and 4 slaves........	5
John Brome, and 6 slaves	7
Thos. Brome and 1 slave	2
William Howes	1
At Mary Evans's–John Evans	
and John Spicknall	2
John Armstrong and 2 slaves	3
James Hellen	1
At Susannah Hellen's–Roger Spicer and	
2 slaves	3
Saml. Robinson and Michael Hassett ..	2
James Duke and 7 slaves	8
Sabret Sollers and 4 slaves	5
Robert Sollers and 3 slaves	4
Benj. Tucker	1
At Ann Dawkins'–4 slaves	4
Thos. Brickenden, Wm. Spelman and	
1 slave	3
At Anne Mackall's–John Mackall, Jr.	
and 4 slaves	5
At Anne Wilkinson's–Abraham Spick-	
nall and 2 slaves	3
William Dawkins, Jun., Robt. Sap, Jun.	
and 5 slaves	7
Samuel Powell	1
Richard Spellman	1
Richard Hellen, Benj. Spicer and 3	
slaves	5
John Percy	1
Francis Spencer	1
Henry Peaver	1
	———
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A LIST OF TAXABLE PERSONS THAT WERE GIVEN
TO THOS. IRELAND, CONSTABLE OF HUNTING CREEK
IN THE YEAR 1733

Ambrose Leach, Benj. Leach, Nessell	
Leach, Josiah Leach	4
Benjamin Sap	1
Col. Fowler, Wm. Cook and 1 slave ..	3
Eliza Wilkinson, Ortan Wilkinson, Wm.	
Wilkinson and 4 slaves	7

John Ward and George Thompson	2
John Wenman (Windman)	1
Joseph Young	1
James Freeman	1
Jarvis Mackall and 3 slaves	4
Richard Freeman and John Freeman ..	2

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William Freeman 1	Bowie Billingsley and Thos Dawnabey.. 2
Richard Freeman 1	Abram. Bowen 1
William Fowler 1	Jno. Jefferson 1
John Hall 1	Joseph Wooden 1
Jonathan Belsom 1	John Wedges 1
Wm. Skinner, Jun. and 2 slaves 3	David Bowen 1
Thos. Hardacre 1	Elmer Bowen, Wm. Howell 2
John Gough and 1 slave 2	Clarinah Gilley, Walter Billingsley and
John Leach 1	Aaron Bars 3
At Benj. Johns's Quarters–Abraham	Samuel Billingsley 1
Rhodes and 5 slaves 6	John Taylor 1
Eliza Turner and Samuel Peacock 1	Charles Hill 1
Thos. Talbott 1	William Roaden 1
Richard Batts 1	David Hughs 1
John Brady and Richard Fitchett 2	William Ladyman 1
Eliza Leach, James Leach, Philip Leach	William Bond 1
and 1 slave..................... 4	William Brinkley and Jno. Laveille ... 2
James Sewell, Henry Hill, John Alton	Mary Stephens, Thos. Amler 2
and 3 slaves 6	Thos. Freeman and Joseph Freeman .. 2
William Kidd, John Lynch and 4	John Leach, Jun. 1
slaves 6	Thos. Tomling 1
At. Wm. Wilson's Quarter–3 slaves 3	Wm. Cook and Nicholas Briscoe 2
John Strickland 1	John Arnold 1
Mary Davis, 6 slaves 7	Wm. Deaver 1
James Ayres, Henry Strickland and	Saml. Young's Quarter–John Deaver and
Wm. Strickland 3	3 slaves 4
Elizabeth Young, Wm. Barker and	John Brooke, John Brooke, Jun. and
2 slaves 4	9 slaves 11
Philemon Young and 3 slaves 4	Henry Brome's Quarters–2 slaves 2
William Miller, Jno. Richards, Jno.	Thos. Atterbury 1
Williams, Henry Fowler and 3 slaves 7	John Wilmouth 1
Thomas Preston, Saml. Perkins and	John Fowler 1
1 slave 3	Thos Sedwick 1
Eliza. Harris, Abraham Maccabee and	Matt Waller 1
4 slaves 6	Isaac Waller 1
Anderton Skinner, Robert Skinner and	Geo. Holliday's Quarter–John Breer and
7 slaves 9	4 slaves 5
Wm. Mason 1	James Weems, Henry Roberts and 2
John Godsgrace and 2 slaves 3	slaves 4
Marsa Turner and James Dodson 2	John Hutchins 1
Matthew Spickernall, James Cobb,	Edward Wood, Wm. Willmouth and 2
Thomas Newman 3	slaves 4
At Thos. Brome's Quarter–5 slaves 5	Thomas Edmonds, Jos. Lewis and 3
Wm. Edmonds and 1 slave 2	slaves 5
Richard Hudson and Edwd. Jones 1	Wm. Lynch, Saml. Leach, and 4 slaves 6
Michael Taney, Jeremiah Stokes and	Richard Standforth, Philip Finch and
9 slaves and 2 white men 13	2 slaves 4
Basil Smith, Simon Gray and 4 slaves .. 6	John Stinnett, Jun., and Aaron Williams
William Cox 1	and 3 slaves 5
William Monett 1	Francis Williams and 1 slave 2
Daniel Sulivan 1	Benj. Mackall's Quarter–Joseph Gardner
Daniel Sulivan, Jun., Abraham Burkett,	and 7 slaves 8
John Griffen 3	John Gray and Geo. Gray and 5 slaves 7
William Wood 1	Amos Stinnett and 1 slave 2
Ellis Slater 1	Stephen Dickinson, Edwd. Clark, John
Charles Dezadre 1	Thompson and 2 slaves 5
Robert Gilley 1	Roger Boyce, Jun., Quarter–Thos.
Mary Parker, John Yoe and 2 slaves ... 4	Williams, Thos. Hardesty and 3
Charles Bowen, James Bowen and Joseph	slaves 5
Woodland 3	Robert Arms 1

John Rigby	1	John Stinnett, Sen.	1
Bryant McDonnell	1	John Young and Wm. Glasgow	2
James Brinkley	1	Ewing Rousby's Quarter–6 slaves	6
John Devand	1	Francis Hutchins, 5 slaves	6
Thos. Godsgrace Robinson and Wm.		Wm. Skinner and 10 slaves	11
Robinson	2	Richard Young and 5 slaves	6
At Edward Charlton's–Thos. Charlton		Samuel Young, Jun.	1
and John Skinner	2	Benj. Hance, 26 slaves	27
Robert Randall, Jno. Cox, and Thos.		Henry Skinner and 5 slaves	6
Cox	3	Gabriel Parker and 13 slaves	14
Elizabeth Hutchins, 4 slaves	5	Thomas Ireland and 5 slaves	6
John McDonnell	1		
Jno. Robinson and Thos. Cadd	2		388

A LIST OF TAXABLES TAKEN BY WILLIAM HICKMAN,
CONSTABLE OF LYONS CREEK HUNDRED
IN THE YEAR 1733

Col. Jno. Smith, A. Lawson, Jno. Young		Nathl. Bowen and 2 slaves	3
and 16 slaves	19	Jos. Sullivan and 2 slaves	3
Walter Smith, 11 slaves	12	Thos. Bowen, Jos. Sullivan and 1 slave	3
Robert Lee, Henry Lee and Robert Lee,		At Elizabeth Kingsbury's–John Kings-	
Jun.	3	bury and 2 slaves	3
Peter Poor, Jas. Hall and Thomas		Jno. Reynolds, James Simpson	2
Poor	3	John Carr	1
Benj. Wood, Jno. Wood, Jos. Jacob		Andrew Bumvaly	1
Tucker and 1 slave	4	John Robertson	1
John Standforth, Jas. Poor, Wm. Howard		Wm. Whittington, Wm. Whittington,	
and 2 slaves	5	Jun., and 2 slaves	4
William Lyon	1	At the Widow Doreing's–Nathl. Bow-	
At Col. Mackall's 3rd Quarter in Hunt-		man and 1 slave	2
ing Creek–13 slaves	13	Charles Doreing	1
Saml. Griffith, Jno. Griffith and 4 slaves	6	William Leach	1
Benj. Sedwick and 4 slaves	5	Richard Hall and 1 slave	2
Capt. Joseph Wilkinson, John Skinner,		Lawrence Blundon	1
Thos. Hammerton and 8 slaves	11	George Hall	1
Jno. Gibson and 2 slaves	3	Jos. Hall, Jno. Sparrow and 7 slaves	9
At Thos. Reynolds–Jas. Wilkinson, Wm.		Wm. Holland, Wm. Bradley, Thos.	
Williams, Richard Seale and 5 slaves	8	Jones and 9 slaves	12
Isaac Taylor and Wm. Cauds	2	At the Widow Harrison's Quarter in	
Joshua Leach	1	Hunting Creek–Thos. Gimbo, Henry	
Henry Cox, Thos. Sweeting, Parker		Collins, and 5 slaves	7
Young and 3 slaves	6	Nathl. Buckmaster	1
John Cox, Mackall Skinner, Wm.		At Benj. Mackall's Quarter–Jno.	
Turner, Thos. Lloyd and 3 slaves	7	Biddison and 7 slaves	8
John Sutton	1	Benson Bond and 3 slaves	4
Benjamin Short	1	At Dr. Chew's Quarter–6 slaves	6
Samuel Bussey	1	Richard Hall, Elisha Hall, Jas.	
John Walker	1	Sewall and 15 slaves	18
Walter Carr	1	Thos. Lingan and 9 slaves	10
Henry Henan	1	At the Widow Hall's–6 slaves	6
Henry Chew, Jun., and 1 slave	2	Wm. Jones and 4 slaves	5
Henry Chew and 10 slaves	11	Thos. Smith and 11 slaves	12
Jos. Hardesty and 1 slave	2	Jos. Smith, Nathl. Smith, 4 slaves	6
Richard Land, Saml. Land, Thos.		Eliza. Smith, Lyons Creek–2 slaves	3
Cornan and 4 slaves	7	Jos. Smith, Daniel MacNail	2
Jno. Winfield and 1 slave	2	Martin Wells, Richard Wells and 4 slaves	6

George Mackson	1
At. Madme. Eleanor Smith's–Edw. Lingan Boteler, John Winfield, 11 slaves	13
Mrs. Smith's Quarters–5 slaves	5
John Norfolk	1
Henry Howes	1
Dr. H. M. Hodgson, John Sniddle	2
At Sarah Kidd's–John Kidd, George Pulley	2
Henry Ardinton	1
At the Widow Whittington's–2 slaves ..	2
Wm. Harrison, Henry Harrison, Wm. Harrison, Jun. 3 slaves	6
Thos. Hardesty, William Hardesty and 5 slaves	7
John Tayman, Wm. Tayman	2
George Lawrence, Wm. Peacock, 2 slaves	4
Thomas King	1
John King, Ignatius King, Saml. King, 1 slave	4
At Francis Williams–Jno. Wilson, 3 slaves	4
Thomas Hinton	1
Wm. Evans, 2 slaves	3
William Padgett	1
Thomas Sears	1
Newman Harvey, 1 slave	2
Alexander Deale, 2 slaves	3
Richard Stallings, Ben. Stallings, Abr. Stallings and Abram Stallings	4
Richard Stallings, Jun.	1
Wm. Stallings, 2 slaves	3
Wm. Worrill, Jno. Worrill, 2 slaves	4
John Cammell (Campbell)	1
At Phil. Dowell's Quarters–Phil Dowell, Jun., 3 slaves	4
George Wiley	1
Jno. Stone, Peter Ellis	2
Robert Sewell	1
William Scott	1
Wm. Mag. Selby, 2 slaves	3
At Jno. Smith's 2nd Quarter, Hall's Creek–2 slaves	2
Geo. Johnson, Jno. Fails	2
John Williams	1
William Preston, 1 slave	2
Richard Everest	1
John Brown	1
Jas. Mackintosh and Burridge Hutchins	2
Wm. Scott Cooper, Henry Scott	2
At the Widow Crosby's Quarter–P. Davis, Wm. Tayman, 2 slaves	4
Richard Tayman, Jas. Peacock	2
At Mary Parrott's–William Parrott	1
At Henry Child's Quarter–4 slaves	4
At Saml. Chew's Quarter–Lewis Lewin, 5 slaves	6
John Jones	1

Thomas Austin	1
Dr. Jno. Hamilton, P. Johns, Jno. Ivans and 3 slaves	6
Roger Boyce, Roger Boyce, Jun., Jer. Leach, Jas. Leach, and 5 slaves	9
John Shelmardine	1
Thomas Bridgman	1
Rich. Smith, Wm. Stokes	2
John Perkins	1
Paul Laughlin	1
Thos. Ireland, Jun., John Mills, 4 slaves	6
At Benj. Mackall's Quarter, Coxtown– Jos. White, 5 slaves	6
Samuel Austin	1
Wm. Marshall, Edw. Howard, 1 slave ..	3
Thos. Marshall, Thos. Marshall, Jun., 1 slave	3
Peregreen Askew	1
Henry Tayman	1
Lewis Griffith	1
John Dew	1
At the Widow Tasker's–6 slaves	6
Dr. Thos. Watkins, Edward Evans	2
Samuel Robertson and 2 slaves	3
James Kingsbury, 1 slave	2
George Hardesty, Jno. Larkin	2
Henry Hardesty	1
Richard Deale, Jno. Deale and 7 slaves	9
James Davis	1
William Sanders	1
At Mr. Reynolds 2nd Quarter–Wm. Bryan, Jno. Brooke and 6 slaves	8
John Wood	1
At Ann Woods–William Wood, Edward Wood and 1 slave	3
Thos. Cockshutt and 6 slaves	7
Jasper Floyd	1
At Widow Cockshutt's–3 slaves	3
James Chappell	1
William Sansbury	1
Wm. Kent and James Pattison	2
Abraham Fowler	1
Henry Austin, Henry Austin, Jun., 4 slaves	6
Robert Lyles, 1 slave	2
William Lyles, John Richardson, 2 slaves	4
John Lawrence, Saml. Peacock	2
Peter Frazier and 1 slave	2
William Hickman, 5 slaves	6
Jacob Stallings, Jun., John Bryan	2
At Saml. Chew's Quarter–John Tucker and 9 slaves	10
	540

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE
AFOREGOING LISTS   1986

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